"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, cooler today, with diminishing west winds; tomorrow fair.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,293. ... NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS

BORDER CONFERENCE ABRUPTLY ENDED; CARRANZA INSISTS ON A TIME LIMIT; WILSON WILL KEEP TROOPS IN MEXICO

TOLD REICHSTAG BREAK WITH U. S. MUST BE AVOIDED

German Chancellor Held That Such a Peril Would Far Outweigh Value of U-Boats.

MIGHT DRAW IN OTHER FOES

Bethmann Hollweg Quoted as Saying Submarines Could Not Starve England.

ONE MORE QUERY FOR BERLIN

Washington to Ask What Penalty Commander Paid for the Sussex Attack.

LONDON, May 11.—What purports to be a summary of the speech of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, at the secret sitting of the General Committee of the Reichstag on May 5, concerning Germany's reply to America, is published by the Wireless Press today under a Berne date. The Wireless Press states that the following remarks by the Chancellor may be accepted as unquestionably authentic:

"I have said before that we must drop all sentimentality. I repeat that. With regard to our dispute with America, our self-respect was wounded by the aggressive wording of the American note to Germany. Our feelings urge us to repel this interference with our legitimate methods of warfare and tell America to mind her own business, but considerations of policy compel us to subordinate patriotic zeal to patriotic reason. We must be guided, however, not by our feelings, but by the coolest judgment.

"We have one aim and one duty, namely, to win the war; therefore any policy which endangers our victory must be avoided. The overwhelming majority of expert opinion regards a rupture of relations with America as a grave peril.

"A great mistake has been committed in overstating the value of the submarine campaign against England. Our naval experts no longer believe in the probability of reducing England to starvation and ruin by submarines, even if the war lasts another two years. It is true that these instruments can inflict a frightful amount of damage, but this damage would be insufficient to outweigh the danger to ourselves of America's hostilities. It is folly to underestimate the consequences of a conflict with America, nor should we risk only America's enmity. Our information leads us to believe that other neutrals might follow America's lead. The Imperial Government has weighed every factor and is convinced of the necessity of avoiding a breach with America.

"These are the hard facts of the present situation. We have worded a reply such as may reserve future liberty of action. If the situation changes we may cancel our concessions to America and resume unrestricted submarine operations, but for the present we must overcome our feeling and pursue the policy most conducive to final victory over all our enemies."

Hope for Blockade Contest.

BERLIN, May 11, (via London.)—"So long as the United States really takes steps to force Great Britain to observe the rules and obligations of international law and treaties, it is immaterial whether the action is due to Germany's 'expectation' that this will be done, or whether it is done independently of any German wish or request. The main thing is that it be done."

That is the general summing up of the press comments here of Secretary Lansing's explanation of the American answer to the German note.

The Vossische Zeitung puts it as follows: "Secretary Lansing says: 'We will not let it appear as if we were permitting ourselves to be impelled by German pressure to make serious representations to London, but we shall make those representations.'"

The Lokalanzeiger understands Secretary Lansing's statement to mean that the Department of State has no further quarrel with Germany.

"Secretary Lansing's reference to England's treaty obligations toward America," the paper says, "would have no sense if he did not think that England had not observed these. Hence he must be convinced that England has violated these obligations, and that America naturally is compelled to act—that is to say, rejection of the German 'expectation,' on the one hand, in order to place beyond doubt that President Wilson's success is an unconditional one, and action against England, on the other hand, through the completely independent decision of the White House. This mode of thought may be American, and hence not understandable for European brains without further education, but it is the only explanation which one can for the present give of Secretary Lansing's declaration."

The Morgen Post publishes a conciliatory article, which, while renewing the accusations against American neutrality, "which leaves much to be desired," nevertheless says that the outcome of the latest exchange of notes was in consonance with the mutual protestations of old friendship and unwillingness to break the relations between the two countries, and "refutes those critics who declared that President Wilson desired a breach."

The Morgen Post continues: "In all the circumstances, it is probably not merely a coincidence that simultaneously with America's answer Secretary Lansing declared that the German-American differences could not be joined with, or made dependent upon, America's differences with England, but that England had obligations toward America which made it America's duty to take steps to compel fulfillment."

Count von Reventlow of the Tageszeitung is still unreconciled. His comment is along familiar lines.

The Frankfurter Zeitung is not pleased with the tone of the American answer, but says that is immaterial.

"The chief thing," it says, "is that

Continued on Page 4.

Germans Execute 35 Socialist Soldiers at Front

GENEVA, May 11, (via Paris.)—Swiss Socialists report they have received information to the effect that three German officers and thirty-two soldiers, all Socialists, have been shot for distributing in the trenches a pamphlet concerning the second Socialist peace conference at Zimmerwalde, near Berne.

At this conference protests were made by Socialists of many countries against methods of warfare which the delegates said had been adopted by the Germans.

COLONEL APPROVES PLANS TO BOOM HIM

Roosevelt Indorses Work of Nonpartisan League Which Makes Him Its Candidate.

AMERICANISM HIS ISSUE

Quotes from Utterances 20 Years Ago, When He Urged Military Preparation and Loyalty.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., May 11.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt today formally entered the race for the nomination as President by the Republican and Progressive conventions at Chicago on June 7, in a letter which he sent to Guy Emerson, Secretary of the Roosevelt Non-Partisan League.

Stripped of superfluous words, the Roosevelt letter means just that. The league was organized with the object of obtaining his nomination by a reunited party. Colonel Roosevelt says in so many words that he "approves" of what the league is doing.

The Roosevelt letter places an entirely new complexion upon the political situation, and puts aside the reports that he was ready to work for the nomination of this or that candidate. One sentence was considered especially significant, as it was generally believed to refer to Justice Hughes, whom, according to many inspired stories, Roosevelt and the Progressive Party were ready to support. The sentence reads:

"I do not have to improvise my convictions on either Americanism or preparedness."

In his letter the Colonel presents the platform upon which he would run and reiterates his former assertion that it would be a mistake to nominate him unless the two parties were ready to support the principles he advocates. There are two sentences which present the story in a nutshell. The first in the letter to Roosevelt reads:

"The Roosevelt Non-Partisan League is a movement inaugurated by citizens of all parties who believe that Americanism is the great issue before the country today and that you are the strongest available man as leader under that issue."

The second, in Roosevelt's reply, reads: "Your league emphasizes its devotion to these principles and supports me only as representing these principles. This is emphatically the proper attitude to take, and because of this attitude and because you are working in this spirit I very earnestly approve your work."

League Says He Can be Elected.

This is the letter sent to Colonel Roosevelt by Guy Emerson, Secretary of the Roosevelt Non-Partisan League:

12 Vanderbilt Avenue,

New York City, May 8, 1916.

Dear Colonel Roosevelt: The Roosevelt Non-Partisan League is a movement inaugurated by citizens of all parties who bbelieve that Americanism is the great issue before the country today, and that you are the strongest available man as leader under that issue.

Many of the men in the league have been your supporters for many years. Others are Republicans who voted against you in 1912. Others are Democrats. They come together in this organization, however, without abandoning their regular party affiliations, because they believe that in the present crisis in our national affairs the only issues are above the range of politics.

The platform that is absolutely vital in our opinion for the safety of the country during the four momentous years which lie ahead is the platform strongly stated in your recent Chicago speech. e believe that you are the only man now availabbe who can carry that platform into effect and who at the same time has any chance of being elected.

We should appreciate a statement from you with regard to the work we are doing.

Sincerely yours,

GUY EMERSON, Secretary.

Colonel Roosevelt's reply reads:

Oyster Bay, L. I., May 11, 1916.

Mr. Guy Emerson, National Secretary, Roosevelt Non-Partisan League, 12 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York City.

Dear Mr. Emerson:

I have your letter asking a statement from me as to the work of the Roosevelt Non-Partisan League. As you know, I have refused to indorse the use of my name in the primaries, or in any way to enter into any factional contest which has for its object my nomination in Chicago in June. You also know that I have emphatically stated that it would be unwise to nominate me unless with the full understanding that such nomination means the hearty indorsement of the principles for which I stand—the principles set forth in the Chicago speech to which you refer.

I do not have to improvise my convictions on either Americanism or preparedness. I have fought for them all my life long, and when I was President I translated my convictions concerning them into Governmental policy. The events of the last two years in Europe, and of the last four or five years in Mexico have brought into vivid relief the vital need of preparedness; and the sinister revival of the politico-racial hyphen in our politics has emphasized the need of stern insistence on thorough-going Americanism within our own borders.

Talked for Preparation in 1897.

Twenty-one years ago, when I was Police Commissioner of New York, I said: "There must be a feeling of broad, radical, and intense Americanism if good work is to be done in any direction. Our citizens must act as Americans; not as Americans with a prefix and qualifications; not as Irish-Americans, German-Americans, native Americans—but as Americans pure and simple. It is an outrage for a man to drag foreign politics into our contests and vote as an Irishman or German, or other foreigners. It is no less an outrage to

Continued on Page 5.

BOSCA BRUT—Dry, Exquisite Flavor. Favored by those who like dry champagne. —Advt.

PREMIER ASQUITH GOES TO IRELAND TO INVESTIGATE

Aims to Unite Irish People Themselves and the Island with the Empire.

BITTER TALK IN COMMONS

Dillon Assails the Government's Policy and Warns Against Further Executions.

IS UNJUST, PREMIER SAYS

Intimates Remaining Signers of Proclamation Will Be Shot—Lords Condemn Irish Administration.

LONDON, Friday, May 12.—The most dangerous factor in Ireland's situation which had been recognized since the brief rising flashed in the pan was that the punishment of the rebels would cause a reaction of sympathy among the warm-hearted and emotional people. This threatened danger appears to be fast materializing.

John Dillon, one of the most respected of the Nationalists, but often one of the bitterest antagonists of British rule, attacked the Government today in the House of Commons in a speech, which, for bitter denunciation, has not been surpassed at Westminster since Parnell's days.

Premier Asquith has personally stepped into the breach and is taking the unprecedented course of journeying to Dublin to investigate the situation on the spot and doubtless to give instructions to General Sir John Maxwell regarding the policy which the military Government must pursue, now that the chief civil administrators, Lord Wimborne, Augustine Birrell, and Sir Matthew Nathan, have retired from office. The Premier left here tonight by the Irish mail train on his way to that city.

Mr. Asquith once before took the reins in his own hands at a crisis by assuming the Secretaryship of War when the threatened Ulster revolt in 1914 caused the resignation of Colonel Scely.

Many of the newspapers, particularly the Liberal organs, call upon the Irish factions to seize the present opportunity for settling their long-standing differences. The Daily News's lobby correspondent believes that Mr. Asquith's idea is to sound Irish opinion on the spot as to the possibility of a deal or a compromise over the Home Rule question, a deal which might include putting into effect immediately some measure of Home Rule, coupled, perhaps, with the inclusion of Ireland in the Military Compulsion bill. The Nationalists in London are worried because the Prime Minister failed to consult them.

The Marquis of Lansdowne intimated to the Lords yesterday that the disarmament of all Ireland would be undertaken. This would mean the disarmament of the Ulster and Nationalist Volunteers, and whether that can be done depends on Sir Edward Carson and John Redmond more than on any other individuals.

The House of Commons negatived, without division Mr. Dillon's motion demanding that the Government should immediately declare its intentions. The House of Lords adopted without division Lord Loreburn's motion expressing dissatisfaction with the Government's management of Ireland.

Premier Tells of His Plans.

In announcing in the House of Commons that he felt it to be his duty ot undertake the journey to Ireland the Premier said it would not be made with the intention of superseding the executive authority in Ireland, but for the purpose of consulting the civil and military authorities at first hand and arriving at some arrangement for the future which would commend itself to Irishmen of all parties and to Parliament. The present Government of Ireland was in an anomalous and unsatisfactory position which could not continue indefinitely.

"It is of the utmost importance," he continued, "that after these disturbing events we should forsake all past prepossessions and recognize that the vast mass of the Irish people have shown themselves loyal to the Crown, determined to maintain the law, and resolute to prosecute the war. We ought to seize the opportunity of developing these potential sentiments of unity, good feeling, and co-operation, and endeavor, putting aside all controversies of the past, to unite Ireland herself and Ireland as a constituent of the United Kingdom and the empire in the common task which absorbs all our common energies.

At the outset of the debate in the Commons, Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, told a questioner that fourteen persons had been executed in Ireland, one, Thomas Kent, for murder; seventy-three had received sentences of penal servitude, and six of imprisonment at hard labor. Two others had been sentenced to death, but the sentences had not been carried out. The number deported from Ireland was given as 1,706. Those deported had not yet been tried and were still in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Dillon then presented the following resolution:

That in the interests of peace and good government in Ireland it is vitally important that the Government should make immediately a full statement of their intentions as to the continuance of executions in that country, carried out as a result of secret military trials, and as to the continuance of martial law, military rule, and the searches and wholesale arrests now going on in various districts of the country.

In speaking to his resolution Mr. Dillon referred to the execution of Thomas Kent, saying it looked as though there was a roving commission to carry out "these horrible executions." Mr. Tennant had announced that there had been fourteen executions, although the previous figure was twelve. He asked what people were to believe, and added it was no wonder many viewed the matter with gravest concern, lest an-

Continued on Page 3.

Germans in Africa Reinforced, March Out to Give Battle

LONDON, May 11.—The German forces in German East Africa, after retiring from the Kondoa-Irangi district, received reinforcements and are again advancing toward the British lines, according to an official announcement made tonight. The statement says:

"Telegraphing late on May 9, Lieut. Gen. Smuts reports that the enemy in the Kondoa-Irangi area, after our occupation of that centre, fell back a considerable distance along the roads leading to the central railway at Dodoma and Kilimatinde. There they received reinforcements and again approached the Kondoa-Irangi district, where our forces are quite sufficient to deal with them."

MILLS & GIBB PLAN A REORGANIZATION

Creditors Said to Have Agreed to Await the Formation of a New Board.

REPORT ABUNDANT ASSETS

President Evans of Noted Dry Goods House Founded Many Years Ago Asserts Business Is Good.

Announcement was made last night by William T. Evans, President of the wholesale dry goods firm of Mills & Gibb, 286 Fourth Avenue, that the company, capitalized under the laws of New Jersey at $3,200,000, found itself in a situation which made it imperative to seek some indulgence at the hands of those holding the firm's obligations. The announcement will probably be received with surprise by many in the dry goods district, where Mills & Gibb had occupied a leading position for more than sixty years. President Evans's statement was as follows:

"For some time it has been in contemplation to introduce new views into this company. All the original proprietors save myself having died, the company finds itself in a situation which makes it imperative to seek some indulgence at the hands of those holding its obligations. The company has abundant assets to meet all obligations. The current business is extremely good, as are also its collections, and it is hoped to meet this temporary embarrassment without any suspension of business.

"Messrs. Joseph B. Martindale, President of the Chemical National Bank; J. Harper Poor of the firm of Emory-Browne & Co., Edmond S. Twining of Clarence Whitman & Co., Robert R. Dunn of Dunn Brothers, and J. Cheever Cowein of Bond & Goodwin have consented to act as a committee in an extension of six months' time for the company to meet its obligations, and with close supervisory powers meantime over the business.

"These gentlemen have agreed to act as such a committee in the interests of all parties concerned, and it is expected that later on they will enter the Board of Directors. The application for an extension has already been presented to a large number of the principal creditors and has been favorably received."

Frederick A. Valentine is Secretary of Mills & Gibb, while the Board of Directors includes William T. Evans, Frederick A. Valentine, Emil F. Griesmer, George Randle, Frank Lawall, and John R. Davies.

For many years Mills & Gibb have, in conjunction with the handling of domestic textile productions, been large importers of foreign-made fabrics of many kinds. The firm acted as wholesale distributors with an annual business totaling many millions of dollars. The firm's Custom House business alone annually reached a very large figure, representing importations from all the leading European textile centres.

CONGRESSMEN IN FIST FIGHT

Race Question Causes Argument in Washington Hotel Lobby.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—An argument over the race question resulted in a fist fight in a Washington hotel between Representative Frederick R. Lehlbach, Republican, of Newark, N. J., and Representative Samuel Jones Nicholls, Democrat, of Spartanburg, S. C., two nights ago.

Belated information regarding the dispute interested Congressional circles today, but the combatants, meanwhile, had made peace. Mutual apologies, it is said, followed the fight. Mr. Lehlbach is said to have criticised the production of a motion picture play depicting reconstruction days in the South. Mr. Nicholls averred that he didn't care to discuss the race question, as he had rather positive views on the subject, the intimation being that he did not desire to get wrought up in an argument.

Whereupon Representative Lehlbach is said to have declared that his grandfather had been an abolitionist, his father was an abolitionist, and he would be an abolitionist if he had the opportunity. Mr. Nicholls observed that Mr. Lehlbach's grandfather had evidently been a most undesirable citizen, and this remark was made to apply to the three generations of the Lehlbach family.

Representative Lehlbach was constrained to remark that he felt insulted, whereupon the South Carolinian is said to have opened hostilities by uppercutting the New Jerseyite. As the men squared off for a decisive engagement, friends and hotel employes interfered and the fight did not go to a finish.

Representatives Lehlbach and Nicholls occupy neighboring offices in the House Office Building, and apologies were offered and accepted the morning after. Mr. Lehlbach is a graduate of Yale and the New York Law School and was former Prosecutor of Essex County, N. J. Mr. Nicholls studied at Wofford College, the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and the University of Chicago, and after graduation entered the practice of law. He was formerly Captain of Company I, First Infantry, National Guard of South Carolina. He once served by temporary appointment as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of South Carolina.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE STARTS today from New York, tomorrow from Albany; see steamboat pages for leaving time. —Advt.

REMANDED TO DIPLOMACY

Scott, Funston and Obregon Send Controversy Back to Governments.

DIVIDED OVER WITHDRAWAL

Carranza, Unbending from the First, Overruled Concessions Made by His Minister.

STATEMENT BY CONFEREES

Point Out That Their Action Does Not Necessarily Presage a Breach in Relations.

EL PASO, Texas, May 11.—After almost two weeks of discussion the conferences of Generals Hugh L. Scott and Frederick Funston, with General Alvaro Obregon, Mexican Minister of War, over American troop dispositions in Mexico, came to an end tonight without any agreement being reached. The whole matter was referred back to the American and de facto Governments to be settled through diplomatic channels.

The situation tonight is almost exactly where it stood before the conferences began. The Mexican Government still insists on the withdrawal of General Pershing's columns upon a certain date and wants that date to come quickly. It is known that General Obregon has been willing to make concessions in order to reach an agreement with the American conferees. He has been overruled, however, by the first chief, Venustiano Carranza, and his advisers. After practically conceding the demands of the American conferees, he was compelled to reverse his attitude.

The end of the negotiations came today after two conferences had been held. The first began at 10 o'clock in the morning and lasted until 1 P. M., when a recess was taken until 4 o'clock to permit General Obregon to keep a luncheon engagement. Sharp on the hour of 4 the discussions were renewed. After two hours and a half, however, they were brought to an end. General Obregon, accompanied by Juan N. Amador, Mexican Sub-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, emerged from the private car occupied by Generals Scott and Funston, walked rapidly down the railway yards, climbed into his waiting automobile, and drove away.

Obregon Vexed, Funston Smiling.

General Obregon was accompanied to his automobile by General Funston. The Mexican conferee's manner was abrupt and vexed, but General Funston smiled cheerily as he bade him good-bye.

General Funston re-entered the car. Then Colonel Robert E. Lee Michie, aid to General Scott, came out and distributed copies of a statement to the waiting newspaper men. This statement [which appears elsewhere in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning] announced the decision to suspend the conferences and report the whole matter back to the Governments for diplomatic negotiation.

It was pointed out authoritatively tonight that the result of the various meetings in El Paso did not mean that there was any immediate threat of a rupture between the United States and Mexico. So far as the United States is concerned, it is said, its army in the Mexican State of Chihuahua will remain practically inactive. The only break that can possibly come would follow an attack by Carranza troops upon American troops, it was said. It is understood that General Obregon has been warned that such an attack would mean the beginning of reprisals.

With the negotiations here ended and the discussion reverting to Washington and the direct control of President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, more became known tonight of the developments of the fortnight just passed. It is now stated positively that the Mexican Government, so far as that part of it represented by General Carranza is concerned, has not for one instant admitted the consideration of any other subject than withdrawal.

Began at Cross Purposes.

The discussions began with the conferees at cross purposes, Obregon having come to the border with the intention of showing the Americans that they should immediately withdraw from Mexican soil, while the Americans were empowered only to treat for the disposition of their troops on the chase after Villa bandits.

Upon finding the American conferees inflexible, General Obregon yielded at the second conference, the memorable twelfth-hour meeting at a local hotel, at which he and General Scott reached a tentative agreement, and recommended to General Carranza a co-operative plan, presented by the American Government.

At this point in the negotiations the hitch came. General Carranza is understood to have insisted that in lieu of withdrawal a definite date must be set for the retirement of the American columns. The First Chief is said to have declared that he never could countenance a situation in which written words would show the Mexican Government as having consented to the presence of American soldiers on Mexican soil.

From the information available, it is believed that General Obregon first tried to convince his chief of the impossibility of his demands. Failing, he switched his own position in the matter. Conference after conference was dragged through, until at today's meeting the

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Conferees Announce Failure to Agree; Texas Border Again Raided by Mexicans

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, May 11.—This statement was issued by the American and Mexican conferees tonight:

After several conferences, marked throughout by conspicuous courtesy and good-will, at which conferences mutual impressions were exchanged and information was collected upon the military situation upon the frontier, it was agreed upon by the conferees to suspend the conferences and report back to their respective Governments in order that these may be able, through their respective Foreign Departments, to conclude this matter.

The ending of these conferences does not mean, in any way, the rupture of the good relations of friendship between the conferees nor between the respective Governments.

A. OBREGON,
H. L. SCOTT,
FREDERICK FUNSTON.

Mexican Bandits Make New Raid Near Boquillas

MARATHON, Texas, May 11.—Mexican bandits again crossed into American territory last night and attacked civilians and soldiers. The raid was made four miles north of Boquillas at an ore terminal station and directly behind Major Langhorne's column, which, up to that time, had not crossed into Mexico.

After a short skirmish the bandits fled.

American Farmer Is Slain.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, May 11.—Curtis Bayles, an American farmer, was shot and killed late tonight a short distance from his home near Mercedes, Texas, by a band of four or five Mexicans who succeeded in escaping, presumably to the Mexican side of the Rio Grande.

Whether the Mexicans came from the south side of the river has not been determined. Thirty United States cavalrymen, with a posse of citizens from Mercedes, started in pursuit, but late tonight had found no trace of the band.

FUNSTON WANTS MORE CAVALRY

May Call for the Illinois State Mounted Forces to Help Guard Border.

BUYING TEXAS PONIES

May Put Infantry Into the Saddle for More Effective Service —Assigning State Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, May 11.—General Funston is considering the advisability of calling for the Illinois State Cavalry to help guard the border in the Big Bend country. He admits he lacks sufficient cavalry to patrol the district. The General has ordered the purchase of available Texas ponies so as to mount the infantry and Coast Artillery, say 2,000 men. These ponies are used to the scanty forage of the country.

Mexican troop activity on the Mexican side of the line continues. Opposite Cinecue Park, seven miles below El Paso, a camp of heavily armed Mexicans may be seen. Recruits are joining them daily. A detachment of Troop L, Eighth Cavalry, has been detailed to guard the fort opposite the camp. The Mexicans, it is believed, are not Carranza soldiers, but an independent force operating without interference from the Carranza patrols.

Troops were sent to the upper valley this morning in motor trucks following the receipt of a report that large numbers of Mexicans had been seen near Anthony, N. M. The troops went into camp on the Texas-New Mexico State line.

The Las Cruces company of the New Mexico National Guard has been ordered by Adjt. Gen. Harry Herring to remain in Las Cruces to protect that town and to patrol the valley between El Paso and Las Cruces. There is a large Mexican colony near Las Cruces, another near Anthony, and a third one in the Vado district. While these Mexicans have caused no trouble, they are practically all former Villistas.

At Orogrande, N. M., Jasper Juarado, a Mexican, has been arrested by a deputy sheriff, on a charge of recruiting Mexican miners in the Orogrande district for service in Mexico against the Americans. He is being held on a charge of violating the neutrality laws.

General Obregon said this afternoon that he had ordered troops from the centre of Mexico to the State of Chihuahua to strengthen the garrisons there in order that the active pursuit of the Villa bandits might be pushed.

General Gavira today received a messenger from the former Villa General, Jose Inez Salazar at Salinaba. Salazar offered to surrender with his men unconditionally, offering his services against the Americans in case of war.

Luis Gutierrez, Military Commander of Chihuahua, reported to General Obregon by telegraph that the American troops had retired from Namiquipa to Colonia Dublan.

ILLINOIS CAVALRY READY.

Could Entrain for Border in 24 Hours—Troop Movements.

CHICAGO, May 11.—The First Regiment, Illinois Cavalry, which Major Gen. Funston is considering calling to the border, could entrain, fully equipped, within twenty-four hours, officers say. The regiment consists of twelve troops of sixty-five men. Nine troops are in Chicago. Each troop could be immediately recruited to 100 men if necessary, it was announced.

READING, Penn., May 11.—Batteries D, E, and F, Third Field Artillery, which received orders here yesterday, while on their way to the Summer camp at Tobyhanna, Penn., to proceed to Texas, left today for the border. Seventy cars were utilized to convey the batteries and their equipment.

PENSACOLA, Fla., May 11.—The Twentieth and Seventy-seventh Companies of Coast Artillery left today for Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 11.—The 112th Company, Coast Artillery, 105 men, left Fort du Pont today for the Texas border.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 11.—The first section of the Third Infantry, stationed at Sacket Harbor, left for the Mexican border this afternoon.

RAIDERS CAPTURED IN A CAVALRY DASH

After Soldiers Get 14 Without Firing a Shot, Mexicans Fire on Motor Cars.

CROSS RIO AT BOQUILLAS

Maj. Langhorne's Men Find Loot in a Captive's Store, Take Bandits by Surprise.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special to The New York Times.

BOQUILLAS, Texas, May 11, (by Automobile Courier to Marathon, Texas.)—Yesterday was a day of rattling quick action at this particular point on the Rio Grande. At noon the first two troops of tired United States cavalry reached here after a long hike. In the afternoon their commander, Major George T. Langhorne, heard that just on the other side of the river there were still two of the bands that participated in the raid last week. By 6:30 o'clock in the evening he had had forty of his cavalry horses resaddled.

A few minutes later they were splashing across the Rio Grande at a gallop. In just two hours the Americans were back in camp here. They brought with them fourteen Mexican prisoners. They had searched a Mexican town and had not fired a shot.

Four of the prisoners were identified after being brought back as men who had been seen with the raiders last Friday and Saturday. The other ten were held under strong guard for further examination.

Major Langhorne, who is a tall, slender Virginian of the old school, led the men in this, the first invasion from Texas and the first invasion of Coahuila, Carranza's native State. One group of bandits had been reported to be on a hillside just across the river, the other in Mexican Boquillas, which is opposite the American Boquillas.

The forty Americans were divided into two detachments, Across the river it was known the gringoes had arrived, but not even here was it thought they would touch Mexican soil before the arrival of the rest of the troops on the road to Boquillas.

As the troopers dashed into the river a wild retreat could be seen on the hillside opposite. From the little group of adobe houses near the water's edge men scrambled, falling out of windows and doors in their haste and in plain view of the oncoming Americans ran helter-skelter up the hill. One detachment of the dripping figures in olive drab, under Captain J. C. Rhea, was at their heels before they were halfway up the small hill.

Howling Women Seek Clemency.

The Americans on horseback collared the fleeing Mexicans like so many policemen grabbing pickpockets. Some of the Mexicans in their precipitate flight had left their shoes behind, most were hatless, none had had time to arm himself. Only one, it was learned, had escaped. He had jumped on a horse the moment the cavalrymen struck the river. Another with less luck had jumped on a mule, but he was caught, and Captain Rhea returned with twelve prisoners marching ahead of him.

Major Langhorne went with the detachment that searched the town, Mexican Boquillas, and took two prisoners. One of these even the Mexicans living on this side admit to be "mucho malo"—this was Domingo, who runs a little Mexican shop in Mexican Boquillas. In his shop the searchers found tin pails and other American goods that had been for sale in Deemer's store here until the raiders ransacked it last Saturday.

No shot was fired by the second searching party, nor did the scared natives of the town take any chance with this particularly quick-acting set of soldiers by sniping. In both the town and the handful of adobe huts on the hillside, however, the Mexican women set up what the returning soldiers called howls loud enough to reach New York.

They thought the prisoners were to be summarily executed as soon as they reached Texas, and they wailed and begged and wept and pleaded as the prisoners were being marched off surrounded by troopers whose rifles were swung loosely across their saddles, ready for action.

Envious troopers who had not been included in the sortie flocked around the

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DANGER OF CRISIS NEARER

This Government Determined at All Hazards to Protect Gen. Pershing.

HOPE FOR A SETTLEMENT

But Any Attempt to Eject the Army from Mexico Would Mean a Clash.

WILL DO ITS WORK THERE

That Is, Elimination of Banditry —Lansing and Arredondo Prepare for Exchanges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—If General Carranza adopts a determined and stubborn attitude and backs up the demand he made through General Obregon at El Paso for the withdrawal of the American forces from Mexico within a definite time, a serious crisis will have been reached. President Wilson and his advisers are determined to maintain the punitive expedition in Mexico until its mission has been accomplished and oandit bands have been suppressed in Northern Mexico. It is the firm purpose of the Administration to use every means within its power to protect the American forces and to keep them in Mexico until these ends have been accomplished. This has been decided upon and, it is expected, will be confirmed at tomorrow's session of the Cabinet.

President Wilson has patiently endeavored to negotiate an agreement with the Carranza de facto Government for cordial co-operation between the military forces of both Governments in a common movement against Villistas and other outlaws in Northern Mexico responsible for raids on the American border. Major Gens. Hugh L. Scott and Frederick Funston were ordered to El Paso in the hope that they might be able to negotiate such an agreement with General Obregon, the Minister of War of the Carranza Government.

In these conferences, prior to their sustension tonight and the reference of the controversy back to the Wilson and Carranza Governments for settlement through diplomatic channels, General Obregon was inclined to make concessions. General Carranza, however, was unwilling to approve the tentative agreement reached last week between Generals Obregon and Scott, and has been insisting that a time limit be fixed for the evacuation of Mexican territory by the American forces. Under positive instructions from Washington, Generals Scott and Funston refused to consent to any time limit being fixed, and it was the refusal of General Carranza to permit General Obregon to yield that forced a suspension of the conferences at El Paso tonight and the transfer of the controversy from military to diplomatic channels for consideration.

Use of Force Would Mean a Clash.

Refusal of General Carranza to change his demand for a time limit on the stay of the expedition and certainly any attempt by the de facto Government to dislodge the American forces by an unprovoked attack would result in an armed clash between the forces of the two Governments, which would be backed up by firm action by the Wilson Administration. Repetition of the Columbus raid in the Big Bend country has served to stiffen the decision of the President to maintain the American forces in Mexico and has convinced officials here that General Funston was right when he reported immediately after the Columbus raid that the de facto authorities were either unwilling or unable to control the bandit situation in Northern Mexico.

General Scott probably will be called back to Washington immediately for personal conferences, during which he will make a complete report to President Wilson and Secretary Baker regarding the situation as developed in the conferences with General Obregon. The information to be brought to Washington by General Scott will be utilized by the Administration in the diplomatic discussion of the situation by Secretary Lansing with Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican Ambassador-designate in Washington, and with the de facto Government in Mexico City through James Linn Rodgers, special agent of the State Department at the headquarters of the Carranza Government.

Despite the suspension of the Scott-Obregon conferences, the transfer of the question for settlement through diplomatic channels and the belief that the failure at El Paso brings the danger of a crisis nearer, some officials here tonight continued to suggest that an agreement might be reached when the issue was taken up direct with the de facto Government. It was admitted that this suggestion for a hopeful outcome was based on the theory that General Carranza, after presenting a stubborn front to the United States Government for the effect it might have on the populace and his enemies in Mexico, finally would yield to the United States, under protest, and not undertake any provoked attack on the American forces in Mexico.

Troops on Border as an Argument.

The strengthening of the American Army patrol on the border and in Mexico by the orders issued on Tuesday for

the mobilization of the National Guard of Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico and the dispatch to the border of virtually all the mobile regular army forces that were stationed away from the border in the United States is expected by some officials of the Administration to prove an urgent argument with Carranza. Others point to the fact that the announcement that 8,500 more troops were being sent to the border had failed to temper his insistence upon a time limit.

Officials here are hoping that in the diplomatic negotiations General Carranza and his advisers will be convinced of the futility of endeavoring to force the United States to abandon its punitive expedition in Mexico, and of the unwisdom of provoking an attack on the American forces. Such an attack would be deeply regretted by President Wilson, who is sincerely desirous of obtaining the co-operation of the Carranza Government in the pursuit of Villa and the suppression of bandits.

Through European diplomatic channels information has reached Washington that enemies of the de facto Government are making the most of the situation thrust upon Carranza by Villa's massacre of Americans at Columbus and the resultant dispatch of American forces to Mexico, and that the maintenance of American troops on Mexican soil is weakening the de facto Government in popular estimation south of the international border. The present apparent impasse between the two Governments was described by a Senator tonight after this fashion:

"Carranza does not care, for the sake of the safety of his Government, to assent to the indefinite stay of the American forces in Mexico, and the Wilson Administration does not dare withdraw the American forces at this time without incurring popular indignation in this country."

In military circles it is asserted that the de facto Government has not only rallied to co-operate with the expedition of General Pershing, but has persistently thrown obstacles in its way from the very inception of the enterprise, beginning with the refusal of the Carranza Government to permit the Mexico Northwestern Railway to be used for the movement of supplies into Mexico and culminating in the unprovoked attack by Carranza troops on American troops near Parral.

It is the contention in army circles that the Villa chase would have been over by this time if the de facto authorities had sincerely co-operated with the American expedition. It was within the physical power of the Carranza Government, it is pointed out, to permit the United States to use the railroad in sending troops rapidly into Central Chihuahua where they could have been placed south of Villa and his band. It is the contention of military experts here that, as Villa moved southward from Columbus, the Carranza military forces, instead of checking his retreat, while professing to cooperate, actually moved out of the path of Villa and gave him a clear way of escape for a distance of over 400 miles from Columbus into the district west of Parral.

War Department Precautions.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The War Department, regardless of the progress of the El Paso conference, has been taking precautions to see that it was not caught unawares by anything that might happen beyond the border. The latest move was that made yesterday, when a limited line officers on detached service were ordered back to their regiments for active duty. The classes at the Army War College and other service schools were graduated nearly two months ahead of schedule to set these officers free to aid in training recruits and National Guardsmen now in the field.

There remain only 250 line officers detached from their commands. These are stationed at West Point or assigned as instructors with National Guard regiments or at various military schools or colleges. They will be called to the colors only in a pressing emergency as the work is vital to the building up of anything resembling a system of military defense.

No immediate further additions to the border forces are contemplated, Secretary Baker said today. The situation in that particular may change at any moment however, it was indicated, if raiding is continued. There is no question that the department has outlined a definite schedule for the militia forces to be called upon if further steps in the citizen soldiers are required to protect the line.

Another step taken as a precautionary measure has been the action of the State Department in calling the attention of Consuls in Mexico to the standing instructions that they advise all Americans to leave that country. The last estimates made by the Consuls showed 3,000 Americans beyond the border. Probably there are many more who are not registered at the consulates. The old instructions authorized Consuls to abandon their posts without awaiting orders from Washington if they believed the situation in their locality justified the step. That authorization still stands.

State Department officials said the fact that the old orders had been revived had no other significance than as showing the desire to keep Consuls in touch with those in their districts and advised as to the attitude of the Government. The act was construed in many quarters, however, as an added indication that President Wilson had fully resolved not to yield to the plea of the de facto Government that the American expedition be withdrawn.

THREE ARRESTED FOR PLOTTING UPRISING

Former Villa Colonel Among Mexicans Jailed in Texas by United States Authorities.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, May 11.—Colonel Morin, a former Villa officer, charged with forming a plot for an uprising against Americans, was arrested nineteen miles south of San Antonio last night by United States Marshal Hansen and other Federal officers and was taken to Kingsville today and lodged in jail. Morin was heavily armed. Important papers are said to have been found in his possession. He resisted arrest but was overpowered.

Two more arrests were made today as a result of the investigation of the plot, which had for its object a Mexican uprising in South Texas, simultaneous with similar disturbances in Arizona and New Mexico. Eulario Valesquez, editor of a Mexican paper of Kingsville, and Victoriano Ponce, a merchant, were taken into custody by officers of the Department of Justice.

The Federal officers who arrested Morin said he would be charged with conspiracy as the active head of the alleged plot.

Other arrests are expected, as it is known other persons have been under surveillance.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 11.—The uprising in which Colonel Morin is said to have been the leader, so far as the plotting is concerned, was originally set for May 5, but was postponed until May 10, and was further postponed because of lack of funds.

According to agents of the Department of Justice here, Morin had 1,000 followers scattered throughout Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico. It was planned to cut telephone and telegraph lines, destroy railroads, and attempt to capture certain towns.

FRESH UNREST IN PARRAL.

Populace Reported Threatening to Drive American Troops Out.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, May 11.—The people of Parral, where a fatal clash with United States soldiers occurred several weeks ago, are restive again because of the continued presence of American troops in that district, and have made demands upon General Luis Herrera for their removal from Mexico, according to a message received by an American mining man from his Parral manager today. The message added that the people of Parral had declared openly that, regardless of what General Obregon, General Herrera, or any one else did, they would not tolerate the prolonged presence of the Americans and would drive them out of the district. Parral has long been recognized as a hotbed of anti-American, as well as anti-Carranza, feeling.

Lieut. Col. W. C. Brown, Tenth Cavalry, who came in from the front, underwent an operation in the Fort Bliss base hospital this afternoon. His condition is favorable. His illness was caused by hard riding and long hours in the saddle.

PERSHING'S CAVALRY WAITS FOR ORDERS

Now Well Supplied, Men and Horses on Mend, They Thirst for Action.

LACK NEWS FROM BORDER

Ranch House Made Like a Fort—Many Adventurers Crowd the Army Lines.

By FRANK B. ELSER,
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, NEAR NAMIQUIPA, Mexico, May 4, (by Motor Truck Train to Columbus, N. M., May 11.)—Scattered bands of Villistas are reported in the State of Chihuahua, north of our southern troops and both east and west of our line of communication. Americans who returned to their ranches or other holdings when the troops of the punitive expedition crossed the border and bgan their march southward after Villa are flocking to the nearest camps for protection. These are the outstanding developments as concerns the army in Mexico since the fight at Parral and the subsequent conference at Juarez.

Ranchers, miners, storekeepers, casual cowboys, and adventurers at large have fastened themselves leech-tight along the line of communication, and with the expedition they will remain as "guests" or volunteer scouts until the troops are withdrawn or until law and order are restored to Northern Mexico. Reports that the expedition was to be withdrawn forthwith and garbled and abbreviated versions of what was occurring at the Scott-Obregon conference at Juarez brought this dwindling group of Americans in touch with the troops in numbers. A camp of American soldiers is about the only haven left in this state of anarchy and guerrilla warfare.

Reports of Villa's death, now so manifold as to afford material for a small volume by themselves, had all but died out at this writing and the expedition was again theoretically trying to "get him," although there was at headquarters no definite information as to his whereabouts. Since the fight at Parral, when Dodd's men were attacked by the Carranzistas, the army has been seeking news, not making it. If the troops had voted on an emblem this week the emblem selected would have been a question mark.

Reading newspapers days and sometimes weeks old, the men in the field, officer and private, have been completely out of touch with affairs in the States. For three days this week we were without our customary skeleton of news sent by radio from Columbus. In the circumstances there was little the army could do but wait and hazard guesses on the way the diplomatic cat would jump. One thing else it did. That was to lay up supplies. Whatever be the duration of the campaign hereafter, General Pershing has prepared for any contingency.

Many of the mounts that were nearly killed in the mountain drives after Villistas are slowly mending, and cavalrymen with seatless breeches have had time for patching. What we lacked in the way of supplies we now have in comparative abundance. In short, the army took quick advantage of a stalemate to revictual, to reclothe, and to refresh itself, and it was today ready to go forward or to fall back to the border at a moment's notice.

It preferred to go forward.

Two deaths marked the week. A Sergeant of the Thirteenth Cavalry, wounded in the mouth at Parral, died uncomplaining and conscious in a cot in a field hospital tent at headquarters, and was buried with military honors on a hilltop overlooking the Rio Santa Maria. After the volleys of the firing squad had died away in the hills, enlisted men piled great rocks on the grave, weighing down the camp-made coffin as if to anchor it.

When the campaign is over, his body and those of any other soldiers who have given their lives in Mexico will be taken back to the States for final burial.

The other death was that of P. P. Holly—to say death, it really was murder, and its circumstances indicate how extremely dangerous it is for a white man, armed or unarmed, to venture away from the line of communication even in a region thickly policed by American troops.

Holly was a rancher, prosperous and wealthy. Last Winter when Villa began his anti-American crusade, he captured Holly near the latter's ranch south of Rubio, a settlement about forty miles southeast of here, and stood him and other Americans against an adobe wall for execution. At the last moment he released the whole lot and warned them to get out of the country. They went.

Holly took refuge in El Paso, abandoning his ranch, but when the troops came in he followed, just as other Americans now with us have done, and until his death he was acting as one of the many scouts of the expedition. Tuesday, April 25, he set out on horseback from a point near Rubio to carry a message from one detachment of cavalry to another. That was the last seen of him alive.

Wednesday morning he was found lying face downward on the range with a bullet from a Mauser through his brain. Villistas had ambushed and murdered him. They stripped his body of ammunition, took Holly's pistol and rifle and his valuables, but they did not mutilate him. The troopers who found the body carried it by horse to our nearest camp and there buried it with military honors. Several of the scouts have had narrow escapes at the hands of Villistas, but Holly is the first to be killed.

We had picturesque callers today. They were Johnny Hayes, manager of the million-acre Hearst ranch, on the edge of which this camp is pitched, and his Mexican servants, or mozos, and Juan Alderete, a Mexican foreman, famed hereabout as the killer of José Rodriguez, the Villista leader, shot to death by a firing squad on the ranch in February last after the employes had captured him.

Hayes, a native Californian, has been in this country for ten years. He has fought Mexicans until it has become second nature with him. He left the country when Villa went on the rampage, and he has come back now to see what the American troops are going to do.

On what is left of the great ranch house at Santa Ana he makes his headquarters, and today he rode over with his mozos to see what the news was.

He carried a high-power rifle in his saddle boot and had an automatic pistol on his hip. His mozos were similarly armed. Alderete had, in addition to rifle and automatic pistol, a sabre, taken from a Villista he had slain.

All were splendidly mounted. A Mexican himself, Alderete has worked for Americans so long that he feels their interests are his. If the troops go out, he will have to go, too, for the Villistas have put a price on his head.

"It would be hell if the troops should leave now," said Hayes, who, by the way, doesn't talk much. "No American would be safe anywhere in the State of Chihuahua.

"Mexicans who have not openly opposed the American troops will not be safe, either. Those who have sold supplies to the troops or who have in any way worked for the expedition will be marked."

Alderete, speaking little English, said nothing. But through Hayes we learned that Martine Lopez, a Villa leader, had kidnapped the Mexican's twelve-year-old daughter shortly before the Columbus raid and had held her prisoner with other attractive girls at a ranch not far from the Hearst headquarters.

Ruined and half crazed, she was subsequently released, and now the father is waiting to even up the score. The Hearst ranch buildings are barricaded and the windows rimmed with sandbags. Eighty armed vaqueros constitute its fighting force. Under Hayes they will be available for any scrap in which General Pershing cares to use them.

Waiting has been decidedly unpopular with the scouts of the expedition. They want action. Not a few that I have talked to are thinking of quitting unless they see more fighting. This is the cowboy temperament and was to be expected. There are daily and nightly conferences among them looking to the organization of an all-scout posse, but as yet no such expedition has taken the field.

Charlie Tracey, who wears a red shirt because, he says, he would be shot by our troops for a Mexican otherwise, riding ahead of the advance guard as he does, has gone north. Report has it that he is on his way to Sonora to round up a band of Yaquis for service with the expedition as trailers.

The Apache fighters, who joined the expedition some time ago, are south of here. Their chief work so far has been supplying troops with game.

The first real rain the expedition has seen fell this week between Columbus and the old general headquarters at Colonia Dublan, near Casas Grandes. Trails that had been two feet deep in dust became shifting masses of watery grit. Through this our truck companies plowed their way.

All trucks were delayed to some extent, but the heavily laden outfit pulled into headquarters after dusk today, not as much behind schedule as had been predicted. Should the expedition be here in mid-July, when the rains come with regularity and in torrents, General Pershing believes he still could keep the long line open.

TAFT'S VIEWS ON MEXICO.

Can't Make Our Ideas Fit Other Countries, He Says.

Speaking last night at the annual dinner of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association of the United States, held at the Hotel Biltmore, on "The Duties of Citizenship," ex-President William H. Taft intimated that American intervention in Mexico was not desirable. He was willing, however, to assume responsibility, as well as the necessary degrees of intelligence to make popular government a success, when he made his reference to Mexican conditions.

"Laws made by the majority must be fair, or you drive a minority into rebellion. Take the Central American States, and some of the countries of Northern South American. When a minority in some of those countries loses in an election its members go into the woods taking rifles with them. Thus there is practically a revolution almost every year. It may be said that the minority are bad losers, but if that is true, the majority are bad winners, for they start in at once to oppress the minority.

"Take the case of Mexico. The idealist Madero put 100 relatives into offices as soon as he assumed the Presidency. The viewpoint was different from our own. Down there if he didn't look after his own he would have been thought worse than an infidel. How can you expect to have successful popular government in Mexico when 90 per cent. of the people cannot read or write? Many people in the United States seem to think that because we have a Constitution it can be taken abroad and made to fit conditions in individual countries. This is all a mistake."

The speaker said popular government was not such a simple thing as many imagined when it came to be analyzed. He pointed out that after all the majority of people in a so-called popular government did not actually rule.

"In the election of 1912," continued Professor Taft, "the total vote for Presidential candidates reached 13,000,000, but Mr. Wilson with 6,500,000 votes received the power along with the Senators Representatives in Congress to put into effect political principles for four years at least, not approved possibly by a majority of the whole people."

The ex-President made a plea for the equality of all citizens before the law. He argued that all citizens having an income of $1,000 or more should be obliged to pay an income tax, even if the annual payment amounted to only $5.

In case of war, Mr. Taft said he hoped that universal conscription would be put into effect at once in order to place all men on an equal standing. England, he thought, would be better off had conscription been enforced immediately upon the opening of the war. He concluded by urging voters to realize when casting their ballots that they were not using the franchise for their own benefit, but for the people of the nation as a whole.

Colonel Austin Colgate acted as toastmaster. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise discussed "The Making of an American." He said the ideal American was not born, but made. It was a matter of achievement, he declared. The diners, men and women, numbered 400.

MEXICANS STONE GUARD.

El Paso Provost Squad Disperse Rioters, Firing Over Their Heads.

EL PASO, May 11.—Eight men of the Provost Guard fired over the heads of a jeering little crowd of Mexicans tonight at Chihuahita, a district of the city inhabited by few except Mexicans. The squad of patrolling soldiers was met by some thirty men and boys, who supplemented a chorus of derisive remarks with a volley of stones.

The non-commissioned officer ordered the crowd to disperse and then gave the order to fire. The crowd dispersed. None was injured.

Aviators Ordered to the Border.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 11.—Lieutenants Ralph Royce, John Curry, and Roy S. Brown of the Signal Corps Aviation School at North Island, who recently qualified for the rank of junior military aviator, received orders from the War Department today to proceed to Columbus, N. M., to join the First Aero Squadron. They will leave tomorrow.

GERMANS' LOYALTY PRAISED BY REBHAN

Head of Krieger Verein Is Sure They Would Rally to United States.

SHOWS ENMITY TO WILSON

Both President and Roosevelt Distasteful, but Hughes Meets Approval.

Christopher Rebhan, President of the Krieger Verein and of a number of other German associations in this city, said last night that if an enemy sought to invade the United States the citizens of German birth would be among the first to answer a call to arms.

Asked if they would respond with the same fervor if Germany were the invader, he declined to answer on the ground that the question was absurd, that Germany would always be among the country's closest friends in the family of nations, and that nothing on earth could ever induce her to attack us.

Mr. Rebhan is a leader among the influential Germans in New York, and his attitude is probably that of the average German-American citizen.

"There are about 25,000,000 Germans in this country," he said, "and among them are at least 1,800,000 men. Of these men three in every five have served in the German Army and may fairly be called trained soldiers. When the call came in 1864 for men to save the Union the Germans gallantly responded, and they would not be backward if a similar call was heard again. We are bitterly opposed to President Wilson because he has set us apart from all of the other citizens of foreign birth by constantly referring to us as hyphenated Germans and because we think he has displayed a strong partiality in favor of England against Germany.

"I don't believe there are any German-American citizens who would vote for him. They would rather vote for Theodore Roosevelt, although we have no use for him, either. He talks too much and tries to make capital for himself by pretending that he wants to make war on others. Of all the candidates mentioned we like Justice Hughes, I think, the best, and if he were nominated with President Wilson running against him he would get the German vote."

Mr. Rebhan was as sure that England would try within five years to get us into a war as he was certain that Germany would not try to antagonize us.

"England is the ally of Japan," he said, "and she will probably set Japan on us and then get in herself because she has never loved the United States. If such a thing happens the Germans in this country would like nothing better than to have that fight turned over to them. They think they could take care of it and the subject has not lacked discussion when Germans meet.

"I have no doubt at all that between 4,000 and 5,000 trained German fighting men in this city would turn out in answer to a call from me and be in warlike trim in four days."

For fear that this would be misunderstood Mr. Rebhan made haste to explain that his call would be answered only if some foreign enemy threatened, and behind his call stood the need of the country for first-class fighting men. Then he said:

"We would fight for the flag and not for any man. It is the flag we love, and, loving it, we are on a par with any other class of men within the country's borders, bar none. I have been a citizen of the country for twenty-one years. For eight years I was in the German Army, but I stand for this country first. There are 800,000 German reservists here and I am not afraid to say that they feel about the same as I do.

"I am in favor of preparedness, and in the line of march on Saturday there will be many thousands of Germans with the American flag on their breasts. And in all our line there will not be one heart that will beat with greater love for the nation and for its people. Let the men who follow the President and think we are not good and loyal men take care of that little trouble in Mexico themselves, for it appears that we are not to be trusted. It makes me feel sad when I think of that, and sometimes I feel bitter, but I am sure that the great mass of the people, who have friends and neighbors among the German-American citizens, know that we are to be trusted."

Mr. Rebhan thought the country was lacking in everything it would need in case of a great emergency, and he said that he and all the other Germans here would do all they could to help put it on a footing where it need not fear any foe.

A week ago yesterday a man with a badge on his coat, and who described himself as a member of the Fire Department, called at Mr. Rebhan's place of business at 644 Sixth Avenue, and said he wanted to examine the building to see if it was kept safe from danger of fire. He went from cellar to roof, and opened bundles and peered into the box.

Mr. Rebhan said the man was clearly an agent of the United States Government, and that his call was evidently prompted by a fear that some kind of danger to the people was hidden in his house.

RIDICULE "ORDER" TO JUAREZ.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Officials of the Department of Justice said tonight that agents of the department in New York had come into possession of what purported to be a copy of an order, dated April 24, directing German reservists in this country to go to Juarez, Mexico, on the day of the publication of the recall of the German Imperial Ambassador at Washington. They said they were investigating the authenticity of the document, but insisted that no evidence had been obtained to show that the document was genuine or that German reservists were preparing to mobilize at Juarez.

The document purported to be signed by the German Imperial General Staff, and called upon German reservists to report at once to their superiors, who would provide them with transportation to Juarez. In German Embassy circles there was a disposition to ridicule the whole affair.

RAIDERS CAPTURED IN A CAVALRY DASH

Continued from Page 1.

returning troopers to hear how they had taken their men.

"What luck?" one called to a returning Sergeant before the prisoners were seen.

"We didn't have a chance to shoot a darned one of them!" growled the Sergeant.

The prisoners were lined up against the adobe wall of Deemer's store when they were brought to camp, for the camp is near the store, a mile away from the town. They acted as though they thought the adobe wall was immediately to be used in the capacity in which adobe walls do so much service in Mexican warfare, as the foreground for a firing squadron, and some of them were so surprised when, instead of executing them forthwith, the soldiers brought them food, that they commenced to talk, giving some information that may be valuable in the pursuit of the other bandits in this vicinity.

Motor Cars Fired On by Mexicans.

There was another highly significant incident last night. Two automobiles started north from here in the evening, one driven by Harry E. Howard, originally of Buffalo and lately of San Antonio, and the other by a rancher, C. V. Culpepper. Howard was alone in his car. He had driven Major Langhorne from Marathon and was starting back over the Texas road to meet Colonel Sibley, in charge of the Fourteenth Cavalry troops. Eighteen miles from here Howard was fired upon. He said, on returning in record time, that he distinguished four Mexicans ahead of him, on the side of a small canyon through which the road passed, and who fired several shots. Howard shot back with an automatic pistol and turned his car about. He had just started to camp when, he said, another group of five Mexicans on a hill opened fire. One rear tire was hit and he came in on the rim.

Twelve miles from camp he met the machine being driven back to Marathon by Culpepper, with two other ranchers, Lew Burtell and Dick Henderson, who had been serving in the posse. The second car turned, too, and before the two had gone much further they were fired on again. This time only one Mexican was seen, a considerable distance from the road, and all fired at him at long range.

When the cars got back to camp, a heavily-armed detachment of soldiers was ordered out in them to return over the road, for it was known that Colonel Sibley was on the road, probably a considerable distance ahead of his force and it was feared that with Mexicans again attacking on American soil he might be ambushed. But just as the cars were about to start his car came in. He had run without lights and had not been fired upon. On account of this night attack on the cars, no other driver could be induced to start back to Marathon last night.

Men and officers turned in early last night in the expectation that their slow-talking, rapidly-moving Major might call for more fast action early this morning. Feeling fairly secure in their numbers—there are altogether about 120 soldiers here, for neither company is anywhere near war strength—the men took off their shoes and leggins to sleep and the officers indulged in the supreme luxury of undressing like normal human beings for the night in the sultry heat. All slept on top of their blankets. Most of them had slept on the ground in all their clothes on the road to save time, and at Glenn Springs and other points where there are only tiny garrisons the men have been sleeping with their shoes on since the raid, in which those who had shed their shoes had to wade through burning waxweed.

Just before he left Marathon Colonel Sibley received instructions to order all his officers to be prepared at all hours for a general attack by Mexicans. He was instructed that at that time it appeared as though there might be a break with the Carranza Government at any moment.

Those who are familiar with that burning, yellow country stretching out on the other side of the Rio Grande, which is shallow and muddy here, say that water is nearly as scarce as snow there, and that there is not a grain of oats nor a pasture field within miles, and that most of the Mexicans even, who seem able to live on almost nothing, have left because of dearth of food. The country never has been thickly populated; during the recent years of the revolution crop raising has been abandoned. There can be no "living off the country"—all food and forage must be carried in trucks.

In addition, there is the heat. The altitude is lower than in the region penetrated by the first expedition. Here there are no sharp nights and there is no ice on the water in the morning, as there was at Namiquipa.

The officers say it is worse than anything they struck in the Philippines. The fact that the season is later is, of course, partly responsible for this. Everybody sleeps on the ground instead of under his blankets. And what little water can be found is nearly hot enough for coffee and almost as dark.

On the way over from Glenn Springs today several correspondents had gone there, though it is not on the line of communication for the troops—we took a branch road to the only spring in the vicinity, in the North it would be called "hot springs."

The rancher who brought us from Glenn Springs with his mule team—for the Marathon Postmaster's automobile gave up the ghost at Glenn Springs—came through San Vicente on the way. Across the river could be seen a sprawling adobe town, also called San Vicente, but not a person was to be seen. The rancher, one of those hardy pioneers who escapes on the night of the raid, said that for months the Mexican town has been almost deserted, like the country behind it, on account of lack of food.

The American San Vicente is populated almost entirely by Mexicans. It, too, is now almost deserted, the occupants having fled since the raid for fear Americans would take their revenge at the expense of the town.

As yet there is no wireless or aeroplane communication between this, the advance base just being established and headquarters, and consequently no means of quick communication with General Funston, who is in charge of this expedition as well as the first. There are no telegraph wires or telephones.

And so the men here know nothing of what is going on elsewhere, and are wondering whether the Scott-Obregon conference is over, and what its result was, if any. Nor is it known here in the field whether or not there has been established a censorship for this expedition and a censor established at Marathon.

HOT RIDE ENDS IN BOQUILLAS.

With Thermometer at 120, Soldiers Went 25 Miles in a Morning.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special to The New York Times.

BOQUILLAS, Texas, Wednesday, May 10, (by Courier to Marathon, Texas, May 11.)—Two troops of the Fourteenth Cavalry and a machine-gun company are on the road from Marathon to Boquillas now, and if this is to become a second punitive expedition the real start will be made as soon as possible after the arrival of these additional troops. The men and horses and pack mules of the Eighth were literally panting for breath when they reached here. The temperature was 120 degrees, and they had ridden about twenty-five miles during the morning. These two are the troops which General Funston ordered out of Fort Bliss on the rush when word of the new raid was received in El Paso Sunday morning. The troops of the Fourteenth Cavalry from Fort Clark are back on the road.

The horses of the troops that just reached here are nearly played out as a result of the three sultry days on dusty roads; a dozen or the mules died, but the men are eager.

This is the reason for the rush: The three Mexicans of a raiding band that were overpowered and captured Sunday by the seven Americans whom they had captured are being held here. In the shade of the porch of a store that their band had looted, Deemer's store, they are sitting on the ground, handcuffed and bound together with a heavy chain.

It is impossible to give their names. They give different names each time they are questioned. One, on being quizzed by members of the posse that arrived here before the troops, seemed more frightened than the other two, and finally on being asked if he knew where the band had taken their other American captive, Jesse Deemer, said Deemer was about forty-five miles from the Rio Grande.

The prisoner, a young half Indian, half Mexican, eventually said that he could guide the American forces to the hiding place in which Deemer was being held temporarily by the raiders if a start was made within twenty-four hours. For this he was to win his freedom. The cowboys told and believed that they convinced the little Mexican that if he did not succeed in leading the troops to the right place his life would be the forfeit, and he consented to the bargain.

Here is another reason for the desire to make an early start: Several of the seven Americans who escaped Sunday are still here. From them it has been learned that the raiders' band was divided into four bands after the raid on Texas territory. Belief that some of them are still in the immediate vicinity on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande is due partly to the fact that word was brought from across the river last night to the Mexican population of Boquillas, and to the Mexicans living here just west of the town, warning them not to dare to render the gringos any assistance. This morning the local Mexicans said the message-bearer had vanished after delivering his sinister warning, but little doubt is held as to its source.

Deemer is thought to be the only white man still held captive by the Mexicans. Monroe Paine, a negro, may still be held by them, but the rancher whom they were thought to have carried off, W. H. Harris, has returned to his home. He was out hunting when the Mexicans raided the community and returned yesterday. Both the negro and Deemer are known to have been captured, though, and the first concern of the military is for the safety of the American captives.

The Carranza Consul from Del Rio, a town sixty miles east of Marathon, hurried here in an automobile, arriving yesterday to examine the three prisoners who had been members of the raiding party. It is reported today that he looked at the papers found on them and declared that the men were not Carranzistas but that from their papers he judged that they had orders from some person "higher up," and were not merely a band of thieves. He returned early today. His orders to investigate, it was said, were from General Obregon.

The American troops here have not yet been into the town of Boquillas proper, but are stopping near Deemer's store, which is a large frame building, about a mile west of the Texas Boquillas. The store, the shelves of which have been nearly stripped of their wares, was the principal source of supply for the mine across the river, the Boquillas del Carmen.

Every bit of clothing in it was stolen, and the three Mexican prisoners in front of it are now dressed in brand new "store clothes" that they found there. There were some bikes, crackers, and canned goods left on the shelves, however, and the troops are making a second raid on these, but in this case the goods are being paid for, and a friend of Deemer's is acting storekeeper.

A prisoner who was styled "Lieutenant Colonel" by the others in the oldest of the three, a lean man with receding forehead, beady eyes, and thin black beard turning gray at the chin. Twice in succession he has given his name as Natividide Alvarez, and maybe it is that. The other two are young, and the Americans who escaped say a number of the band were young. They think many of them were irresponsible youths who had been spurred on by the older men. There was another American employed at the mine who escaped, George Chasten of El Paso, who worked at the pump station on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande about six miles from the mine. His escape was due to the assistance of a loyal Mexican helper at the station. The band approached the mine by way of the pumphouse, and when they were about 150 yards away the helper ran to warn Chasten. Chasten seized his rifle, ran to the river bank, and hid until three hours later the helper came to tell him it was safe to cross.

If this is to be a second punitive expedition and large numbers of troops are to be sent across the river in this vicinity, about the same problems that were met at the outset of the expedition from Columbus will have to be met all over again. But, in addition, there will be many others. The line of communication does not start at the border, as at Columbus, but ninety-one miles away from the border, the nearest railroad point. At the outset a line of auto truck communication almost as long as the line between Columbus and Casas Grandes will have to be established.

This is already being done; a wire is to be strung as soon as the Signal Corps can get its equipment on the road. Several hundred auto trucks were bought by the Government after the Columbus expedition got under way; but these are at Columbus and needed there. Some of them, it is understood, are being transferred to this new line. New ones are needed. Two that started from Marathon the other day broke down on the way.

The road to Namiquipa was miserable. This road through lower Texas is alomst as bad already, and the trucks have scarcely started to use it. It is another of the pulverized roads with which this country is afflicted; the powdery white dust is so deep and soft that it clings like mud, and the man at the rear end of a cavalry troop can't see the man at the front when the line is kicking this tale-like stuff into the air. The troopers in today swear they brought a couple of acres of Texas with them, for this dust sticks and no matter what the color of your costume when you start, it is the color of the surrounding country when you stop.

130 BROKERS ARRESTED.

Caught in Mexico City Plot to Depreciate Currency.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, May 11.—The Chief of Police announces that 150 stock brokers and money changers have been arrested, charged with propagating alarming reports to depreciate currency. The Mexicans will be deported to Quintana Roo and Tres Marias Island, and the foreigners expelled from the country.

Special Agent Rodgers continues his efforts in behalf of William Dunn, who is still imprisoned. A hearing has not been arranged yet.

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BORDER CONFERENCE ABRUPTLY ENDED

Continued from Page 1.

hopelessness of arriving at an agreement was realized.

This result having been attained, it was pointed out tonight, General Carranza has won a political victory over his former chief. Forced into negotiations into diplomatic channels, and brought the whole question of withdrawal back to the suggestions contained in his note to Washington a month ago.

Persons intimate with Mexican affairs assert that politics played a prominent part in the result of the conference. Reports considered authentic long have had it that General Obregon has become General Carranza's chief political rival. In delegating the Minister of War to represent the de facto Government at a conference dealing with military affairs, the First Chief did the logical thing, but it is asserted here, he also placed upon General Obregon a burden that could hardly be considered welcome. If the conferee reached an agreement with the Americans he would suffer in the eyes of all good Mexicans; if he caused a disagreement he would be accused of precipitating a situation which threatened to plunge his country, already devastated by repeated revolutions, into war.

Obregon came north, it was stated, with plenary power. After he had reached an apparent agreement with Generals Scott and Funston it was found that the matter must be referred to General Carranza. Carranza refused to countenance the agreement. As a result of these manoeuvres, it was said tonight, Carranza has strengthened himself politically in his position as defender of the policy. "Mexico for Mexicans," while General Obregon, notwithstanding his later attitude, has suffered in comparison through having reached a temporary agreement with the Americans.

The Mexicans, particularly after Señor Amador came north from General Carranza, always kept to the fore the question of withdrawal. Sometimes this insistence caused tension. At one point during today's conference it is reported that the atmosphere grew heated. Nevertheless, it is said, the moment never came when General Obregon delivered himself of threats or spoke anything that resembled an ultimatum. An air of courtesy was maintained throughout.

According to a report received here today, a military automobile conveying messages from Major George T. Langhorne to Colonel Frederick W. Sibley, commander of the expeditionary force in the Big Bend district, had been made the target for shots fired by Mexicans.

After the suspension of the conferences tonight General Obregon and Secretary Amador were entertained at dinner by General Scott in his car. General Funston, Colonel R. E. L. Michie, and Captain Fitzhugh Lee were also present. The company seemed to be on the most friendly terms.

Returning to Juarez, General Obregon ordered his private train prepared for the trip south.

When General Obregon left the conference tonight to go to Juarez, a Deputy Sheriff served papers on him in a damage suit brought by a woman whose little boy was struck yesterday by an automobile in which the General's son was riding. The boy's leg was broken. General Funston's aid, Captain Fitzhugh Lee, tried to dissuade the deputy from his purpose, but failed.

General Scott and General Funston expect to go east tomorrow, General Funston proceeding to San Antonio to take charge of the new troop movements.

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All late Spring models, suitable for afternoon and street wear, prettily elaborated with net vests and embroidered fronts, straight or pointed tunics.

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HEAVY GERMAN FIRE EAST OF THE MEUSE

Violent Bombardment in Caillette Wood and Against French Second Line Positions.

GERMANS ATTACK AT VAUX

Repulse in Hand-to-Hand Fighting Reported by Paris—Berlin Tells of French Offensive on West Bank.

LONDON, May 11.—A violent bombardment of French positions in the Caillette Wood, south of Fort Douaumont, and French second-line trenches on the east bank of the Meuse is reported in the official statement given out by the French War Office tonight. Early this morning the Germans delivered an attack in the region of Vaux, which was repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting. Berlin tells of French attacks on the west bank of the Meuse.

Outside the Verdun sector there has been little activity on the west front.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight reads:

In the region of Verdun there was a somewhat active artillery engagement in the sector of Avocourt. A violent bombardment of our positions in the Caillette Wood and of our second lines on the right bank of the Meuse occurred.

There were some gusts of artillery fire in the Woevre.

There is no event to report on the rest of the front except the usual cannonading.

The official Belgian communication reads:

Artillery action was in progress in the region of Ramscapelle and Schoore. The reciprocal bombardment in the sector of Dixmude continued today.

The text of the French statement of the afternoon follows:

In the Champagne our fire demolished a German trench 100 meters in length in the region to the southeast of Tahure.

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the artillery combat was quite active in the region of the wood of Avocourt. On the right bank a German attack launched at about 2 o'clock in the morning on our positions to the west of Vaux Pond was repulsed with bayonets and hand-grenades.

The night was relatively calm on the rest of the front.

On the night of May 10-11 four of our aeroplanes dropped twenty-six shells upon the railroad stations of Damvillers and Etain and upon the park near Foameix, where a fire broke out.

The following official communication was issued tonight by the British War Office:

The enemy made an unsuccessful attempt to raid our trenches near Orvillers last night. Today there has been mining activity near Beaumont, Hamel, and Fricourt, both sides blowing up Camouflets. The advantage remains with us.

The artillery on both sides has been active about Angres and southeast of Ypres. At the Hohenzollern redoubt a severe mutual bombardment developed this afternoon.

BERLIN, May 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The German official statement says:

German aeroplanes dropped bombs on Dunkirk and the railroads near Adinkerke.

On the Verdun front west of the Meuse the French again made an attack near Dead Man Hill in the afternoon and southeast of Hill 304 in the evening. Both attacks broke down in the face of our machine gun and artillery fire, with considerable losses to the enemy.

In Camard Forest a Bavarian patrol captured fifty-four French soldiers.

The number of unwounded French soldiers captured since May 4 in the fighting near Hill 304 has reached 53 officers and 1,515 men.

On the Verdun front east of the Meuse there was hand-grenade fighting all night long in the vicinity of Caillette Wood. A French attack in the wood was repulsed.

FRENCH NEVER PLANNED TO RETREAT AT VERDUN

Joffre Said He Would Courtmartial Any General Who Ordered Retirement East of Meuse.

PARIS, May 11.—Replying to reports that a General of the French staff at a certain stage of the battle of Verdun contemplated the retreat of the forces from the right bank of the Meuse, an official statement given out today says:

"At no moment during the battle of Verdun has the chief command given orders for a retreat of the French troops on the right bank of the Meuse. Quite to the contrary, on the morning of the 23d of February General Langle de Cary gave orders to the troops on the right bank that every point even if overwhelmed every small position even if completely surrounded, should be held at all costs, and that the only word would be 'Hold on.'

"On the evening of the 24th the Commander in Chief issued instructions to Hold the front between the Meuse and the Woevre.

"At the same time he directed General Castelnau to go to Verdun. And the next day General Castelnau telephoned General Pétain that the positions on the right bank must be held at all costs. Lastly, on the evening of the 25th, the Commander in Chief in sending General Petain to take command, issued the following order:

"'I gave orders yesterday that the right bank of the river to Verdun must be held. Every commander who issues an order to retreat will be court-martialed.'"

HARDER ALPS BATTLES.

BERLIN, May 11, (By Wireless to Sayville.)—The Austrian statement of May 11 says:

The increased activity of artillery on the Italian front continued in most sectors, and was especially pronounced in the Dolomites, between Peutelstein and Buchenstein.

Italian airmen dropped two bombs on the market and cathedral square of Gorizia. Two civilians were killed and thirty-three wounded.

EXPERT CRITICISES FLEET DISPOSITION

New British Policy for Prevention of Coast Raids Regarded as Dangerous.

WOULD HELP THE GERMANS

Southward Shift of Fighting Units Declared to be What They Have Sought.

LONDON, May 11.—The naval correspondent of The Times, in an article in today's issue, criticises the recent announcement of First Lord of the Admiralty Athur J. Balfour that the British fleet was to be redistributed to prevent coast raids by the Germans.

"Mr. Balfour's statement," the correspondent says, "is disquieting to students of naval warfare, because the First Lord appears to foreshadow a reversal of that policy of offensive defense which we have successfully followed since the fourteenth century.

"The object of the Germans in making these raids is to bring about a redistribution of our naval forces to their own advantage. After the attack on Hartlepool the Admiralty stated that such raids must not be allowed to modify the general naval policy. This was sound sense. But now Mr. Balfour suddenly announces that alterations are being made in the distribution of our naval forces.

"The alterations are as follows: First, important naval forces are being brought southward; second, submarines and monitors are to be used for coast defense. The forces brought southward will presumably be based on some port not hitherto used for that purpose, but the Germans will soon ascertain both the composition of the forces and the harbor where they are stationed.

"Then, as the Germans use only vessels of the highest speed for these raids, any force set aside to deal therewith must have a similar quality as well as a preponderance in gun power.

"The weakness of this strategical change lies in the substitution of squadrons in fixed positions on our own coast for periodical sweeps which we have been told the battle fleet is in the habit of making through the length and breadth of the North Sea.

"As for submarines, these have never proved their ability to torpedo boats going at full speed, and trawlers are likely to have little difficulty in avoiding their attentions. The proposal to use monitors is the most disturbing feature of the whole scheme. These slow and unwieldy machines may, as fixed floating forts, act as a bait to the enemy, but it can hardly be proposed to station them in such numbers as to afford complete coast protection.

"To employ them for defense instead of offense is directly contrary to all approved notions of British strategy."

VICTORY OVER RUSSIANS REPORTED BY TURKS

Centre of Invading Armies Said to Have Been Thrown Back on a Front of Nearly Ten Miles.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 11, (via London.)—In an all day battle in the Mount Kope sector on the Caucasus front, northeast of Erzingan, the Turks drove the Russians out of positions nearly ten miles in length, capturing more than 300 men and four machine guns, according to today's official announcement by the Turkish War Office.

The official statement is as follows:

Felahie sector, (Mesopotamia)—There have been no events aside from an artillery battle accompanied by intermittent infantry fire.

Caucasus Front—In the sector of Mount Kope, in a battle which began on the forenoon of May 8 with our attack and lasted until evening, the enemy was driven out of positions about fifteen kilometers in extent by a bayonet attack and thrown back eastward. We captured six officers, more than 300 men, and four machine guns. Our pursuing detachment, despite a heavy snowstorm, maintained contact with the retreating enemy detachments.

Likewise, as a result of a successful surprise attack on the night of May 9 on the camp of the enemy near Baschkjoej, fifty kilometers southeast of Mamahatun, 250 infantry and 200 cavalry, which composed the enemy force, were forced to flight by the bayonet, and excepting a small number were destroyed.

In the coast sector no change of importance has occurred. The enemy, who endeavored to advance from west of Dschewislik, was obliged to retreat northward owing to an enveloping movement by our troops.

PETROGRAD, May 11, (via London.)—The official Russian report says:

Caucasus Front.—In the coastal region our troops are advancing west and southwest of the town of Platana.

In engagements in the region west of Aschkala the Turks surrounded a detachment of our soldiers, forming the reserve, and captured them. These reservists, preferring a glorious death to shameful surrender, headed by their officers, hurled themselves on their Turkish escort, defeated them, and rejoined their regiment.

We repulsed, by our fire, a Turkish attempt at an offensive in the direction of Erzingan.

MISSES TOWNSHEND IN KUT?

General Reported to Have Had His Two Daughters with Him.

BERLIN, May 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes a report that General Townshend, the British commander who recently surrendered at Kut-el-Amara, Mesopotamia, had with him in the fortress his two daughters. They have been sent to Constantinople, the report states.

The commander in chief of the Turkish forces several times offered them free passage through the lines during the siege of Kut-el-Amara, the newspaper says, but they refused to accept the offer.

BRITAIN AGREES TO POLISH RELIEF

Will Allow American Commission to Act if Central Powers Will Accept Conditions.

MUST AID BALKAN PEOPLES

F. C. Walcott of Rockefeller Foundation Says Thousands of Lives Will Be Saved—His Work Abroad.

LONDON, May 11.—The British Government has just announced its acceptance of the plan submitted by Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, last February for feeding the civilian population of Poland by an American commission.

The acceptance carries, however, certain rather difficult stipulations for the Central Powers, namely, that the relief must be applied to that portion of Poland in Austrian occupation and not confined, as Germany desires, to that part occupied by Germany. It is stipulated that the food is to be shipped from the United States in German ships under a neutral flag, and further that Germany and Austria agree as part of the scheme to properly care for the populations of Serbia, Albania, and Montenegro.

The Foreign Office expresses the hope that the Central Powers will promptly accept the conditions, so as to hasten the putting of the scheme into operation. Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, will go to Brussels tomorrow and may be able to facilitate the negotiations.

Frederick C. Walcott, a member of the War Relief Committee of the Rockefeller Foundation, who recently returned here from abroad, when informed last night of the action of the British Government, declared he believed it meant speedy relief not only for Poland but for Serbia, Albania, and Montenegro as well. He said he had no doubt the Central Powers would accede to the conditions imposed by Great Britain.

"This news is more than we dared hope for," continued Mr. Walcott. "It is a big, magnanimous thing for the British Government to do. It will mean the saving of thousands of lives and to my mind is one of the most liberal concessions thus far obtained from any of the warring nations."

Mr. Walcott went to Europe several months ago, he said, at the request of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to confer with H. C. Hoover, head of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, relative to a plan for relieving the situation in Poland.

"While in Belgium," he said, "I was requested by the German authorities to go to Germany. This I did, with the result that I obtained an agreement from the German Government by which it was arranged for the banks in Berlin to pay 15,000,000 marks per month for foodstuffs for the relief of the Poles. Of course this agreement was contingent upon the acceptance of the plan by the British.

"I also conferred with officials of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company in Berlin, and later with the Holland-America Steamship Company officials. An agreement was entered into by which the Holland-America Line would man Hamburg-American ships now at Hamburg and operate them for the relief of the sufferers in Poland.

"I visited Poland and obtained a promise from the German Governor, General von Beseler, and Field Marshal von Hindenburg to the effect that in the event of the British allowing the food shipments to pass the blockade and enter an East Prussian port the German Government would in turn transport the food by rail to Poland, free of all cost.

"The 15,000,000 marks which the German Government agreed to pay monthly for relief in Poland would buy approximately 20,000 tons of food, or enough to feed 3,000,000 persons. This food would include flour, bacon, and lard, as well as a little tea and sugar."

Inasmuch as it would require perhaps six weeks after the Central Powers accede to the British proposal to get the plan of relief under way, Mr. Walcott said he and Mr. Hoover had arranged to "borrow" a quantity of wheat in Sweden for immediate relief in Poland. An equal amount of wheat, he added, would be returned to Sweden as soon as possible.

"As for caring for the civil populations of Serbia, Albania, and Montenegro," said Mr. Walcott, "that will be a comparatively easy task as compared with the obstacles in Poland. Rumania has plenty of food and is well able to support the three countries mentioned."

SPAIN WILL SUBSIDIZE 6-DAY STEAMER LINE

Government Plans New York-to-Vigo Route to Shorten Time and Stimulate Trade.

MADRID, May 11, (via Paris.)—The Government will include in the incoming budget to the Cortes a subvention of $500,000 for a fast steamship line between Vigo and New York.

It is proposed to make the crossing in six days, the steamers connecting with special trains making the trip between Vigo and Paris in eighteen hours and connecting here with fast expresses for Paris and other points on the Continent. A large hotel will be built at Vigo in connection with the new line.

The design is to make the new line the main artery between America and the Continent, as the route is about 1,000 miles shorter than those by way of Liverpool or Southampton. Both termini are neutral, it is pointed out in this connection, and the line would not be affected by a shortage of tonnage such as that which exists on the English routes because of the war.

The Marquis de Comillas, head of the Spanish Transatlantic Company, stated today that negotiations with the Spanish Government had not as yet been concluded. The determination of the Government to introduce the subvention bill, however, appears to assure the inauguration of the line.

CURZON AS AIR MINISTER.

Aviation Department to be Added to the British Cabinet.

LONDON, Friday, May 12.—The Daily Telegraph says it learns the Government will announce Tuesday its decision to create a Ministry of Aviation, headed by Earl Curzon of Kedleston.

Tomorrow!

The Leader of the Foot Guards will be

Interwoven

TOE & HEEL

Socks

"Get yours today"

OPEN FORESTS FOR GRAZING

German Authorities Take Steps to Conserve Pasturage.

All owners of forest or other land in Germany that is not being used for agricultural purposes are to be compelled to open up their property for the purpose of affording pasture to cattle and swine, according to an order issued by the Federal Council on April 13 and reported in the Frankfurter Zeitung.

The authorities are also empowered to oblige these landowners to erect the pens and shelters necessary to care for their animal guests, but they will be recompensed for this work. The pasturage is to be free to the persons or societies needing it.

Furthermore, the people are to be permitted to clean up such forest and similar unused lands in search of litter for bedding for their livestock.

85

At the weekly meetings of the Executive Committee

THE Columbia Trust Company's Executive Committee meets every Thursday. At these meetings the Executive Committee discusses at length the general financial policies of the Company.

It devotes critical attention to

(1) The security back of every new loan of over $1000.

(2) Every increase in an old loan of over $1000.

(3) All loans of over $5000 which mature during the following week.

(4) All purchases and sales of securities.

The interest of the Executive Committee is not confined to weekly meetings. Its members are in frequent—often daily—consultation with the Company's officers on banking business matters.

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PREMIER ASQUITH GOES TO IRELAND

Continued from Page 1.

other execution had been held back from the Premier and might be brought to light later.

Mr. Dillon said he drafted his resolution in order to confine the discussion to the narrow but important issue of military executions and the continuance of martial law. He complained that Premier Asquith was kept in the dark by the military authorities as to what was going on. He did not hold General Maxwell, the British Commander, and the other military authorities responsible for the execution of F. Sheehy Skeffington, but pointed out that Mr. Skeffington was shot on April 26 and the military authorities did not hear of it until May 6.

"How could anyone blame the people of Dublin for believing dozens of others have been shot secretly in barracks?" he asked. "Horrible rumors are current in Dublin, and they are embittering the population."

The Irish people, he declared, would refuse to accept the well-known high character of General Maxwell as the sole guarantee of their liberties.

Rebels Might Have Fought in Army.

If the Ulster members had not been so dense, said Mr. Dillon, they could have had many of the rebels fighting for them in the British army—men who were misled into rebellion but of whose courage he was proud.

This statement brought forth cries of "Shame!"

Dillon: "Who stopped them?"

Unionist members: "You did."

Dillon: "That is an infamous falsehood."

Men arrested, continued Mr. Dillon, had been threatened with death and actually placed against a wall in order to persuade them to become informers. The military were making searches throughout the country, and he could give the Premier particulars of the administration of military law. Yet they were told that the head of the Government knew nothing of General Maxwell's doings.

At present everything conceivable, said Mr. Dillon, was being done to spread disaffection throughout the country. Limerick, Clare and Mayo Counties were not in a disturbed condition, and their reward was the sending down of troops to make arrests.

"If Ireland were governed by men out of Bedlam," shouted Mr. Dillon, "they could not pursue a more insane policy. You are letting loose a river of blood between two races, which, after 300 years of hatred, we had nearly succeeded in bringing together. You are washing out our whole life work in a sea of blood."

This and other telling points in his speech were received with loud cheers from the Nationalist benches.

After declaring that the primary object of his amendment was to put an absolute and final stop to the executions, Mr. Dillon proceeded:

"In my opinion the present Government of Ireland is largely in the hands of the Dublin clubs. What is the use of telling me that the executive authorities acted in close consultation with the civil executive officers of the Irish Government? Who are these officers? There are none; they have all disappeared. There is no Government in Ireland except Maxwell and the Dublin clubs. Everybody in Dublin knows that.

"Before the civil officers took flight the military officers treated them with undisguised contempt, and from the day martial law was proclaimed the civil government came absolutely to an end. The men of the old 'Ascendancy' Party are going about the streets of Dublin today openly glorying in the rebellion. They claim that it brought martial law and real government into the country. That is what makes the situation so terrible.

"If that program is to be enforced in Ireland you had better get ready 100,000 men to garrison the country. And then what sort of appearance will you make as the champions of small nationalities?"

The loud cheers were renewed, and Mr. Dillon continued. There was little wonder, he said, that Dublin was seething with rumors, and but for the action of John MacNeill, who broke the back of the rebellion, the military would have been fighting still.

Mr. Dillon charged that men had been threatened with death unless they gave evidence against comrades. In one case a boy of 15 was ordered to give evidence. He said "I won't," and the officer said, "You will be shot." The boy replied, "Shoot away."

The boy was then blindfolded and taken away and was again asked to inform, but replied: "No." He was then made to hear the click of rifles. Afterward the bandages were taken from his eyes and he was sent home. After describing this incident Mr. Dillon said: "I call that damnable and intolerable."

Relating further incidents, Mr. Dillon continued: "Another man said, 'Shoot me, for I have killed three of your soldiers.' That may horrify some of the honorable members here, but I am proud of these men."

This remark met with loud cries of "Shame!" but the speaker went on: "I am proud of their courage, and if the English people were not so dense they would have these people fighting for them."

Mr. Dillon contrasted the treatment of Ireland and South Africa. It was recognized, he said, that these men were the victims of misdirected enthusiasm. What was wanted was not a military bill for Ireland, but a means to find a way to the hearts of the Irish people. The Government would then obtain the love of the people the world.

Among the personal incidents Mr. Dillon related was one concerning his son. He said:

"Yesterday my son, 17½ years of age, applied for a military pass to go to Kingstown. He was asked his name and college, and was grossly insulted by a British officer, who refused the pass. This son had asked permission on his seventeenth birthday to join the British Army. I gave him leave to enlist when he became 18. He will never join it now, and there are tens of thousands of other similar cases.

"After all, it is our country, although you look upon it as a sort of back garden which you can trample into dust without consideration."

There was a lively incident at the conclusion of Mr. Dillon's speech. He was saying that Ireland had made a good, clean fight, however misguided. He was interrupted by a member, and retorted: "It would be a good thing if your soldiers were able to put up as good a fight against 20,000 with machine guns and artillery."

Premier Asquith opened in grave tones in reply to Mr. Dillon. He expressed deep regret that the member in most parts of his speech had forgotten some of the elementary rules of justice which ought to be a guidance in dealing with such a serious situation. The Premier appealed to the House to remember the infinite mischief done at a moment when he was still hopeful that events might lead to something like a greater approximation of sympathy among all classes of Irishmen.

When Mr. Dillon spoke of the rebellion having been drowned in a sea of blood some regard must be paid to the actual facts. It was impossible, he said, to measure life for life in such circumstances, but he must refer to the actual casualties, which in the military were 124 killed and 397 wounded and of civilians 180 killed and 614 wounded.

The Premier made a feeling reference to the case of the Sherwood Foresters Territorial Regiment, which, while in training, was suddenly called upon before its time "to a most unwelcome task at the call of duty." There was no question of revenge, he added, but these men were cut off in their prime, their youth; their homes left in mourning.

"Let not our sympathy be entirely captured by the unfortunate, misguided victims of this unhappy and criminal act," added the Premier, who said that some sense of proportion must be preserved, as no fair man could blind himself to the terrible, wanton, inexcusable and unprovoked injury" which had been inflicted on the military and civilian population.

The Men Who Were Executed.

Premier Asquith explained, as Mr. Tennant had done, that actually thirteen persons had been shot, the last case being that of Kent for murder. He promised that further court-martials for murder would be conducted publicly.

The persons executed, he said, could be divided into three categories. The first was composed of those who signed the proclamation of the Provisional Government and were the leaders of the actual rebellion in Dublin. Of these, five out of seven had suffered the extreme penalty. The second class consisted of those who were in command of the rebels actually shooting down troops and police. Of these there were seven. The third class comprised men like Kent, who had been guilty of murder.

There were two other persons, Mr. Asquith said, under sentences of death. Both of them had signed the proclamation and had taken an active part—one of them a most active part—in the insurrection in Dublin. The Premier did not see his way to interfere with the discretion of Major General Maxwell, the commander of the troops in Ireland, and say that the extreme penalty should not be inflicted. He was unable to reconcile it with his conscience or his judgment that differential or preferential treatment should be accorded in the case of men of equal guilt.

With reference to the Skeffington case,

ADVERTISEMENT.

LYNCHING

That varmint, Censorship, has been maraudin' around too long—an' we're goin' to get him Friday night at the Garden an' string him up. All law-abidin' citizens invited to the obsequies.

The Vigilance Committee
VIM COMEDIES.

MRS. SKEFFINGTON TELLS HOW HUSBAND DIED

Editor Arrested While Seeking to Aid Wounded Officer Outside Dublin Castle.

LONDON, May 11.—Mrs. F. Sheehy Skeffington, widow of the Irish editor, in a further statement today declared that her husband, at the risk of his own life, went to the rescue of a wounded officer outside of Dublin Castle on Easter Monday afternoon, the crowd being afraid to venture near. When he arrived at the spot he found that soldiers already had taken the officer away.

Skeffington was arrested, his widow's statement continues, although unarmed and unresisting, and on Tuesday he was taken to Portobello barracks and shot without a trial, no priest being summoned to attend him. From private sources Mrs. Skeffington says she received the following account of his execution:

Mr. Skeffington refused to be blindfolded and met death with a smile on his lips, saying before he died that the authorities would find out after his death what a mistake they had made. He put his hand to his eyes and a bullet passed through his hand and into his brain.

Mrs. Skeffington declares that her statement of his arrest can be corroborated by other witnesses. Her husband, she says, was the victim of a gross miscarriage of justice under guise of martial law. He took no part in the rebellion and tried to prevent looting and was shot without pretense of a trial. She last saw her husband alive the evening of April 25. He had called a meeting to stop the looting that was going on and was waiting to see if any one would attend it.

The widow declares that she received no notification of her husband's death and that information concerning him was refused. When two of her sisters went to the barracks and made inquiry they were put under temporary arrest. On Friday night, following the execution of Mr. Skeffington, a large military force, according to Mrs. Skeffington, surrounded her residence, fired without warning on her windows, burst open the doors, and placed her and her son, aged 7, under arrest. While three hours they ransacked the house. Three days later they again raided the house and made prisoner of her maid, who was detained for nearly a week.

Unknown to her husband's body was dug up from the Portobello Barracks cemetery and transferred to Glasnevin Cemetery. She demands the fullest inquiry and says she will be represented legally at the proceedings.

F. Sheehy Skeffington until a short time ago lived in Twelfth Street, Long Island City, where he was a familiar figure. He wore knickerbockers, knitted stockings, and a broad-brimmed black hat and always carried a short walking stick. He was about medium height, well built, and wore a full black beard.

Through his paper he opposed Irish enlistments in the British Army, and was arrested by the authorities, tried, and convicted, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. He immediately started in on a "hunger strike," and was released on parole a few days after his imprisonment. He then came to America for the purpose of lecturing, raising funds, and obtaining support for his opposition to Irishmen filling the ranks of the British Army. In an interview shortly before his return to Ireland Mr. Skeffington said he was out on a "cat and mouse" parole, and that on his return he expected possibly something more serious might happen to him than a mere sentence of six months' imprisonment. During his absence in America he said his wife was continuing to edit and publish his paper, The Irish Citizen.

John Kilgallon, said to be a resident of Long Island City, who, according to cabled reports was a student under Pearse in Dublin and now is in prison for his alleged participation in the rebellion, apparently is not known in Long Island City.

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES 794.

180 Killed in Irish Revolt—Recruiting in Dublin Increasing.

LONDON, May 11.—The number of casualties among civilians in the uprising in Ireland up to May 9 was given by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons today, as 180 killed and 614 wounded.

Mr. Asquith added that the police were preparing lists of the killed and the wounded, so that there might be additions to the total as given by him. It had been found impossible, he said, to separate names of insurgents killed or wounded from those of other civilians.

The fact is noted in Dublin that since the insurrection there has been an increase in the rate of recruiting there.

PLANNED TO KIDNAP CARSON.

House of Commons Said to Have Evidence of Sinn Fein Plot.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, May 12.—The Daily Telegraph's Parliamentary correspondent says evidence has reached the House of Commons of a Sinn Fein plot to kidnap Sir Edward Carson from Ronald McNeill's place at Cushendall, County Antrim, on Easter Monday.

Sir Edward had intended to pass the Easter recess there, but the plot miscarried because the shortness of the recess prevented him from crossing to Ireland.

APPEAL FROM QUEENSTOWN.

Urban Council Urges Premier Asquith to Stop Executions.

QUEENSTOWN, May 11.—The Urban Council has sent a protest to Premier Asquith against further executions.

The protest appeals to the Premier's "sense of justice and mercy" to order a cessation of the executions, declaring that they will cause a revulsion of sentiment in Ireland, renew old animosities and endanger future peaceful relations between Great Britain and Ireland.

Releasing National Volunteers.

DUBLIN, May 11.—National Volunteers who were followers of John Redmond and who were arrested as Irish Volunteers are now being released. General Maxwell, the British Commander, has granted facilities for the identification of loyal volunteers.

SAW REVOLT IN IRELAND.

Passenger and Steward Here on the New York Relate Their Experiences.

The first eyewitness of the recent uprising in Ireland to reach this country arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner New York on her way home.

Mrs. Mary Anne Little of Christmas Cove, Me., said that the prompt measures taken by the British Government to suppress the rioting in Dublin was all that prevented an armed Sinn Fein rising in Cork, where they were all ready waiting for the word to start.

"I was on my way from Cork to Dublin,' she continued, "when the fighting started in Dublin, and our train was stopped at Limerick Junction. After waiting there all night, with a number of other passengers, we were sent back in the train to Cork.

"The outbreak was expected in that city. One of the Royal Constabulary officers informed me that more than 1,000 Sinn Fein members fully armed were assembled at a rendezvous in the city awaiting orders. They were surrounded and taken prisoners without a shot being fired. The city was placed under martial law, all arms seized and scores of suspected persons locked up."

Henry King, a first-cabin steward on the New York, whose home is in Dublin, said that he heard the firing in the streets on the Sunday night which continued practically till Tuesday evening, when there seemed to be a lull in the shooting.

"I passed through the streets later with a military permit to get to the steamboat for Liverpool to join my ship and saw several bodies on the ground and a number of buildings on fire. Soldiers with loaded rifles were on guard in every direction. I was not allowed to look around, but had to keep moving toward the quay at the foot of O'Connell Street, where the steamboat was waiting."

DUBLIN LORD MAYOR AIDS.

A Patron of John McCormack's Concert in Aid of Irish Sufferers.

John McCormack, the tenor, received a cablegram yesterday from Lord Mayor Gallagher of Dublin in reply to a request from the singer to be allowed to use the Lord Mayor's name as a patron of a concert Mr. McCormack will give Tuesday night, May 23, at the Century, for the poor of Dublin. The cablegram read:

Accept with heartfelt gratitude citizens of Dublin your kind and generous offer on behalf of sufferers. You are at liberty to use my name in any way necessary. We cherish the hope that millions of sons, daughters, and friends of Ireland in America will follow your noble lead and come to the rescue of our fair city.

GALLAGHER, Lord Mayor.

Through Otto H. Kahn Mr. McCormack obtained the use of the Century, and the Drama Society agreed to omit its performance of "The Tempest" that night. Mr. McCormack will also give a concert in Boston and possibly one in Chicago for the same charity.

Former Justice Rooney Lauds Rebels

About 3,500 Irishmen attended a meeting held last night in the Bayonne Opera House and heard addresses by John Jerome Rooney, former Chief Justice of the New York State Court of Claims, and Mrs. Marguerite Moore, a member of the Ladies' Irish Land League. Both speakers denounced the execution of the Irish rebels and said that Pearse had won a place in fame beside Robert Emmet. The meeting was under the auspices of the Friends of Irish Freedom and was the first of a number to be held throughout the country to establish branches of the organization.

Memorial for Irish Rebels.

John D. Moore, National Secretary of the Friends of Irish Freedom, announced last night that a memorial meeting would be held in Carnegie Hall on Sunday night to commemorate the men put to death in the Tower of London and in Dublin as a result of the recent uprising in Ireland.

My Straw Hats Strike Eleven

TEN hat stores will show you ten Straw Hats as precisely alike as ten bricks from one kiln. *My Straw Hats strike eleven.* The differences in braids, proportions, shapes, even ribbons, have been carefully worked out to achieve smart individuality.

Yesterday I sold a Leghorn Straw to a man who has his boots made to order by the top-price Fifth Avenue bootmaker. *He knows style at both ends.*

And—my prices, $2 to $10, are no higher than you pay for nondescript hat-store Hats, which have no more individuality than a string of Subway tickets.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.

STRAW HATS

FROM

BLUM & KOCH

Makers of the Best Hand Made

Styles proportioned to suit all.

$3 $3.50 $4 $5

LEGHORNS $6 to $10

PANAMAS $5 to $50

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

THE beau ideal of a Suit for "The Royal and Ancient Game" is my "Shapelee" Golf Suit, with the open-and-shut vents under the arms to give your body unhindered play and sway.

Tailored to your individual measure of firm-woven Tweeds that take no end of wear-punishment, with a Cap to match the Suit—free. My price is only $20. Come to be measured, or send for cloth clippings!

$20 to $45 for Suits and Topcoats to measure

Clemons
Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
17 Years On This Corner

LOOK up "wool" in your dictionary (*of course* you have one already)—

And look it up in Best clothes.

Then you'll find we use *only* wool that the *dictionary* defines as "wool."

All of it came from the back of sheep—none of it from the fuzzy bolls in the cotton-fields of the South.

Youths' single-breasted or Norfolk suits of fancy mixture cheviot or blue serge, strictly all wool; 34 to 39 chest. Regularly 17.50. 13.75

Boys' Norfolk suits of blue pin-stripe or fancy mixture cheviot; all wool; 8 to 16 years. Regularly 16.50, 17.50. 12.75

Guaranteed All Wool.

And, of course, everything else that a real chap wears—hats, gloves, shoes, underwear, and furnishings.

"You never pay more at Best's"

Fifth Avenue, West Side, Corner of 35th Street.

MAYOR ASSENTS TO LUSITANIA MEETING

Memorial to be Held Next Friday Night Will Carry Out Postponed Program.

PUTNAM ASKS PROTECTION

Head of American Rights Committee Wants No Interruption of Free Speech at Carnegie Hall.

The Lusitania memorial meeting, which was to have been held in Carnegie Hall last Sunday night, on the first anniversary of the torpedoing of the liner, but which was postponed at the suggestion of Mayor Mitchel, will be held next Friday night, in Carnegie Hall. The announcement was made yesterday afternoon after a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Rights Committee, under the auspices of which committee the memorial will be held. The same program which had been approved for the memorial will be adhered to next Friday night, the Chairman of the meeting being George Haven Putnam, President of the American Rights Committee, and the speakers the Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim of Washington and Professor Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia University.

At the close of yesterday's meeting of the Executive Committee, which was held in the office of Major Putnam, 2 West Forty-fifth Street, the correspondence that passed between Major Putnam and Mayor Mitchel as a result of the latter's request for a postponement of the memorial was made public. Mayor Mitchel's first suggestion that it would be wise not to hold the meeting on the anniversary date was made over the telephone and the first letter from Major Putnam to the Mayor was a reply to that telephonic request. The letter follows:

THE AMERICAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE,
2 West Forty-fifth Street,
New York City, May 8, 1916.

Dear Mr. Mayor.—I accepted, I will not say without question, but with full loyalty as carrying in effect the weight of a command, the request from the ruler of our city that the meeting planned by the American Rights Committee should be postponed. It was hardly necessary for me, in speaking to a citizen of your experience, to make more than a brief reference to the various inconveniences and difficulties that were involved in such decision. Your instructions came to us so late that there were but few working hours available within which to make the necessary arrangements for the cancellation of the meeting, and altogether too late to enable us to give proper notification, either direct or through the press, to the general public or to the 5,000 citizens who had expressed their intention of being present. The preparations for the meeting had involved a large outlay of money and a very considerable expenditure of time and of effort.

I realized, however, that a word from a Mayor like yourself, who has given such full evidence of devotion to the interests of the city, must carry full weight, even though I could not bring myself into accord with the desirability of the action. I accepted your view that you had knowledge, which could not be within reach of myself or of my associates, of actual conditions, and that there were various considerations to be borne in mind which it might not be wise to make public.

Since my interview with you on Saturday morning I have had upon me a great pressure of protests by mail, by telephone, and in personal words. These protests have come not only from the people who had made plans for being present at the meeting, but from a number of citizens who had not co-operated in the plan for the meeting, but who felt that there had been "undue interference" with the right of action and of freedom of speech on the part of the citizens of New York.

I am called upon by the men who have been associated with me in this undertaking, and by a number of other citizens who had not heretofore been concerned with the Rights Committee, but who are very indignant that any barrier should be placed in the way of free speech in New York City, to arrange at the earliest possible date for a meeting in which the opinion of New York can be expressed. We believe that such opinion can be made of service to the President in shaping a consistent and courageous national policy. I am putting this plan before you at the earliest moment possible. I will ask you kindly to favor me with an expression of opinion in regard to it which I can read to my associates and to others interested.

I need to know, not within a few hours of the meeting, but at this time, when we are again beginning our expensive preparations, whether the Mayor may find ground for disapproval of our action.

I am, with much respect and with cordial appreciation of the patriotic service that you have rendered to our great city,
Yours very truly,
GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM.

Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of the City of New York.

To the above Mayor Mitchel replied as follows:

Office of the Mayor,
City of New York,
May 10, 1916.

My dear Major Putnam: I have your letter of May 8, requesting me to tell you whether I would consider that there is now any reason why the American Rights Committee should not hold the meeting in Carnegie Hall which was planned for the evening of May 7 but was postponed at my suggestion. I see no reason why you should not proceed with arrangements for a meeting and hold it as proposed.

When I made my suggestion the note from Germany had just been received. The President's reply had not been published. There prevailed what was generally regarded as a critical situation. I had reason to believe that there might be expected disturbances amounting possibly to breaches of the peace if the proposed meeting was held at that time. I also felt, as I explained to you, that it would be ill advised to hold the meeting during the period of preparation of our Government's reply to the Imperial German Government. These conditions no longer prevail, and I therefore see no reason why you should not proceed.

I believe you fully understood at the time of our interview that there was no desire on my part to interfere with the fullest exercise of the right of free speech, but that my suggestion sprang of a desire to avoid possible embarrassment to the national Government or anything which might produce disorder in the city. I feel also that I should remind you that, while the postponement of your meeting was at my suggestion, it was your own voluntary act, in compliance, it is true, with that suggestion, a course on your part which I greatly appreciated, but which was not taken under any compulsion exercised or attempted to be exercised by the city Government.

With assurances of regard and esteem, I am sincerely yours,
JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor.

George Haven Putnam, Esq., President the American Rights Committee, 2 West Forty-fifth Street, New York.

Yesterday afternoon Major Putnam sent the following letter to the Mayor, in which he announced next Friday as the date selected to hold the Lusitania memorial:

May 11, 1916.

Dear Mr. Mayor: On returning to my desk this morning, after an absence of a few days in Chicago, where I was speaking on behalf of the contentions of our American Rights Committee, I found your courteous favor of May 10. I am writing to say that the committee has decided to hold in Carnegie Hall on Friday, May 19, the postponed Lusitania Memorial Meeting.

We request that the necessary measures be taken for the protection of the meeting, so that the proceedings may be completed without interruption.

You are correct in your understanding that at the time of our interview on the morning of Saturday, May 6, you emphasized the importance of avoiding any risk of bringing embarrassment upon the Administration during a critical stage of the negotiations with Germany. You also emphasized your responsibility for doing what might be practicable to prevent the risk of disorder in this city. You assumed that the members of our committee would, as good citizens, be prepared to meet a request coming from the Chief Executive, who was responsible for the peace of the city. The committee accepted the view, which I expressed at the time of our interview, that we were under a moral obligation to accept such a request as if it were a command. It was to us a cause of sincere regret that any consideration should have prevented the holding on the proper commemoration date of a meeting in memory of the dead of the Lusitania. We could, however, only accept with full loyalty an earnest request of this character coming to us from our Mayor.

With much respect, yours faithfully,
GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM.

Hon. John Purroy Mitchel.

It was said yesterday that a sub-committee has been appointed to draft a set of resolutions to be offered at the meeting on Friday night. These resolutions will be different in a number of respects, it was added, from those which were to have been adopted at Sunday's meeting. Holders of tickets to the postponed meeting should send those tickets to the committee, 45 Cedar Street, where corresponding tickets for next Friday's meeting will be issued to them.

URGES USE OF BIG STICK.

Chicago Herald Exhorts President to Force Army Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 11.—In an editorial article under the title, "Use It, Mr. President," The Chicago Herald says, in part:

"The House and Senate are deadlocked on the Army bill. The House is sticking to the sham preparedness of James Hay. The Senate rightly insists on as much of real preparedness as the Chamberlain bill contains. The conferees have asked the President to help them to a decision. The invitation presents an opportunity which Mr. Wilson should promptly grasp. * * *

"As exhortation has failed, swing the big stick. The experts who know what should be done lack the people's mandate to demand its doing. The men who have that mandate, either through incompetency or idiocy, have made sport of the opinions of the men who know. A chemist could run the brains of Hay and his 'little army' pals through a Pasteur filter without getting a trace of an intellectual process above the mental grade of the pithecanthropus erectus. Most of these gentlemen of imponderable ability and nonerectile spine belong to the President's party.

"Mr. Wilson cannot longer ignore their manifest inability to meet a national crisis. The burden of party incompetence must in some measure be borne by him.

"The President has shown what his power with Congress is when he chooses to use it. * * *

"The longer Mr. Wilson delays using his power in this righteous cause the more difficult he makes it for thousands of citizens who have faithfully stood by him to continue to stand by him.

"Grasp your opportunity and use your power, Mr. President."

RED CROSS PROTEST TO GO TO ENGLAND

Secretary Lansing Will Oppose Exclusion of American Supplies from Central Powers.

TAFT ASKS FOR ACTION

Declares the British Order Is a Violation of the Geneva Convention, Which England Signed.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The American Government is preparing to protest to Great Britain against its policy of refusing to allow the shipment of hospital supplies by the American Red Cross to Germany and her allies. Secretary Lansing received a letter today from ex-President Taft, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross, urging such action, and it was learned tonight that the matter would be taken up with the British Government in the near future.

Mr. Taft's letter revealed that Great Britain formally had declined to issue permits for shipments of supplies to the Central Powers except when intended for American Hospital units. This exception, Mr. Taft wrote, was worth less because on account of lack of funds the Red Cross had maintained no units in the belligerent countries since last October.

The Red Cross considers the attitude of the British Government in violation of the Geneva Convention, to which the United States and all of the present belligerents are signatories, and holds that the American Government has the right to insist upon observance of the treaty. Mr. Taft expressed the hope that the British position was based upon an erroneous belief that the Central Powers in the treatment of articles for the sick and wounded.

Ex-President Taft's Letter.

Sir:

As Chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross and on behalf of that organization, I have the honor to submit the following:

Since the beginning of the present war the American Red Cross has invited contributions of money and supplies with which to aid the wounded and suffering of all the belligerents. We have shipped to the Red Cross Societies of each belligerent hospital supplies contributed to use for that purpose. We have found no difficulty in sending such articles to the Entente Allies. We have had to obtain permits from Great Britain for the shipments to the Red Cross of the Central Powers. Until September, 1915, there was substantially no delay in the granting of these permits by Great Britain. Since that time we have had much difficulty in securing them, and the supplies donated in kind and designated for the use of the Central Powers have accumulated in our warehouse in Brooklyn. A permit was granted for only one shipment since that time—in January of this year.

Through your department we are now in receipt of a communication from the British Government announcing that it does not intend to permit any further shipment unless it is a shipment to our own hospital units in a territory of the Central Powers. This exception amounts to no concession, for the reason that, as the British Government was advised in August last, after the 1st of October, for lack of funds, we were able to maintain no hospital units in any of the belligerent countries.

Appeal to Geneva Convention.

The authorities of the American Red Cross believe that, under the Geneva Convention, to which the United States and all the belligerent powers are signatories, the United States has the treaty right to insist that articles serving exclusively to aid the sick and wounded, in the form of hospital supplies, shipped by the American Red Cross to the Red Cross of the Central Powers, shall not be declared contraband, but shall be allowed safe conduct to their destination.

[Article 16 of the Geneva Convention provides: "The material of aid societies admitted to the benefits of this convention in conformity to the conditions therein established is regarded as private property, and as such will be respected under all circumstances, save that it is subject to the recognized right of requisition by belligerents in conformity to the laws and usages of war."]

The reasons for this view of the obligation of Great Britain under the Geneva Convention of 1906 were set forth in a communication by the undersigned to his excellency, the British Ambassador, under date of Dec. 30, 1915, and a copy of this was transmitted to your department. We are now in receipt of a communication from your department inclosing a dispatch from the British Government in which it definitely withdraws its consent for the shipment of such articles by the American Red Cross, and thus in effect announces its purpose to treat them as contraband of war. The reason as given by the British Government for this conclusion in the dispatch of March 22 is that while it had consented to exempt from treatment as contraband of war articles serving exclusively to aid the sick and wounded and coming within the description contained in Article 29 of the Declaration of London, and had expressed that willingness to the Spanish Ambassador with a view to its communication to the Central Powers, nine months had passed since that communication, and no definite communication had been received from the German, Austrian, or Turkish Government on the subject of these lists.

In view of the fact that the German Government did consent to a reciprocal course on Oct. 15, 1915, in respect to Article 29, and that fact was communicated to the British Foreign Office, as we are advised by the British Ambassador at Washington, we venture to hope that the conclusion of the British Government was based on a misconception, and that when the matter is called to its attention, a change in this policy may be had.

Under the Geneva Convention Article 16 provides that the material of aid societies admitted to the benefits of the convention—and the Red Cross of the United States and of the Central Powers are such societies—is to be respected as private property. Our contention is that this necessarily exempts our shipments of hospital supplies to the Red Cross of the Central Powers from interference as contraband by the British Government and we think that this construction is sustained by the action of Great Britain and of the Central Powers in accepting Article 29 of the Declaration of London as a proper guide in respect to contraband. Article 29 provides that articles serving exclusively to aid the sick and wounded shall not be treated as contraband of war. Dr. Ferrière, Chief of the Sanitary Service of the International Bureau for Prisoners of War at Geneva, speaking upon this subject says:

"The furnishing of articles absolutely necessary for the care of the wounded is not only a humanitarian duty, but a work of international utility, because all of the wounded benefit from it whether they belong to the national army or whether they are prisoners taken by the enemy. Therefore, it is certainly within the spirit of the convention of Geneva to facilitate the transmittal of articles used strictly for such purposes and for no other end."

It seems to the American Red Cross to be in the interest of the humane conduct of all wars that this construction of the Geneva convention shall obtain, and we respectfully urge upon the State Department the propriety and wisdom of bringing the matter again to the attention of the British Government, with the hope that it may change the attitude taken by it in the most recent dispatches of March 22 and March 30 which, as I have already said, seem to be based on a misconception of the attitude of the Central Powers in respect to Article 29 of the Declaration of London.

Sincerely yours,
WILLIAM H. TAFT,
Chairman, Central Committee.

Hon. ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

No Mercy for Liebknecht.

AMSTERDAM, May 11, (via London.)—The Reichsag, 229 to 111, today ratified the decision of the committee refusing the release of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, or to postpone his trial on the charge of having participated in a demonstration in Berlin on May 1, according to a dispatch from Berlin today.

GERMAN LAND IMPOVERISHED

Peace Efforts Traced to a Fear of Crop Failure.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, May 12.—The Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent says, according to reliable information he has received, Germany's next harvest is bound to be a failure.

"It is this hopeless prospect for the future," he says, "that has impelled the German Government to a desperate peace venture through the medium of negotiations with the United States.

"The failure of the harvest is due entirely to the blockade. German crops will be poor because German ground is impoverished, and the ground is impoverished because the British Navy has cut off from Germany all its overseas supplies, first of cattle-feeding stuffs, secondly of artificial fertilizers. In all parts of the empire farmers have reported that their land will not this year bear its full yield.

"With this fact now before it the Government knows that even if staved off in the meantime famine next Winter is inevitable.

"One of these raids provided an incident which would set any less gloomy city that Berlin laughing for days. It was discovered that a principal usurer—as those who hold up stocks are called—was none other than the Kaisers' master butcher, who happens to be a lady, a certain Frau Biesold. For many days this purveyor to the court had informed the public she was sold out, but some observant persons noticed carts being driven up to the premises—they spread about their suspicions.

"The police were forced to raid the premises, where they found thousands of pounds of bacon, ham, and pickled beef, and whole vats of fat and lard. Other stores were discovered in the good lady's private premises, adjacent. From thence the police went to the suburban villa where the Kaiser's custom enables Frau Biesold to live in style. There, too, they brought to light hidden treasures of nutriment."

MUSEUM SHOWS 'MADAME X.'

Sargent's Portrait of a French Beauty Was Bought from Heard Fund.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art placed on exhibition yesterday the "Portrait of Madame X," by John Singer Sargent, which was shown at the Panama-Pacific Exposition and which was recently bought by the museum out of the Arthur Hoppock Heard Fund.

The portrait was painted in 1884, and is said to have been the picture of a noted French beauty. It was painted on commission, and she refused to accept it because, it was said, it looked so much like her. During the same year Mr. Sargent exhibited it in Paris, where it attracted wide comment and was many times reproduced. Although the artist received many offers for the painting he refused to sell it, and did not part with it until it was returned from the California Exposition.

The picture is 82½ inches high by 43½ inches wide, and is that of a French woman with a remarkable profile. She is wearing a low-cut black gown, and stands with one hand resting on a small table, while in the other she holds a fan.

Although it is some of the artist's earliest work, it is regarded as one of the best examples of his style, and has always been admired when exhibited.

TOLD REICHSTAG THE PERIL OF BREAK

Continued from Page 1.

our Empire's leaders have achieved their purpose. We may now assume that the German Empire will remain at peace with the United States, disappointing the dearest hopes of our enemies."

MUST KNOW SENTENCE OF U-BOAT CAPTAIN

Washington to Ask What Penalty Was Inflicted on Officer Who Attacked Sussex.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Before accepting the German Government's expression of regret for the torpedoing of the channel liner Sussex and promise to pay indemnity to the Americans injured in that disaster, the United States will ask Germany what was the character of the punishment inflicted on the commander of the submarine which attacked the vessel. This was acknowledged at the State Department today in response to a question based on the statement in a Washington dispatch in THE NEW YORK TIMES that the impression was given yesterday that the German Government might be asked to say what had been the punishment of the offending commander.

It also was admitted at the State Department that officials thought they knew the name of the commander of the submarine that attacked the Sussex. The department official who made this admission declined to give the name. The interest of the department in the matter, it was learned, was aroused by a cable dispatch from Paris to THE TIMES that the commander of the submarine that attacked the Sussex had received a decoration of honor.

That the State Department had been looking into the matter of justification for asking the German Government what punishment had been inflicted on the officer was indicated by the prompt response of an informed official to a question as to precedents on the subject. He said Germany had demanded that the Chinese Government put to death the persons responsible for the assassination of Baron von Ketteler, German Minister to China, in Peking in June, 1900. Not only had Germany required compliance with the demand, it was said, but German officers were present at the execution of the assassins to see that the death sentence was carried out.

Has the Right to Know.

It is the opinion here that the Government is not seeking to reopen the Sussex case with its accompanying demand for an abandonment of illegal methods of German submarine warfare under penalty of a break in German-American relations for refusal to comply with the demand, but feels that it has the right to know whether adequate punishment was inflicted on the German officer whose act caused the loss of many lives on the Sussex. The German Government in the Arabic case, and the Austro-Hungarian Government in the Ancona case, promised the United States that the offending submarine commanders would be punished. In the Sussex case the matter of disciplining the submarine commander was dismissed in a line: "It (the German Government) also disapproved of the conduct of the commander, who has been appropriately punished." This Government feels that it is entitled to know, as a matter of good faith, what the German Government considered appropriate punishment for an officer who sacrificed the lives of many innocent persons by torpedoing a passenger vessel, and this in the face of Germany's pledge that "liners" would not be sunk without warning and without providing for the safety of those on board.

It was intimated at the State Department that an inquiry might also be made of the Austro-Hungarian Government to ascertain the character of the punishment inflicted on the commander of the submarine which torpedoed the Ancona. Apparently the Government wishes to impress upon the Teutonic Powers that there was nothing perfunctory in its insistence upon reparation for the illegal acts of their submarines.

The Sussex case is regarded as particularly irritating, as the attack on that vessel marked the culmination of a series of torpedoings of merchant vessels after the German pledge had been given. The United States, while gratified that the differences growing out of the Sussex affair are likely to be adjusted without a break in relations, feels that Germany owes it some fuller explanation as to the punishment the submarine commander was subjected to. That he was "appropriately punished" is not considered sufficient for one great Government to tell another in such circumstances.

May Ask Death Penalty.

There were rumors today that the United States might insist that the death penalty be inflicted on the commander of the submarine. Officials declined to discuss this phase of the question. The fact of the matter is that some officials are of the opinion that a man who was responsible for such a ruthless act as that which caused the Sussex disaster should suffer the extreme penalty. But it is another thing to insist to the German Government that the offending commander should be put to death, and as a first step the Government will merely make inquiry of Germany as to the character of the punishment that the submarine commander received.

Whether the inquiry will anger Germany does not seem to concern officials. They appear to have made up their minds that a question of American dignity is involved that cannot be disposed of until this Government is satisfied that Germany gave adequate punishment to the submarine commander. If it should prove to be true that the commander was decorated for his act, the United States would feel that it had cause to be deeply aggrieved, and would require an explanation of the German Government as to the assurance that the commander had been "appropriately punished." The German Government, it is believed, can dispose of the report from Paris that a decoration had been bestowed on the man only by telling just what punishment he suffered.

Dispatches from Berlin telling of the relief felt there over the American note brought little comment from officials. They are pleased over the readiness of German officialdom to recognize that the United States is very much in earnest in insisting that Germany and this country cannot continue to carry on relations if illegal submarine activity is renewed, and considerable satisfaction is felt that the stiff note which voiced the refusal of the President to accept with any condition attached to it Germany's promises to conform to international law requirements is likely to bring no dissent from Berlin.

With Germany pledged to abandon illegal methods of submarine activity and to conduct these operations in accordance with cruiser warfare practice, the United States will renew the negotiations for a settlement of the Arabic and the Lusitania cases. It was said at the State Department that the Sussex case might be adjusted before the others, but no determination had been reached in this connection.

NO WARNING FOR 59 SHIPS.

Thirty-seven British and 22 Neutrals Illegally Attacked in a Year.

LONDON, May 11.—Thirty-seven unarmed British merchantmen and twenty-two neutral vessels were torpedoed without warning between May 7, 1915, and May 7, 1915, Thomas J. Macnamara, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, said in the House of Commons today.

He added that he understood these figures were known to the American Government.

PUTS BLOCKADE TO THE FORE.

Cologne Gazette Says Wilson Must Continue Attack on It.

AMSTERDAM, May 11.—Commenting on the American reply to the German note on submarine warfare, the semi-official Cologne Gazette expresses the opinion that an understanding has been reached and that President Wilson has withdrawn his ultimatum.

Notwithstanding the President's refusal to consider matters as a whole, says the newspaper, he will still have to come back to Great Britain's reply to his note of complaints, as this reply does not meet a single one of his claims.

"In any case," continues the Gazette, "the present reply of President Wilson changes nothing concerning the declaration of the German Government, according to which there exists for the United States a very close coherence between the blockade policy of Great Britain and our submarine war."

The newspaper adds that the statement in the German note, that if President Wilson's steps should not be successful Germany would reserve to itself full liberty of decision, still remains standing.

RUSSIANS EXPECT A BREAK.

Press Speculates on Probability of Germany's Keeping Pledge.

PETROGRAD, May 11, (via London.)—The Novoe Vremya, in an editorial on the American note to Germany, says:

"President Wilson appropriated to himself, with sharpness unusual in diplomatic documents, the right to interpret two unclear points, and both in a sense were unfavorable to Germany. The fate of German-American relations now depends absolutely on the first commercial or passenger ship that may be sunk without the observance of the regulations of maritime warfare."

The Rech says: "Logically the reply binds Germany to renounce her declaration and agree to a fulfillment of America's demand, since the qualification injected into the German note has been refused in a most determined and threatening manner. The note leaves Germany no hope of influence being exerted on England. It is not to be doubted that Germany will swallow the American demand and live through another humiliation, because she has not the courage to challenge another foe. The spirit of her people would not stand it."

The Boerse Gazette says: "President Wilson and Secretary Lansing wish to make their position impregnable against the attacks of American pacifists. The Government evidently entertains no illusions, but considers that if crimes against international law are to continue it is preferable to meet them face to face. A clash between the United States and Germany is inevitable unless Germany unconditionally renounces her deep-rooted methods of submarine warfare."

GERARD'S AID HOMEBOUND.

Secretary Grew, Who Saw the Kaiser, Sails for the United States.

LONDON, May 11.—The Scandinavian-American Line steamer Frederick VIII. left Copenhagen this afternoon for New York. The steamer was crowded with passengers.

Among those making the journey to the United States is Joseph C. Grew, Secretary of the American Embassy in Berlin, who recently accompanied Ambassador Gerard to Emperor William's headquarters at the front.

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IN MODERN SETTINGS

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.
34th Street—New York
America's Foremost Specialists

Have Just Received
The "Walton" Boot
Exclusive Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s Model
A new extra high cut lace boot, tops of white washable kid; vamps and heels of Ivory, Grey, Black or Brown kidskin; light weight flexible welted soles stitched to white welting. Leather lace looping through the top and around the vamp; Louis XV. heels with white top piece.
9.00

DE PINNA
Outfitters to Young Men
Fifth Avenue at Fiftieth Street

Golf Clothes for the Younger Members
Regulation golf suits, with knickerbockers, as shown by the leading London golf specialists—made of imported sport fabrics—designed by experts.
Golf jackets of Irish homespuns, tweeds, checks, gabardines and English knit-cloth.
Long-trouser country club and lounge suits and separate trousers of imported cricket flannels. Golf caps, hosiery and shoes.
Young Men are invited to use the College Lounge on the Mezzanine floor as they would their club.
Store Closes Tomorrow at 1 o'clock

Stern Brothers
West 42d and West 43d Streets
Between 5th and 6th Avenues
Have unexcelled facilities for the
STORAGE OF FURS
Hangings and Oriental Rugs
Offering the maximum protection against loss by fire, moth or theft, at very low rates.
Furs remodeled or repaired in our own workrooms on the premises by thoroughly experienced furriers, and if the work be done during the Summer, special price concessions will be made.
Lace Curtains Cleaned
At Very Moderate Rates
and stored free of charge.
Articles will be promptly called for within delivery points upon receipt of mail, telephone or personal instructions.
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FIFTH AVENUE AND THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, NEW YORK

For the Accommodation of Patrons, This Establishment Will Be Open Until Noon on Saturday, Preparedness Day.
J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.
feature— today
Tailor-made Suits at $45, $55, $65
Day Dresses at $45 & $65
Utility & Sport Coats at $35 & $45
Exquisite Blouses at $10 & $15
Smart Hats $15 & $18
Formerly $25 to $35

The Store will be CLOSED ALL DAY to-morrow, Preparedness Day
B. Altman & Co.
An Important Special Sale of Women's Gowns, Sports and Country Suits
now being held, will be continued to-day (Friday)
The Gowns include a choice selection of this season's models for afternoon wear, and will be offered . . . . at $38.00
The Suits are smartly tailor-made, of gabardines, serges, and mixtures, and are specially priced . . . at $25.00
(Ready-to-wear Department, Third Floor)
Fifth Avenue, New York

EXPECT NO DELAYS IN DEFENSE PARADE

Marshals Plan Clockwork Precision — Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt to March.

STILL ROOM FOR WOMEN

Places to be Denied All Not Willing to Continue Throughout the Entire Route.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt will march with the Independent Patriotic Women's Division in the Citizens Preparedness Parade tomorrow. Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is the Marshal in command of this division, and Mrs. Roosevelt, it was said last night, will march in the first platoon, directly behind her daughter-in-law. Other prominent women in this division will be Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Oren Root, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, Miss Ethel Harriman, Miss Edith Deacon, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Miss Elsie De Wolfe, Mrs. Nicholas Biddle, and Mrs. Richard Derby, the last named a daughter of Colonel Roosevelt.

The Marshals who will command the 100 divisions into which the marchers will be divided assembled for final instructions at the Yale Club last night. Each Marshal was instructed to have his men mobilized at least half an hour before they started to march and to get them under way on the minute. The head of the column is expected to reach the reviewing stand at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street at about 10:50 A. M., and from then until the last of the National Guard command has passed, at about 10 o'clock tomorrow night, the marchers will be passing without a moment's pause in review before the Mayor, General Wood, and Admiral Usher. The reviewing officers have announced their intention to remain "on duty" the entire day.

The official programs came from the printers yesterday and will be on sale today and during the hours of the parade tomorrow. The official program is a booklet of sixty-four pages and contains no paid advertisements and any profits derived from the sale will go to the support of the Plattsburg Military Training Camps for civilians. A "fake" program labeled "official" and consisting of four pages was on sale yesterday. This program has an American flag printed in colors on the first page and the price marked on it is 25 cents. The price of the official program issued by the Executive Committee in charge of the parade is 15 cents.

The official program contains a list of all the divisions, with the marshals in command of each of them, and their aides, the line of march, and all the general orders that have been issued for the direction and control of the marchers. The only advertisements are those of the Army and Navy, the National Guard, and the Plattsburg Military Camps, the space for all of which was donated by the Parade Committee.

Grand Marshal Issues Notice.

Charles H. Sherrill, Grand Marshal of the parade, sent the following notice to all marshals last night:

> You will please notify your organization that places in line must be refused to any marchers who are unwilling to continue with you to the point of dismissal. Men who wish to fall out after passing the reviewing stand must not be allowed to start, because they are unprepared for a Preparedness Parade. The most successful organization in the parade will be the one which reaches its dismissal point with the fullest ranks. Patriots will march the whole route. Quitters are not patriots.
>
> CHARLES H. SHERRILL,
> Grand Marshal.

It was announced last night that there was still marching space left for a limited number of women in the Self-Supporting Women's Battalion of the Women's Section. Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith is marshal of this division, and those wishing to march should communicate at the earliest opportunity with Miss Robinson, at 38 West Fortieth Street.

Chandler R. Clifford, Chairman of the Reception Committee, having charge of the reviewing stand, wishes all ticket-holders to take note of the fact that the red tickets are for the morning, white tickets for the afternoon, and blue tickets for the evening, as clearly printed on the tickets. All ticket-holders are requested to fasten their ticket by the string attached to their coat lapel, and keep them there as evidence of their right to a place on the stand during the hours prescribed. Mr. Clifford also wishes, so far as possible, that the south gates on Fifth Avenue be used for entrances and the north gates for exits.

The Daughters of the American Revolution and the American Defense Society have solved the problem for at least 1,000 persons who have been unable to get seats in grandstands along the route of march by erecting a stand underneath Washington Arch at Washington Square. Already hundreds of applications for seats have been received.

Women Have Preparedness Medal.

The New York State Committee of the Women's Section of the Movement for National Preparedness will have its new "Preparedness" medal on sale at its grandstand opposite the reviewing stand on Saturday. The medal is of bronze and silver, a very little larger than a 5-cent piece, and has upon it in bas relief a young eagle defiantly perching on a sheathed sword. The words, "Be Prepared Against Attack," are around the edge of the shield, and the date, "A. D. 1916," is in front of the eagle. On the shield and around the edge of the medal are stars representing the thirteen original States. The name of the designer, "S. Simson," is on the lower edge. A tricolored ribbon is tied in a ring at the top of the medal. Twelve prominent young women will sell the badges, which are 50 cents each.

All seats for the grand stand have been sold, some for the entire day and others for part of the day. To insure patriotic demonstrations a United States flag will be placed on each seat. Members of the committee, Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, Chairman, and Mrs. William G. McKnight, Secretary, with Mrs. Lindon Bates, Chairman of the Woman's Department of the National Civic Federation, which is amalgamated with the Woman's Section of the Preparedness Movement, will wear long streamers of red, white, and blue. Other members of the committee are Miss Maude Wetmore, Vice Chairman; Mrs. L. van Rensselaer, Secretary; Miss Anne Morgan, Treasurer; Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt, Miss Mary Parsons, and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt.

Presidents and Secretaries of twelve national organizations are to be the guests of Mrs. Lindon Bates and the committee on the grand stand. A number of groups of women have taken seats on the stand. Mrs. Lewis B. Stillwell of New Jersey will have a large body of women; others are coming from Boston, and there will be a group of legislators. Others who will be on the grand stand are Mrs. James Speyer, Miss Lusita Leland, Miss Louise Iselin, Mrs. Harry Watrous, Mrs. Simon Guggenheim, Mrs. H. L. Roosevelt, Mrs. Warner Leeds, Mrs. Kennedy Tod, Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Peter Jay, Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mrs. Ponsonby Ogle, and Mrs. Clement Moore.

VETOES FUMES RELIEF BILL.

Governor Finds Riverside Drive Measure Is Faulty.

ALBANY, May 11.—The Gilroy bill for the relief of residents along Riverside Drive in New York, who are annoyed by smoke and noxious fumes from manufacturing plants on the Jersey shore, was vetoed today by Governor Whitman. The measure was intended to give the Executive power to forfeit the certificate to transact business in this State of offending corporations in an adjoining State.

In his veto message the Governor held that the exercise of such authority was a legislative and not an executive function.

URGE SENATE ARMY BILL.

Prominent Men, in Open Letter, Voice Fear of House Action.

Joseph H. Choate, Robert Bacon, Mayor Mitchel, and other prominent men have addressed an open letter to members of the National Security League, and to all other American citizens interested in preparedness, calling upon them to use their influence with Congress to have the Senate Military bill, which calls for a regular army of 250,000 men and a great volunteer army of citizens, enacted into law. The letter, given out yesterday at the offices of the National Security League, is as follows:

> "The Senate has passed the Chamberlain army bill, and the House has passed what is known as the Hay bill.
>
> "These two bills have been referred to a Conference Committee made up of three members of the House and five members of the Senate. These eight conferees are attempting to draft a compromise which will eventually be referred back to the House and Senate for final action.
>
> "The Chamberlain bill contains three important provisions: (1) the militia pay bill, (2) the increase of the regular army, and (3) Section 56, which makes provision for a national citizen army under the exclusive control of the President, which could be made to include such organizations as the Plattsburg training regiments.
>
> "Section 56 would permit the organization of dependable national reserves to supplement the present second line, which is made up solely of the forty-eight State militias. We call your attention to the fact that the provisions of Section 56 of the Chamberlain bill are not included in the Hay bill and are, moreover, strongly opposed by the House and its conferees.
>
> "We consider Section 56 to be the most vital issue before the present Congress. We advocate its retention by the Conference Committee.
>
> "If it is finally rejected by the Conference Committee we feel that the House as a whole should reconsider its position, go over the heads of the conferees, and pass Section 56 as a separate bill, thus considering it independently of the militia pay clause and of the increase of the regular army and allowing it to be judged on its own merits.
>
> "We urge our fellow members of the National Security League, and all others who favor the attainment of adequate preparedness, to ask their Congressmen to support Section 56 of the Chamberlain bill."

PREPARE AT ONCE, IS ROOT'S SLOGAN

Tells Red Cross Gathering That All Should Be Ready to Serve Country.

OUR LIBERTY AT STAKE

Says We May Have to Choose Between Readiness or Subservience to an Alien Power.

Elihu Root sounded the slogan of preparedness yesterday in an address before the New York Chapter of the American Red Cross, which has launched a campaign to increase its membership to 100,000 in the metropolitan district before Memorial Day. The meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, 451 Madison Avenue.

"There are people in the United States today," said Mr. Root, "who have been as unwilling to believe in the possibility of war as were the people in the times of Noah to believe that the showers were to continue until there came the flood. They have had a rude awakening in the last two years.

"The American people has been too prone to inquire not 'What can I do for my country?' but 'What can I get out of it?' It is time that we should consider what service we can perform in return for the liberty, the peace, and the opportunity which we enjoy. Rare, indeed, is that American who asks, 'What can I give for my country?'

"The republic cannot continue unless the people are willing to render service to the Government. Let us be ready to serve our country well in the hour of need. There are several possible results from the present war any one of which may make this country choose between defending her liberty and independence or becoming subservient to an alien power. Must she defend herself with a trained force or with a mob?"

Mr. Root said that the effectiveness of a fighting force depended upon many things and especially upon an efficient organization like the Red Cross. An efficient Red Cross, he added, would double the effectiveness of an army.

"Sentiment which only ends in sentiment is demoralizing," he continued. "Sentiment must be translated into action."

The speaker referred to the days when the Red Cross began to take steps for its real organization, which was in the year 1899 when Porto Rico was devastated by a tidal wave and thousands of persons were driven from their homes and were in danger of starving. At that time there was no Government appropriation for aiding the Porto Ricans, but as Secretary of War he took the chance of expending about $700,000 from the funds of his department to aid them. Since then such activities are taken over by the American Red Cross.

Dr. Robert W. de Forest, President of the New York County Chapter, presided at the meeting.

A committee of women was appointed to aid in the work of the membership committee. It consists of Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mrs. Leonard Wood, Mrs. A. M. Coats, Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Katherine Burnett, Miss Belle Gurnee, Mrs. Luisita H. Leland, Miss Marian P. Murdock, Mrs. Paul Dana, Miss Mary Parsons, Miss Ruth Draper, Miss Ruth Morgan and Miss Anna O. Maxwell.

Mrs. Leland will give a gold medal to the woman who obtains the largest number of new members in the campaign.

General Leonard Wood, Commander of the Department of the East, and Jacob H. Schiff were present.

Big Ship's Exhaust Sinks Barge.

The 385 passengers arriving last night from Liverpool on the New York saw a small vessel founder in the river through circumstances over which her crew had no control. When the New York was swinging into her pier a coal barge became jammed between the piles and the liner, so that she could not be moved either way. The big exhaust pipe of the liner was pumping out water, which went into the lighter in a steady stream. The craft began to fill up and after twenty minutes sank.

COLONEL APPROVES PLANS TO BOOM HIM

Continued from Page 1.

discriminate against one who has become an American in good faith because of his creed or birthplance."

What I thus said then is what I now say. Nineteen years ago, when I was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, I said:

"Preparation against war is the surest guarantee for peace. Cowardice in a race as in an individual is the unpardonable sin, and a willful failure to prepare for danger may in its effects be as bad as cowardice. The timid man who cannot fight, and the selfish, short-sighted, or foolish man who will not take the steps that will enable him to fight, stand on almost the same plane.

"As yet no nation can hold its place in the world, or can do any work really worth doing, unless it stands ready to guard its rights with an armed hand. That orderly liberty which is both the foundation and the capstone of our civilization can be gained and kept only by men who are willing to fight for an ideal; who hold high the love of honor, love of faith, love of flag, and love of country.

"We ask for an armament fit for the nation's needs, not primarily to fight, but to avert fighting as long as fighting can honorably be averted. Preparedness deters the foe and maintains right by the show of ready might without the use of violence. Peace, like freedom, is not a gift that tarries long in the hands of cowards or of those too feeble or too shortsighted to deserve it; and we ask to be given this means to insure that honorable peace which alone is worth having."

Your league emphasizes its devotion to these principles and supports me only as representing these principles. This is emphatically the proper attitude to take; and because this is your attitude, and because you are working in this spirit, I very earnestly approve your work. The safety of this country depends upon our immediate, serious, and vigorous effort to square our words with our deeds and to secure our own national rehabilitation. The slumbering patriotism of our people must be waked and translated into concrete and efficient action. The awakening must be to sense of national and international duty and responsibility.

We must do our duty both to ourselves and to others, and unless we fit ourselves to guard our own rights we shall be impotent to defend the rights of any one else. We must show that we have the rugged strength of character without which ease and luxury, and material well-being represent nothing but promise of national disaster. We must insist that every man in the land be loyal to the United States and to no other nation on the globe; for we can tolerate no divided allegiance. We must prepare ourselves to meet every crisis; and the preparedness must be industrial and social no less than military; it must be of the soul and the mind no less than of the body.

United States Attitude a Crime.

Our present troubles with Mexico and Germany are the direct result of our utter failure to prepare and of our Governmental policy of almost unbelievable timidity and vacillation. A policy of vigorous preparedness and courteous but immediate insistence on our rights from the very beginning of the war would, instead of being provocative, have prevented all chance of trouble.

It is a crime against this nation and against mankind that there has been no such preparation. So far from gaining the respect of our opponents by our exhibition of weakness and timidity we have drifted to the verge of war with them. Even if peace should now come in Europe it would nevertheless remain our highest duty to realize our own culpable shortcomings and enter on a course of far-reaching preparedness; preparedness in things military to free us from all danger of attack from without, and preparedness in matters social and industrial, so as to make us really fit for the work of peace within our own borders.

I am glad and proud, as an American, that you are fearlessly and efficiently backing these ideals.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Think Colonel Out in the Open.

The publication of the letter from the Roosevelt Non-Partisan League and Colonel Roosevelt's reply follow closely upon the heels of reports that Roosevelt would support Root or Hughes, if either of them was nominated by the Republican convention. Followers of the Colonel have been of the opinion that there was a well organized publicity campaign on foot by a number of the Old Guard leaders, who are bitterly opposed to him, to make it appear that he was not seriously in the race and that he was willing to withdraw without a fight if any inclination was shown to name a man who might support some, if not all, of the Roosevelt doctrines.

Colonel Roosevelt has been urged to make some more definite statement concerning his position than that contained in the statement he issued from Trinidad, in which he said that it would be a mistake to nominate him unless the country was in a heroic mood. His letter to the Non-Partisan League, placing himself unequivocally in the field, came after these requests.

The general opinion tonight was that the exchange of letters would mark the start of the real fight on the part of Colonel Roosevelt and his friends and advisers in the Republican and Progressive parties to obtain the nomination for him. It was generally predicted that it would be followed up by a campaign conducted on the basis that Colonel Roosevelt was out in the open now making the fight for the nomination along these lines, and that the fight would be kept up until there was a show-down in Chicago.

The Effect on Hughes.

The new angle which the fight has taken, it was felt, would end all hope of a compromise on Justice Hughes if the Justice failed to come out with some statement before the conventions. In fact, not a few Progressives and Roosevelt Republicans, after reading the letters, stated that the time had passed when Justice Hughes or any other might hope to obtain the full support of the two parties by any tardy declaration of principles. Such a tardy declaration, they held, would be just what Colonel Roosevelt termed an "improvement" of convictions and would not be a warrant in their eyes for a claim upon the nomination at the hands of the two parties.

Another significant feature of the letters was that they came out immediately after the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Progressive National Committee in New York on Wednesday, and the publication of stories in the newspapers that the result of the conference was an inclination on the part of the majority of those present to turn their strength to Justice Hughes if he was nominated and accepted the nomination.

It can be stated that there were reports received at the meeting which indicated that it would be impossible for Colonel Roosevelt or any other leader to hold the party in check if another than Colonel Roosevelt was nominated.

These men, it is understood, have taken the letter by Colonel Roosevelt as a full-fledged announcement of his candidacy and have gone home to continue their fight for him on that basis.

ARMY WILL BE 175,000, CONFEREES INDICATE

Plattsburg Camp Scheme Likely to be Substituted for Volunteer Provision.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Though no actual progress toward an agreement was made today by the conferees on the Army Reorganization bill, the conferees seemed to feel slightly more optimistic of an early settlement of differences. The indications were that such an agreement, while involving mutual concessions, would go a measurable step in the right direction of increasing the fighting forces of the United States and greatly widening the scope of the Plattsburg experiment. This last feature of the bill will probably be substituted for the volunteer army provision if the House shows a reasonable spirit on other points.

It looks now as if the agreement regarding the regular army will provide for a minimum force of about 175,000 fighting soldiers, with the Senate's elastic provisions, under which the President, even in time of peace, could order the regiments recruited to full strength, totaling about 216,000 men.

This would be about the strength of the original Chamberlain bill, as reported to the Senate, before the Brandegee amendment, increasing the maximum to 250,000 men, was adopted. Points still at difference between the two houses relate to the organization of the General Staff and the Field Artillery.

The Senate bill is regarded as coming near the recommendations of the President when he convened Congress and afterwards when he toured the Middle West in behalf of national defense.

The Senate conferees are fighting hard for the Senate's plan of organizing the army, and for as near an approach to the Senate's estimate of the necessary size of the army as the House will permit. The House conferees, however, are holding out for the least possible increase all along the line, though they have shown themselves ready to listen to proposed compromises.

MORE THAN TALK NEEDED.

Col. Conley of the Sixty-ninth Suggests Action to Aid Preparedness.

In welcoming the Newspapermen's Training Corps to the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, where the corps drilled last night, Colonel Conley, commander of the Sixty-ninth, made a few remarks on preparedness.

"You hear talk of preparedness on all sides in these days," said Colonel Conley, "but I wonder how many of those 100,000 men who are to parade on Saturday to show their sympathy with this movement are willing to do more than talk about it. If we are to be prepared something more than talk and sympathy is necessary."

He disclaimed any intention of turning such an occasion into a recruiting meeting, but said that any man in good physical condition who wished to do more for his country than talk and was willing to give three years of his spare time to making himself fit to do service in a military sense would be welcomed to the Sixty-ninth. That, said Colonel Conley, would be doing real service in the cause of preparedness.

ARMY NEEDS ARTILLERY.

Col. Mitcham Urges Rotary Club to Work for Preparedness.

Colonel O. B. Mitcham, Chief Ordnance Officer of the Eastern Department of the United States Army, said yesterday at the luncheon of the Rotary Club at the Hotel McAlpin that the small size of the army and its deficiency in artillery were the results of the indifference of the people of the country and could not justly be blamed upon Congress or any national Administration. He urged his hearers to use their influence personally in favor of a program of greater preparedness.

Colonel Mitcham showed stereopticon pictures of the chief pieces of ordnance of this country and of the nations now at war in Europe. He said that the great Krupp howitzer, supposed to be of forty-two-centimeter calibre, which had been credited with such destruction at the beginning of the war, had been used as a mobile piece in the siege of Antwerp, but had not been fired since that time except from a specially constructed car on railroad tracks.

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Professor Galeno is unquestionably one of the greatest Spanish instructors that ever stepped upon a class platform. Every one who has attended one of his lessons so testifies. He originated the famous loose leaf method, which was endorsed at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco and founded the commercial class system about which so much has been written.

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PROFESSOR OSCAR GALENO

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Wednesday,	May 17th,	6:20 P. M.
Wednesday,	May 17th,	8:20 P. M.
Thursday,	May 18th,	6:20 P. M.
Thursday,	May 18th,	7:20 P. M.
Thursday,	May 18th,	8:20 P. M.

Thursday, May 18th, will be the first regular class lesson. Classes will be held every Monday, Wednesday and Thursday at 6:20, 7:20 and 8:20 P. M. throughout the course. You may attend any one session.

For further particulars write or 'phone Circle 1350.

FRANK H. GOLDING, Class Secretary, Studio 611, Carnegie Hall.

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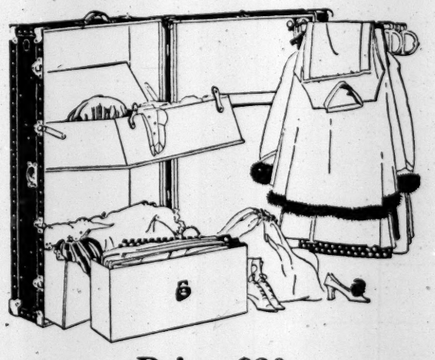

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SHONINGER ACCUSED OF CUSTOMS FRAUDS

Treasurer of Importing Concern Held in $5,000 Bail on Indictment.

$923,075 SUITS ENTERED

Government Specifies Undervaluations and Charges False Entries in 2,000 Shipments.

Charged with the fradulent entry of merchandise at the Custom House Henry Shoninger, Treasurer of Shoninger Brothers, importers of laces, embroideries, silks, and velings at 113 Fifth Avenue, pleaded not guilty before Judge C. E. Wolverton yesterday in the Federal District Court through his counsel, Henry A. Wise. Shoninger was held in $5,000 bail and was allowed two weeks to demur or take any other action his counsel may deem expedient.

The Government filed in the civil branch of the same court two suits, aggregating $923,075, against Shoninger Brothers. One is for the recovery of duties alleged to have been withheld from the Government between July 1, 1907, and Jan. 1, 1916, amounting to $41,911, and covering the life of the corporation. The second suit, which is in the nature of a forfeiture proceeding against all of the concern's importations between May 1, 1913, and Jan. 1, 1916, is for $881,164.

The Government investigators have estimated that during the time covered by these actions Shoninger Brothers received in all about 2,000 shipments from abroad, but the false entries, it was said, did not cover all the merchandise in the lots, but in each shipment there were goods undervalued, it is charged.

The indictment upon which the Treasurer of the company was brought into court specifies five shipments in which it is alleged that he, as the firm's representative at the Custom House, gave false valuations and in so doing defrauded the Government out of duties amounting to $520. The indictment says false invoices and consular certificates were used and also affidavits which falsely stated the foreign value of the imports.

One of the shipments on which irregular entry is charged, arrived here on Sept. 11, 1914, on the liner Savoie; another on Sept. 2, 1913, on La Provence; the third on Feb. 17, 1914, on the Savoie; the fourth on April 6, 1914, on the France, and the fifth on Aug. 31, 1914, on the Espagne.

Henry Shoninger is the only defendant mentioned in the indictment. Bernard Shoninger, the President of the company, is now at Calais, France, and the Vice President, Charles Shoninger, is in this city.

Mr. Wise made this statement:

"Shoninger Bros. insist that there has been no loss of revenue to the Government, and that every cent due to the Government has been paid upon every importation made by them. As usual, the Government in addition to bringing a suit for the alleged loss of revenue amounting to $41,000, has brought under the Penalty Statutes, an action for the forfeiture of the value of all of Shoninger Bros. importations during the last three years, the value of which importations is stated to be $800,000. This claim, as stated, is predicated upon the Penalty Statutes, and it is ridiculous to assume that the Government would insist upon any such penalty when, on its own figures, the entire loss of revenue affecting the $800,000 worth of merchandise is only $9,000. The Shoninger Bros. intend to contest the suit, and confidently expect to defeat the Government's entire claim.

"The Government's claim of $41,000 loss of duties is made up largely by its calculations of duties upon commissions actually paid abroad and which are part of the dutiable value of the goods; in other words, the Government in computing the value of the dutiable goods failed to deduct the commissions paid to the brokers for Shoninger Bros. The company paid the Government $2,700,000 in duties during the period in which the Government claims to have lost the ridiculous amount specified."

MISSING BOY'S SUIT IN MAIL.

Clothes Charles Reimmsler Wore Sent to His Mother.

The brown suit of clothes worn by Charles Reimmsler, the 16-year-old Brownsville schoolboy who disappeared ten days ago, was received through the mail yesterday by the lad's mother, Mrs. Rose Reimmsler of 161 Belmont Avenue, Brooklyn.

All day yesterday Mrs. Reimmsler had searched through the streets of East New York for word of her missing son and at nightfall returned to her home worn out and discouraged. At the door her little daughter met her and gave her a package which the postman had left shortly after noon. When Mrs. Reimmsler tore open the bundle and found the boy's clothing she fainted.

Detectives Donnelly and Sasman were sent from Brooklyn Police Headquarters and made an examination of the paper that had been wrapped about the clothing. They were unable to find the postmark because Mrs. Reimmsler, in opening the package, had torn the paper to pieces. There was a part of the address on a scrap of the paper, but the mother was unable to identify the writing as her son's.

The boy was an honor pupil at Public School 84, and it was while on his way to attend the afternoon session a week ago Monday that he disappeared. He was once an inmate of the Jewish Reformatory at Hawthorne, N. Y.

SIGNS COURT HOUSE BILL.

Governor Approves Measure Affecting Control of Board's Expenditures.

ALBANY, May 11.—Governor Whitman today approved the Brown committee bill giving the Board of Estimate of New York City control of the expenditures of the New York County Court House Board. This is one of the measures recommended for the relief of New York City's taxpayers.

Another New York City bill approved was that of Assemblyman Bell, providing for a single Commissioner of Accounts instead of two.

The Governor also signed the Mills bill authorizing the purchase outside of New York City of a site for a new farm colony for women.

GREGORY RASPUTIN IS REPORTED SLAIN

A Story Reaches Bucharest That the Powerful Russian Mystic Has Been Assassinated.

ONCE CLOSE TO THE CZAR

But Since Attempt on Monk's Life by a Woman, Emperor Is Said to Have Ignored Him.

BERLIN, May 11, (by wireless to Sayville.)—Gregory Rasputin, the Russian monk who is reputed to have exercised great influence over Emperor Nicholas, has been assassinated, according to reports from Petrograd received in Bucharest, says the Overseas News Agency today.

In Russia, with its long nights and sunless days, cold and melancholy, many persons, even those of education, turn to mysticism. The imperial family of Romanof-Holstein is no exception—particularly the Czar himself. In the circle of mystics and religious enthusiasts at the Petrograd Winter Palace is Countess Ignatjeff, wife of a former Governor of Siberia. In 1905 she attended a meeting of enthusiasts bent on reviving the cult of the "Chlysty," a sect of flagellators, who in the sixteenth century believed in beating the material body in order to cast out the sin of the spiritual.

The meeting was addressed by a peasant called "Holy Gregory," a simple man of gifted eloquence but of no particular theological learning beyond a wonderful memory for apt Biblical quotations. This peasant was Gregory Rasputin, a man then of 50 years, coming from Black Russia. The Countess invited Gregory to her house, where she assembled a few of the élite; among them was Czar Nicholas himself incognito.

His Majesty is said to have been struck by the man's eloquence and earnestness and particularly by his complaint that the name "Rasputin" in the Russian of the people meant "rake."

From the séances of the Countess to those of the Winter Palace was but a step. This step Gregory Rasputin took in the Writer of 1906-07, when he was introduced to the court circle as "Gregorio Novus."

Many persons, however, deny that the Countess Ignatjeff was Gregory's sponsor. They say that she was the Montenegrin Princess Militza, who is the wife of Grand Duke Peter Nikolajevitch, and that Militza met the mystic through her friend Prince Putjatin, who, with Court Marshall Count Benckendorff and Prince Orloff, "captured" Gregory at the very evangelical meeting where, it is said, Countess Ignatjeff discovered him.

In any event, Gregorio Novus, by Imperial command, was a frequent visitor at Tsarskoe-Selo in the Summers of 1907, 1908, and 1909, and it is likely that the Czar, who was always on the lookout for an evangelical preacher who should be able to stir the phlegmatic "mujik" and make him turn from vodka to work and domestic duties, encouraged the preacher and made it possible for him to travel about Russia unmolested by the police or the priests of the Holy Synod.

More than this merely practical interest in Gregory on the part of his Majesty certain intimates of the Czar deny. They admit, however, that every encouragement to Gregory to pursue his mission was given at Tsarskoe-Selo.

In July, 1914, Gregory, who owed so much to women, was himself stabbed by a woman. The tragedy took place in Tyumen, in Siberia. The would-be assassin's name was Julia Guseva. The Czar at once dispatched his court physician, Professor Sergius Petrovitch Federoff and the Czarina, her lady-in-waiting, Mlle. Virubona, to the victim. When they reached Tyumen Gregory was out of danger. He made a statement saying:

"It is all that cursed Heliodorus (the Abbot of Tsaritsyn.) But, to the confusion of himself and my enemies, I will live and they will have nooses put around their necks."

The Guseva woman, who had been arrested, also made a statement in which she accused Gregory of sowing temptation among the innocent, and adding:

"He enjoyed absolute immunity and had openly and without conscience ruined the lives of young girls. I as a simple Christian could not suffer his abuse of the Church. I wanted to kill him last year. I went to Yalta, but could not approach him because he was so closely surrounded by aristocratic women followers. I regret that I failed to kill him. All the same, he will not live. The Russian people will not endure such disgrace."

Shortly after this the new Procurator of the Holy Synod in conversing with the Czar about the case of Gregory is reported to have said to his Majesty:

"Whether Julia Guseva be a prophetess or not, I do not know. I do know, however, that Rasputin is a very sick man."

Since the affair at Tyumen the Czar is said to have had no communication with Gregory Rasputin.

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WILLIAMS MEN FOR HUGHES.

Justice Defeats Wilson in Straw Vote for President.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 11.—Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes was elected President of the United States by a majority of 188 over Woodrow Wilson in the college balloting by Williams undergraduates here today. Hughes received 304 votes out of a total 425 cast. Wilson polling but 121.

The voting came as a result of the recent conventions in the college at which Hughes was nominated by the Republicans over Roosevelt by a majority of eight, while Wilson received the unanimous indorsement of the Democratic supporters.

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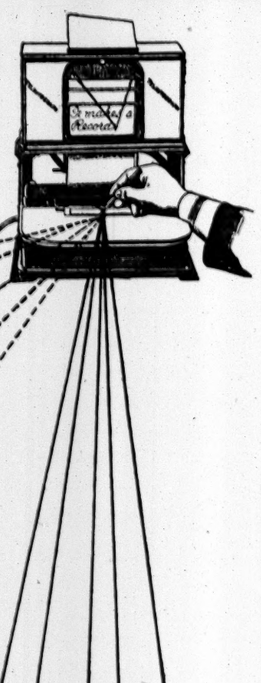

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Liggett's RIKER-HEGEMAN Stores

For Your BABY

¶ Your Little Baby needs the Best—because Baby is entitled to it—and must have it.
¶ Every Mother and Father realizes how absolutely necessary it is that Foods, Medicines and Toilet Articles for Baby's use be the best obtainable.
¶ Baby's little body is delicate—not fitted to withstand the impurities that go with inferior quality.
¶ You can rely upon Liggett's-Riker-Hegeman goods—they're safe for baby—and at the lowest prices consistent with quality.

Baby Foods

Allenbury's Food, No. 1, No. 2	45c, 83c
No. 3	27c, 54c
Benger's Food	23c, 53c, 1.49
Borden's Baby Brand Milk	20c
Borden's Eagle Brand Milk	16c
Brooks' Barley	15c, 23c, 70c
Cereal Milk	42c, 83c, 2.25
Delangrenier's Racahout	1.29
Eskay's Food,	20c, 40c, 60c, 2.15
Glaxo Baby Food,	50c, 1.00, 2.00
Imperial Granum,	20c, 52c, 80c, 2.10
Just Food	40c, 79c, 1.32
Lactated Food,	20c, 40c, 79c, 2.19
Lang's Tissue Food	19c
Malted Milk (Horlick's),	38c, 75c, 2.98
Malted Milk (Borden's)	39c, 75c, 3.00
Mamala Food	55c, 3.00
Mellen's Food	35c, 55c
Nestle's Food	20c, 37c, 1.85
Peptogenic Milk Pow	39c, 73c
Dextri Maltose	43c, 1.83
Ridge's Food	22c, 42c, 79c
Robinson's Groats	15c, 25c
Robinson's Barley	15c, 25c
Savory's & Moore's Infant,	33c, 65c
Sugar Milk	25c, 35c, 40c
Lime Water	pt. 5c, qt. 10c

NURSERY REQUIREMENTS

Alcohol Stoves, Aluminum	98c
Arnold Steriliser, 8 bottles	3.25
Arnold Steriliser, 10 bottles	3.75
Baby Bath Tubs, 17x30 in.	4.79
Baby's Ear Caps	50c, 75c, 1.00
Baby Scales, with basket	3.25
Baby Toilet Sets	49c up
Bottle Brushes	5c, 10c, 15c
Bottle Racks	39c, 49c, 65c
Breast Shields (glass)	15c each
Breast Shields (rubber)	10c
Cream Dippers	25c
Hand-I-Hold Babe Mitts	1.49
Hygeia Nursing Bottles, 8 oz.,	13c; 2 for 25c
Infants' Hair Brushes	25c up
Infants' Syringes	25c up
Langerfeld's Food Warmers	98c
Little Beauty Night Lamp	50c
Mattress Protectors	35c to 80c
Maternity Outfits	3.25, 5.00
Nursing Bottles, 8 oz.,	5c ea.; 50c doz.
Mouth Breathing Device	89c
Pacifiers	5c, 10c
Paper Diapers, 25 in pkge	25c
Powder Boxes	39c up
Powder Puffs	25c up
Rubber Sheeting	50c yd. up
Sterno Baby Milk Warmers,	75c and 1.75
Teething Rings	5c, 10c
Bath Thermometers	25c up
Thermos Bottles	3.25 up
Conti's Castile Soap	15c cake; 85c bar
Nursery Castile Soap	10c
Rexall Medicated Soap	25c
Castoria	22c
Mother Kroh's Baby Cough Syrup	25c
Mother Kroh's Colic Remedy	25c
Mother Kroh's Comp. Ess. Catnip	25c
Rexall Worm Lozenges	25c
Mother Kroh's Teething Syrup	25c

Good Talcums

Bouquet Laurice Talcum	50c
Babcock's Corylopsis	15c, 35c
Djer Kiss Talcum	25c
Colgate's Talcum	15c
Georgia Rose Talcum	25c
Hudnut's Talcum	25c
Johnson's Baby Talcum	15c
L. & F. Riveris	20c
Mennen's Talcum	13c
Rexall Baby Talcum	15c
Rexall Violet Talcum	15c
Riker's Violet Excelsis	15c
Jaynes Borated and Carbolated Talcum	20c and 40c
Squibb's Talcum	15c
Violet Dulce Talcum	25c
Williams' Talcums	15c

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EASY TO CLEAN. EASY TO FILL.
Wide mouthed, heavy flint, graduated bottle, holding full 8 ounces, with large breast-shaped nipple, made without seams or crevices. Complete Outfit, Price 25c.

Good Rubber Nipples

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Anticolic	8c each; 80c doz.
Clingfast	5c each; 50c doz.
Household (Davol)	5c each; 50c doz.
Hygeia Ball Cup	7c each; 80c doz.
Ingram's Ball Top	9c each; 90c doz.
Miller's Standard	5c each; 50c doz.
Seamless Transparent	5c each; 50c doz.
Simplex	2 for 5c; 30c doz.

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Spring Tonic!

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25c per Tube

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10 for 5¢
Also Packed 20 for 10¢
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

REBELS NAME A PRESIDENT.

Chinese Revolutionists Also Organize a War Cabinet.

PEKING, May 11.—Dispatches from Canton announce that the Southern Provisional Government, which has been organized at Canton by the Revolutionary Generals, has proclaimed Li Yuan-hung President.

The revolutionists have also formed a War Cabinet, with Tang Chi-yao as Chairman and Tsen Chun-hsuan Vice Chairman.

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FED CHICKENS SAND TO BOOST WEIGHT

Former Employe of the Baff Firm Shows Feed Bill to Prove His Statement.

BAFFS DEMAND HEARING

Appear Before Commissioner and Insist on Giving Their Side of the Case.

John J. Dillon, Commissioner of Foods and Markets, faces the prospect today of being the centre of a storm over the murder in 1914 of Barnet Baff, the poultry dealer. The Commissioner started out on Monday to investigate the live poultry trade in this city.

At the beginning of the hearing an affidavit by Louis Cohen, a poultry dealer whom the children of Baff have frequently accused of having to do with their father's death, made severe accusations against the firm of B. Baff & Sons, which now consists of William, Harry, and Etta Baff. Yesterday Harry and Etta Baff, unsubpoenaed and unbidden, went to the Commissioner's rooms at 204 Franklin Street and waited all afternoon for a chance to say what they thought about Cohen. The latter did not appear, but he is slated to testify this morning, and the Baffs assured Commissioner Dillon that they would be on hand. Cohen has told the Commissioner it will take him four hours to tell what he thinks about the Baffs.

In the meanwhile, William Grant Brown, counsel for Cohen, spent the day drawing up papers in a slander suit Cohen is bringing against the Baffs on the ground that they accused him of murdering their father. Commissioner Dillon has not summoned the Baffs, but Miss Etta Baff has his promise that she can have her say when the time comes.

All of the witnesses Monday and yesterday agreed that the Baffs were the chief figures in the local live poultry market. They handle about 20 per cent. of all live poultry that comes to New York. Because the Baffs have established branches and do both wholesale and retail business, cutting the price to the consumer in many cases, the other poultry dealers entertain no very friendly feelings for them.

The Baffs were accused by witnesses of manipulating the market and of overcropping poultry—that is, feeding it with heavy food mixed with gravel so that the chickens would weigh more. It was alleged that by this method the Baffs were able to cut the price.

The first witness yesterday was Fred Housvater, a former manager for the Baff Brownsville branch. He testified that it was the custom of the Baffs to purchase chickens which were cullings, in bad condition. These would be kept until the day before they were to be sold, he said, and then they would be fed with heavy foods and sand to make them weigh more.

He said it was the custom of the Baffs to have loaded in a car about 4,000 fowls with a feed man in charge to bring them from the West. This man, he said, was instructed to feed the chickens, ducks or geese with sand and gravel in addition to unnecessarily heavy foods. He said that the Baffs could thus undersell other dealers, and testified that on many occasions they had sold to retailers at from a half cent to one and a half cents lower than to wholesalers.

Housvater left the Baffs eight weeks ago and set up his own poultry business. He said the Baffs had told him that if he didn't close up his business and come back with them they would ruin him.

When his testimony as to the feeding of sand to chickens was questioned by an attorney, Housvater produced a bill made out by Aaron Heilman & Co. of Chicago for feed delivered to one car of chickens shipped on Nov. 19, 1915, to B. Baff & Sons. This showed the delivery of 4,600 pounds of feed and 700 pounds of sand. The witness said this was the average amount of sand the Baffs fed to their poultry.

After several poultry dealers had testified that overcropping did not prevail to any extent in the New York market, Commissioner Dillon said he would like to believe the statement, but couldn't understand why of six chickens an inspector of his department had purchased in the open market all had been overcropped, and that some of the crops weighed as much as 15 ounces.

Commissioner Dillon brought out the fact that the reason the trade journals stopped printing quotations on the live poultry market was because of manipulations of which the journals were often made unwitting victims. He also emphasized the evils of the premium system by which the dealers obtained from Western shippers favors for the payment of prices alleged to be above the market.

"This whole investigation is inspired by trade jealousy," said Miss Baff later. "They couldn't put us out of business by killing my father, so they are still after us. "We have a big business and can undersell the others. Therefore they want Mr. Dillon to put us out of business. I will show them up if he puts me on the stand."

Miss Baff is about 20, and is the chief factor in the Baff business, which has branches in all the boroughs of the city.

"I am coming here every day until it is over," she said, "and Louis Cohen had better watch out what he says about our family. There are still some of us left."

MARYLAND FOR WILSON.

Democratic Convention Instructs Delegates to Vote for President.

BALTIMORE, May 11.—The Democratic State Convention here today lauded the Administration of President Wilson and instructed the Maryland delegation to the National Convention at St. Louis to vote for his renomination. The nomination of Congressman Lewis for the United States Senatorship was ratified; thirty-two delegates to the National Convention, with half a vote each, were chosen and the Presidential electors were named.

The following are the delegates at large: United States Senators Smith and Lee, Governor Harrington, State Attorney General Ritchie, William Cabell Bruce, Congressman Talbott, Jere H. Wheelwright, and Dr. J. Hubert Wade.

The platform gives "profound thanks for the masterful guidance of our delicate and complex international affairs by President Wilson which has kept this country in the ways of peace," trusts the President, "supremely confident of his wisdom and patriotism, to guide us through whatever grave problems," the Mexican situation may develop, advocates the enlarged efficiency of the army and navy and indorses the President's preparedness policy.

Authors' League Plan Too Broad.

ALBANY, May 11.—Governor Whitman today vetoed the Bennett bill to incorporate George Barr McCutcheon, Louis Joseph Vance, Rex Beach and others as the "Authors' League and Foundation of America to Aid American Authors and to Stimulate and Encourage Literary, Dramatic and Artistic Pursuits." He held that the powers granted in the measure, such as promoting "the well-being of mankind throughout the world," were too broad.

WANAMAKER LEASES HOUSE.

Lodge and Wadsworth Follow His Example for Chicago Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 11.—John Wanamaker of Philadelphia and New York is a little ahead of up to the minute and generally gets what he goes after, but Mr. Wanamaker, in reserving rooms during the Republican Convention in Chicago in June, evidently had not figured on the mad rush for accommodations, so when he wrote to the Congress Hotel for a suite for himself and party he was informed that "the house is sold out."

He tried the Blackstone Hotel and Hotel La Salle with the same result. He immediately set his representatives at work, with the result that they obtained for him on Michigan Avenue a residence of fourteen rooms, which he and his friends will occupy while here.

United States Senators Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts and James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York, having been unable to obtain the convention accommodations they desired and hearing of Mr. Wanamaker's success, got busy along the same lines and leased residences on the Lake Shore Drive belonging to families absent for the Summer.

It is understood that the prices to be paid for these houses will range from $100 to $150 a day.

60-Year-Old Woman Is Missing.

The police of Queens Borough yesterday sent out a general alarm for Mrs. Mary Irving, 60 years old, of 70 President Street, Flushing, who has been missing from home since last Friday. She had $200 in her possession when she left on the morning of that day to go to Manhattan to hire a servant. Her son is Captain George Irving of the New York Fire Department.

WILSON GLADDENS SINGER.

Sends Photograph to Miss Weeks, Former Brooklyn Girl.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 11. — President Wilson today made Miss Marion Weeks, a soprano appearing at the Maryland Theatre, happy when he sent her an autographed photograph of himself with nice things written on it about her singing.

"President Wilson has bestowed the greatest honor on me that I have ever had in my life," she said in her dressing room. "I am so nervous from thinking about it that I am afraid I will not do justice to my work."

Last week Miss Weeks sang in Washington and President and Mrs. Wilson heard her. They were so pleased that they asked to meet her. After the performance Miss Weeks was introduced to President Wilson in the lobby of the theatre. Yesterday morning the mail brought Miss Weeks the photograph of the President, on which was written, in his own hand:

"To Miss Marion Weeks, with sincere appreciation of her really very lovely singing, with best wishes from Woodrow Wilson." Miss Weeks was graduated last Summer from a high school in Brooklyn, N. Y.

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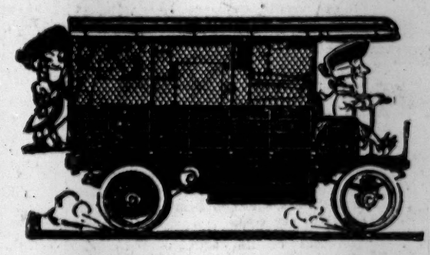
Electrics for City Work



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10 Irving Place	Stuyvesant 5600	*27 E 125th Street	Harlem 4020
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If your baby does not measure up to the standard of the Better Babies' Movement, the first and most important thing to be considered is the question of feeding.

Baby's Summer Problems are Chiefly Feeding Problems

Thousands and thousands of little ones, who for some reason are deprived of Nature's own food supply, must be fed on a safe, wholesome substitute for mothers' milk.

Gail Borden EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK THE ORIGINAL

has stood the grilling test of nearly sixty years. It has been used for three generations, and the mass of conclusive testimony that comes to us from thousands of grateful mothers furnishes the most positive proof possible as to the safety and wholesomeness of Eagle Brand.

"Eagle Brand" is made of carefully selected, rich milk from healthy cows, kept under thoroughly sanitary conditions. It is preserved with pure, high grade sugar, and for sixty years has been chosen by wise mothers as a safe, nourishing food for their babies.

"So easy to prepare"—that is what thousands of mothers are saying who are bringing their babies up on "Eagle Brand." All you do is to boil enough water for one bottle, let it cool to feeding temperature, and add the right amount of rich, nourishing "Eagle Brand."

Send for our booklet, "The Important Business of Being a Mother."

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"Leaders of Quality"
Established 1857 108 Hudson St., New York

—Columbus

A single new fact on his horizon made Columbus the discoverer of the New World.
(Probably you know what it was.)

—and Newton

A single fortunate observation enabled Newton to establish the law of gravitation.
(It was not the fall of the apple.)

—and Faraday

A chance reading of an old encyclopaedia turned Michael Faraday, poor bookbinder's apprentice, into the greatest experimental genius of his age.

—and a Girl!

Spending her free evenings delving in a work of reference gave a girl in a store information that jumped her salary from $12 to $50 a week.
(The same great work that, in an old edition, inspired Faraday, over a hundred years ago.)

—about YOU!

YOU might find in this same work one new fact—gain one new suggestion which might be worth to you many times what it would cost you. (We know of men who have.)

Needless almost to say what this great work is. You know it well by name. For 148 years it has been, as the New York Times said of it, "not a set of books, but a great institution."

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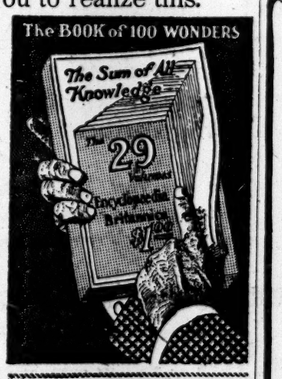

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GILLESPIE IGNORANT OF ANY 'OBLIGATION'

Third-Track Contractor Denies Any Sort of Influence Got Him Big Elevated Railway Job.

WON WITH LOWEST BID

Tells Thompson Morgan Partner Refused a Good Word—Berwind Defends Coal Contracts.

T. A. Gillespie of the T. A. Gillespie Company, which obtained the contract for third tracking the elevated lines in Manhattan, was a witness before the Thompson Legislative Committee yesterday. It was Mr. Gillespie's first appearance on the stand, and Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, hoped to be able through him to trace more definitely the alleged "commitments and obligations" that have been much talked about.

Mr. Gillespie told how he obtained the contract from the Interborough Rapid Transit Company after John F. Stevens, friend of President Shonts of the Interborough, had failed in his efforts to get the contract for both third tracking and building extensions of the elevated lines. Mr. Gillespie declared there was nothing wrong in his manner of obtaining the contract; that he was the lowest bidder and, after getting it on a profit basis of 15 per cent., he sublet much of the work to the firms of Terry & Tench and Snare & Triest on the basis of a division of 10 per cent. profit, the Gillespie firm retaining the other 5 per cent.

Mr. Moss went at length into the finances of the Gillespie firm, and asked many questions regarding the transfer of money from the New York office of the firm to their Pittsburgh office. Mr. Gillespie frankly admitted that money had been sent from one office to the other, but that such a proceeding was not unusual, that it had, in fact, been going on for nineteen years. The witness said the third-tracking contract was worth $10,800,000, and he said he had deposited all the checks he received from the Interborough with the Guarant Trust Company. The Thompson Committee has been examining these records for months.

No Politics in It.

Mr. Gillespie said the matter of the third-tracking contract was taken up by him in the Fall of 1913. He said he had known President Shonts since 1907, having bid against him on Panama Canal work. He said he knew Andrew Freedman, August Belmont, and other Directors of the Interborough only slightly.

"Who told you there was anything doing in the way of contracts with the Interborough?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Everyone knew it," replied Mr. Gillespie. "I also read of it in the newspapers."

The witness said he had not concerned himself over the fact that there had been criticism regarding the contract going to Mr. Stevens. He said he did not remember that the contract had been attacked on the ground of undue profits for the contractor.

"Did you consider the large financial interests that were represented in the Stevens contract and of the failure of Stevens to obtain it?" was the next question."

"I did not," replied the witness.

"Did you know that politics figured in it?"

"Oh, no. Politics does not always figure in getting contracts. Maybe it did once, but not now. I have been in cities where the fellows on the inside got the job, but they have got it on the square."

The witness said he had not considered the attitudes of Mayor Gaynor, Controller Prendergast, Mr. Mitchell or Mr. McAneny in regard to the contract, nor did he know that there was opposition to the letter of the contract on a percentage basis. The witness was asked how long he had known J. P. Morgan, and replied that he had met him only once, but knew Henry P. Davison of the Morgan firm, having been associated with him in Pittsburgh for sixteen or seventeen years. He said he did not know it if Mr. Morgan was opposed to Mr. Stevens getting the contract, nor did he know if Mr. Morgan had written a letter to Mr. Shonts about it.

Davison Refuses a Good Word.

Mr. Gillespie said he had asked Mr. Davison to say a good word for him to Mr. Shonts, but that Mr. Davison had refused. He said he had never spoken to Mr. Davison on the subject again. He said Paul D. Cravath, his attorney, had told him that the contract would not have to go to the Public Service Commission.

Q.—Did you pay Mr. Cravath a fee for that? A.—I never stopped paying him fees, and I hope to go right on doing it.

Q.—If the Stevens contract had to go before the commission and had holes punched in it, as well as being criticised by Mr. McAneny, why did you think that your contract wouldn't have to meet the same fate? A.—I don't know.

Q.—When was your percentage of 15 per cent. first mentioned? A.—In the bid.

Q.—Wasn't it discussed before that? A.—Only among our own people.

Q.—Did Mr. Shonts know about it? A.—He did not.

Mr. Gillespie said he did not know what the bids of the other contractors were. He said Mr. Shonts told him he would like him to give some of the work to Terry & Tench and Snare & Triest. He took these firms in, he said, because of the great requirements of the work. The work demanded a big organization and much supervision, he said, and the Gillespie office at 30 Church Street was used entirely in this connection for fifteen months. His company, he said, had spent between $150,000 and $200,000 for expenses not chargeable to the Interborough because, by the contract, his company agreed to superintend the work. He said his company financed the Terry & Tench firm for the work it did to the extent of about $1,500,000.

Says Prendergast "Ate Crow."

Edwin J. Berwind, an Interborough Director, was also on the stand yesterday, and again asserted that there were no illegal "commitments or obligations" in either the Stevens or the Gillespie bid or the dual subway contracts that he knew of. He admitted that Controller Prendergast, in changing his attitude toward the subway contracts, had "eaten crow," but he declared that nothing changed the opinion of any official except the force of argument. Mr. Moss insisted that the city had accepted the worst proposition offered by the Interborough and the B. R. T., but Mr. Berwind declared that was not true.

Q.—Did you find your company's proposition antagonized by certain city officials? A.—I don't know that that was the case.

Q.—Didn't Controller Prendergast and the President of the Board of Alderman attack the Interborough's offer and you peersonally? A.—I don't remember that in detail.

Q.—And you met the city officials' proposition by stiffening up your proposition? A.—That is true with qualifications. The Public Service Commission was using the tri-borough plan as a club on us, and when we found that that would mean bankruptcy we refused to accept the proposition.

Mr. Berwind admitted that his company had put in the "preferential" provision so that they would not come out at "the little end of the horn." He said he did not know who originated the "preferential."

Q.—Did you gentlemen ever discuss the opposition of Mr. Mitchel and Controller Prendergast? A.—Nothing more than that they were against us.

Q.—What did you gentlemen do to enlighten Mr. Prendergast? A.—He was present at every meeting of the Board of Estimate. He arrived at the proper conclusion.

Q.—Did you invite him to go over your books and send two engineers to enlighten him? A.—I don't know that we did. Something in the arguments must have convinced Mr. Prendergast.

Q.—And made him "eat crow"? A.—Oh, in political life men often eat crow.

Q.—And you took Mr. Prendergast's vote that pulled you through as a gift from the clouds? A.—I took it that he was properly convinced by our arguments.

Q.—And was that change one of the reasons why you gave Mr. Shonts a bonus of $150,000 and raised his pay to $100,000? A.—Oh, no. That bonus was for his work during years, day and night, to put this thing through.

Q.—And yet during all that time Mr. Shonts was drawing $40,000 a year from a Western railroad? A.—Oh, I don't know what he got.

Q.—You believed you had Mayor Gaynor cinched and that you could get Mitchel, and that your proposition couldn't go through unless you could convince Prendergast? A.—Unless we could convince the Board of Estimate.

Q.—And didn't you gentlemen consider the necessity of convincing Mr. Prendergast? A.—No.

Mr. Berwind admitted that the elevated railroads had been regarded as eyesores for many years, and that there was considerable opposition to the suggestion of third-tracking them. He said the public were inconvenienced in regard to transportation and were willing to give up something, and third-tracking was the best plan for immediate relief.

Mr. Berwind, who is also head of the Berwind-White Coal Company, was questioned at length regarding the coal sold by his company to the Interborough. He said few, if any, companies could fill the Interborough's requirements as well as his company, because it had placed at the disposal of the Interborough its entire mining plant, 300 boats, its own docks, railroads and equipment. He said his company delivered 3,500,000 tons of coal at this port each year, and charged the Interborough only $3.35 a ton, while coal sold here at from $5 to $7 a ton. No contract he had ever made with the Interborough, he said, was as high as his average contracts by a great deal. He said he leaned backward to give the Interborough the best service.

Senator Thompson announced that his committee would begin an investigation of the charges of wire-tapping by city officials on Monday next. At that time, he said, he would call upon Mayor Mitchel to testify. Subpoenas, he said, had already been issued in this connection for the Rev. William B. Farrell, Dr. Daniel C. Potter, his son Dean Potter, and for Robert W. Hebberd, former Secretary of the State Board of Charities.

The committee adjourned until this morning, when T. A. Gillespie and his son, T. H. Gillespie, will be called to the stand.

MISSION BUDGET $1,510,000.

Episcopalians Must Raise $1,000,000 in the Next Five Months.

Need for contributions to keep the funds for missions up to the many requirements of the present was emphasized yesterday at the concluding session of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church held in the Church Missions House at No. 281 Fourth Avenue.

Although there has been a feeling that the withdrawal of certain High Church interests from the Board on account of the Panama trouble would reduce the apportionment, the authorities are in hope that any trouble from that source may be obviated. The members made an appropriation for a budget of $1,510,000 for the coming year which is $8,000 in excess of the present year.

Bishop Greer showed the need of great activity in collecting the apportionment. So far only $500,000 has been raised by the church for missionary purposes, which means that in the next five months it will be necessary to collect $1,000,000. To canvass the missionary situation thoroughly there was appointed a committee of three consisting of Bishop E. S. Lines of Newark, the Rev. Dr. J. P. Freedman, of Minneapolis, and George Wharton Pepper, of Philadelphia.

STOWE WORKS BRING $155.

Total for Sale of Library of Major C. J. Buchanan is $6,762.75.

The sale of the library of the late Major Charles J. Buchanan of Albany, N. Y., was concluded at the American Art Galleries yesterday. The grand total was $6,762.75.

Gabriel Weis paid $155 for catalogue No. 648, a large paper edition of "The Writings of Harriet Beecher Stowe," Riverside Press. The author's autograph was written specially for this edition a few months before her death. Other items, with catalogue numbers, sold as follows:

536—"The Dunciad Varorium," of Alexander Pope, in binding by Chambolle-Duru, London, 1729; L. C. Harper..... $41

595—The rare first American edition of "The Plays and Poems of William Shakespeare," Philadelphia, 1795-96; L. C. Harper..... 105

617—"The Works of Percy B. Shelley in Verse and Prose," edited by H. B. Forman; Brentano..... 57.50

654—"The Works of Jonathan Swift," with life by Walter Scott, Edinburgh, 1814; Charles Scribner's Sons..... 45

DIG UP MORE BODIES IN HUNT FOR POISON

Authorities at Hartford Say Case Is Stronger Against the Woman.

HER LAWYER IS CONFIDENT

But Toxicologist and Prosecutor Insist a Chain of Crime Has Been Exposed.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 11.—While Mrs. Amy E. Archer-Gilligan read books and magazines in her jail cell here today, State's Attorney Hugh M. Alcorn and Dr. Arthur J. Wolff, a toxicologist, insisted that new evidence in their hands made them certain that not only aged Franklin R. Andrews of Cheshire, but several other inmates of Mrs. Gilligan's home for elderly people, had been deliberately poisoned.

They did not hesitate to declare that arsenic, in their opinion, was not the only poison used. Arsenic has been found in quantities in the exhumed body of Andrews.

Silent as to the exact number of victims of what they term a poisoning plot at the woman's institution, they hinted that further exhumations either have been made or are planned, and that the evidence against Mrs. Gilligan is hourly growing stronger.

Contrary to expectations, Coroner Calhoun did not hold an inquiry today. Attorney Benedict M. Holden, counsel for Mrs. Gilligan, continued to insist his client would squarely face any charge against her, and that she was innocent. At the same time the name of an alleged accomplice of the woman was mentioned as the object of possible action, and it became known that a systematic inquiry into the purchase of poisons by employes or attendants at the Archer-Gilligan home had been practically finished.

State's Attorney Alcorn said: "This has developed from evidence in my possession into one of the biggest poisoning cases in the history of the country. There were a number of murders, and I repeat that they were cool and premeditated."

He was asked whether the murders exceeded two in number, and whether by a number he meant several.

"I could not say as to that," he replied. When asked whether other bodies had been exhumed today or yesterday, Mr. Alcorn said:

"You ought to be able to use your own judgment as to that. From what has been said, and as to the question whether the evidence of other murders would be presented to the Grand Jury, I will only say that it ought to be obvious."

The police have been working, it is presumed, on the theory that a man whose arrest is imminent has bought poisons other than arsenic. The State's Attorney and the State police have been reticent on the subject of exhumations of a large number of bodies, but reports from a number of cemeteries throughout the State have indicated that their activities have not been confined to the examination of witnesses in closed inquests, the custom in this State.

Coroner Calhoun said he would reconvene an inquest at five minutes' notice if any important witness other than Smith and Frost, the undertakers who handled the twenty-six bodies of the home inmates, were found. The reason, a member of the State Police asserted, that more exhumations were not made long before the arrest of Mrs. Gilligan was that the information would probably have come to the accused women through her friends.

Dr. Wolff, besides admitting that there was poison enough in "the number of bodies to prove fatal," said that the number of poisonings was more than any of the cases on record in New England.

In saying this the officials admitted for the first time that they do not base their claim on Mrs. Gilligan's guilt on the exhumation of Andrews's body or the other unknown body alone.

"When all the facts are known, as they undoubtedly soon will be, at least at the trial, it will be found that I am not much mistaken. I am sorry I cannot tell all the facts right now, but I consider it hardly the proper thing to do. I have been very busy going the rounds of certain cemeteries and taking the viscerae from exhumed bodies, which are now in the possession of the State, but I cannot tell you anything about these beyond what I have already said," said Dr. Wolff.

"There will be no insanity plea," said Attorney Holden. "We are now in the ring, and the capital charge against my client will be fairly met in court. As a matter of fact, though it may sound like braggadocio, I am ready to turn the case over to my office boy until the trial and go on with my other work.

"To get a writ of habeas corpus would not be productive of any benefit to my client," he continued, "especially under our Connecticut practice. If my client were brought before a Judge and released on habeas corpus it is within the power of the State's Attorney to convene a special session of the criminal side of the Superior Court and issue a bench warrant, so the habeas corpus would make a circle."

Both the State's Attorney and Dr. Wolff later admitted that their evidence was adduced from the examinations of other bodies exhumed, the number of which they refused to state. It is known that several cemeteries have been visited and have yielded the dead of the Archer Home for Elderly Persons at Windsor.

George C. Scott of Hartford, an inmate of the Archer Home, today said that the authorities were not giving Mrs Gilligan a fair chance. It was learned today that Miss Mary Archer, daughter of the accused woman, who was to have been organist at the dedication of St. Gabriel's Church, Windsor, on Sunday, has relinquished her position because of her mother's arest.

UNITE FOR BAZAAR BOOTH.

Prominent Women Organize at Mrs. Charles B. Alexander's Home.

Arrangements were perfected yesterday for the Booth of the Nine Allies at the Allied Bazaar, which is to be held at the Grand Central Palace from June 3 until June 14, under the auspices of the National Allied Relief Committee, the War Relief Clearing House, and the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

At a meeting in the home of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, it was decided that the following organizations would unite to conduct the booth: The International League, the American Committee Collecting for American Women's War Relief Fund, Lady Lowther's Committee for the Relief of Belgian Prisoners in Germany, the Charities of the Queen of Belgium, the Russian War Relief Committee, La Vie Feminine, the Secours Duryea, Princess Louise's Committee for the Relief of the Mine Sweepers, the Duchess of Sutherland's Hospital, and Lady Helmsley's War Emergency Committee.

Those present at the meeting yesterday afternoon were Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Lady Colebrook, Mrs. Benjamin R. Guinness, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mrs. Cornelius Cuyler, Mrs. H. J. Whigham, Miss Elizabeth Reynolds, Miss Janet Scudder, Mrs. C. H. Ditson, Mrs. C. L. Baldwin, Miss Jennie E. Taylor, Miss Frances E. Morse, Miss Helen H. Jenkins, T. Whittemore, and John Moffat.

ROYAL AUTOGRAPHS SOLD.

$50 for Henry VIII., $31 for Charles I., $22.50 for Charles II.

Autograph letters and documents of royalty, statesmen, authors, and other celebrities were sold at the American Art Galleries last evening. W. R. Benjamin paid $50 for Catalogue No. 820, a document dated May 1, 1545, and signed by Henry VIII. of England. Other items with catalogue numbers were as follows:

136—Document signed by Charles I., July 30, 1642; W. Simes..... $31

137—Document signed by Charles II., Dec. 9, 1678; bought on order..... 22.50

186—Warrant signed by Oliver Cromwell, Feb. 20, 1653; W. Simes..... 47

830—Autograph letter of Nathaniel Hawthorne, Concord, Feb. 11, 1833, about the illness of his daughter, Una; bought on order..... 23

Lusitania Victim Left $146,522.

The estate of Max M. Schwarcz, the designer and manufacturer of cloaks and suits who lost his life when the Lusitania was sunk by a German submarine, was appraised in the report filed yesterday by Albert J. Berwin, Transfer Tax Appraiser. The total assets of the estate were $146,522, net assets being $137,480. Irene E. Schwarcz, Dorothea E. Schwarcz, and Minna E. Schwarcz, daughters of the decedent, each received $45,810. Life insurance and personalty in the estate amounted to $67,438, and a half interest in the co-partnership of Max M. Schwarcz & Co. was valued at $79,047.

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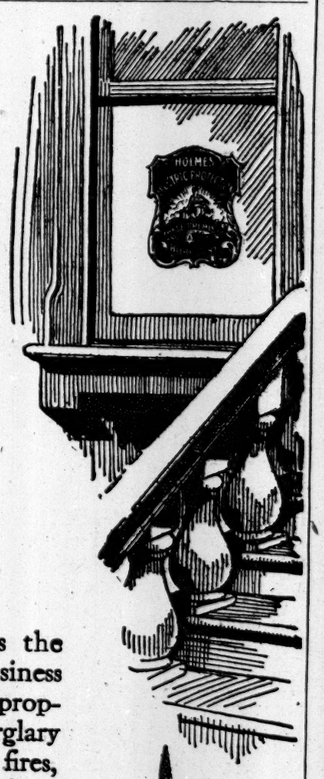

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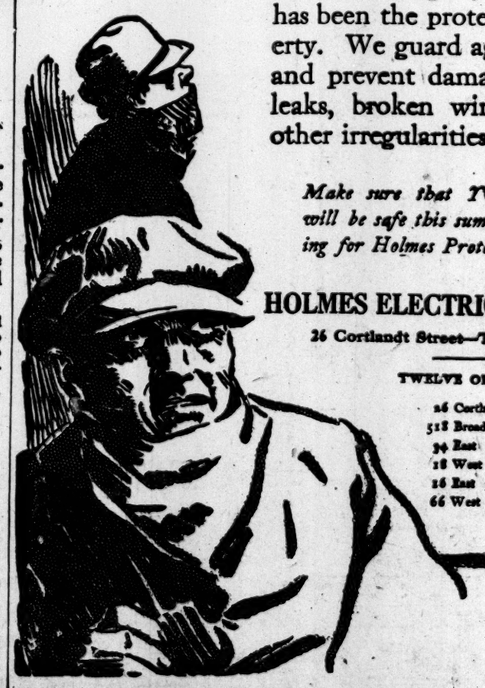

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THOUSANDS TURN OUT FOR BABIES' PARADE

Throngs of Enthusiastic Admirers Line the Sidewalks All Along the Route.

WINNERS RECEIVE PRIZES

John Ryan, Judged the Best Infant, Gets a Gold Cup on the Steps of City Hall.

Nearly 3,000 persons took part in the baby parade yesterday afternoon, the crowning event of the whole of "Baby Week," which is intended to force home on the minds of the citizens of the community the real significance of the watchwords of the festival, "Better Parents, Better Babies, Better City." Thousands of enthusiastic admirers lined the sidewalks along the entire route of the parade.

The entire procession was full of emblems which made the observer think. A float filled with little children of different nationalities clustered about a woman in the midst, depicted the way in which motherhood unifies the various peoples come to our shores. An especially interesting wagon was a truck bearing a huge sign, "Uncle Sam spends for better animals annually $3,000,000, for better humans, $165,000. This is Baby Week. Think it over."

The parade was only one phase of the city's festivities yesterday for the babies. After Brothers' and Sisters' Day, Fathers' Day, Mothers' Day, and Visitors' Day, yesterday was Prize Baby Day, and babies ruled New York, and from the early morning when the hundred or so prize-winning babies were trundled or carried to the City Hall to receive cups and medals, until late in the afternoon, when the last of the small paraders was tucked away for a belated and most sadly needed rest, the whole city stood by hat in hand and paid tribute to baby.

Outside the confines of Manhattan, in the Bronx, in Brooklyn, and on Staten Island, open-air meetings, prize giving, parades and other general laudation greeted the astonished infant as soon as he or she put foot out of the house. A prominent settlement worker, who has worked among the sick and ailing among the babies of the city for years, said yesterday that, in her opinion, it would take a baby capable of winning a prize who would be able to recuperate quickly after the attention which Manhattan Island showered on its infants yesterday.

Unusual Sight at City Hall.

City Hall Park presented a quaint sight yesterday morning when the babies, escorted by proud parents, happy little sisters, and rather embarrassed appearing small brothers, began to throng the steps of the building, awaiting the time when the chosen should be called to receive the rewards for merit as seen in the eyes of the examining board.

A crowd of several thousand persons had gathered, encircling the police guarded steps of the City Hall, where were assembled the white-clad infants, their arms decorated with red or blue ribbons, according to the degree of excellence each of the tiny wearers had received in the contest. The babies crawled over the walks, crowed with delight and clapping their hands at the sea of admiring faces looking at them. Many of them invaded the halls of the big building itself, so that everywhere one turned he was apt to run into an infant.

The most remarkable thing about the throng of babies waiting there in the sun was the fact that there were scarcely any who cried. They apparently regarded the whole matter as a huge joke, throughout which, as the city's best babies, they must bear a bold and smiling front.

But soon the attention of all present was directed away from the common throng of babies to the king of them all, eight months old, John Ryan, or Jack, as his parents call him. Mr. Ryan is six foot tall and erect, with a mass of gray hair. Mrs. Ryan is a little woman, with a merry, laughing brown eye and thick curling brown hair. "Oh," she gasped when a young woman in the crowd stepped up and asked to be allowed to shake Jack Ryan's strong right hand, "I guess I am the proudest woman in this whole world."

Prize Baby's Mother Once an Actress.

Mr. Ryan is an electrician, and his wife used to act in vaudeville. He explained yesterday that he met Mrs. Ryan when he used to throw the spotlight on her act before she quit the stage.

After being snapped by every camera apparently that could be dragged in sight, the finest of the babies sat quietly in his mother's arms and received a gold cup for his worth from Mrs. William Randolph Hearst. As he received the flashing cup the infant king's eyes lit up and he waved it triumphantly in the air. Shortly after this he received a tremendous bouquet of pink and white roses and posed some more, this time by the side of Anna Hennessey, whose feminine inability to restrain her tears was the only thing that lost her an equal chance for the prize. Then, King John presented the lesser lights of babyland with their prizes, ten gold and a hundred silver medals.

The best babies in each of the five boroughs in the city received gold bowknots, which were given them by the Suffragists, who asserted that in this celebration they had established themselves once and for all in the hearts of the coming generation.

After the prize giving the babies adjourned to the milk stations at 513 and 526 East Eleventh Street. There the infant revellers were regaled with a luncheon of graham crackers and milk, and then were freshened up a bit with a few moments' rest. Soon, however, they were on their way to Irving Place and Fifteenth Street, where the parade assembled, which was already being awaited with impatience by those along the line of march.

As the parade swung up Irving Place on the way to Lexington Avenue there was a slight commotion which bid fair to cause trouble, for several horses attached to a truck full of babies became frightened at the sight of one of the infants, the 1,100-pound Chin Chin of the Hippodrome, and it took some minutes before the little elephant and her motor truck perambulator could be wheeled away from the gaze of the startled horses who had been hitched to carry babies of normal size.

Prize Baby of 1914 Leads Parade.

In a brief time, however, all was straightened out, and the parade moved off, Johanna Wiggers, the prize baby in 1914, gravely waving a flag bearing the New York City emblem, leading the procession just behind a squad of mounted police. Close behind Johanna Wiggers came the machine bearing Master John Ryan and Miss Anna Hennessy, and then the other babies, and the floats, with a solitary band stanchly playing where it was sandwiched in between baby-laden, blossom-garlanded trucks.

As the parade came into view of the reviewing stand, where stood Dr. Alfred E. Shipley, Dr. Louis Agar of Brooklyn, Dr. Ira S. Wile, Dr. S. Josephine Baker, Dr. J. J. Cronin, and others, the onlookers realized that here was a far different sight from the usual Fifth Avenue procession.

The small paraders, most of whom had large pink balloons which they waved vigorously at the spectators, all the time looked down on those who watched them with the solemn eyes of children who are wondering very, very deeply what it is all about.

The following is a list of the ten gold medal winning babies: Frances Giacomovia, George Henderson, Arthur Del Colle, and Elizabeth Welsh of Manhattan; Walter William Wollus of the Bronx; Anna Hennessy, Joseph Grundner, and Alice Gladstone of Brooklyn; Everet Meeks of Queens, and Virginia Seymour of Richmond.

Baby Week winds up today with a series of festivals. The day is known as Neighborhood Day, and there will be open air meetings and lectures throughout the city.

OPEN SETTLEMENT HOME.

$75,000 Building for Lenox Hill Work Dedicated.

The new home of the Lenox Hill Settlement, at 511 East Sixty-ninth Street, was opened yesterday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies, which included the official presentation of its keys to Miss Rosalie Manning, Head Worker.

The building, which is five stories and occupies the western end of a plot 123 by 100 feet, cost $75,000. It is one of the finest of its kind in the city, and the large open playground, 72 by 100 feet, will afford a recreation centre for the children of that crowded neighborhood and will be under the management of the Park and Playgrounds Commission.

The old home of the Settlement, at 446 East Seventy-second Street, has been too small for several years, and the large, airy building into which the activities of the organization were transferred yesterday includes many features that were formerly impossible for lack of space. Among these new features are a large gymnasium and showers, the boys' workshop for vocational work, the girls' domestic science room for cooking classes, two roof gardens and playground and game rooms for young men and clubrooms for young women. One of the most striking features of the new building is the large front room on the third floor, which was furnished by the Bohemian Club of the neighborhood, all the furniture of which was made after native Bohemian models.

It is the intention of the officers of the Settlement to broaden its work and to take care of many more cases than in the past. An idea of the work to be done can be gained by noting part of the work done last year in the old cramped quarters. Some of this was supervising children who work, nearly 1,400 of whom are on the records; supplying medical care for the sick, of which there were 250 cases last year; giving advice and assistance to parents who are obliged to commit their children to institutions, of whom there were 114 cases; helping the parents of wayward children with advice and supplying Big Brothers and Sisters for the boys and girls; arranging Summer vacations for children not otherwise provided for, (743 were sent on long trips and 2,706 on day trips last year), and children's clubs every afternoon, adult clubs every evening, and the Public School Kindergarten.

Speeches were made by Police Commissioner Arther Woods, Dr. George S. Davis, President of Hunter College, and Thomas S. McLane, President of the Settlement. Frederick P. Kelley, architect of the new building, made a short address when he presented the keys to Mr. McLane, who paid a high tribute to Miss Manning, after which he turned the keys over to her as official custodian and Head Worker of the Settlement.

The new building was crowded during the ceremonies, and buses were run from Fifth Avenue for the accommodation of those attending. The officers of the Settlement are Thomas S. McLane, President; Mrs. Harry Arnold Day, First Vice President; Mrs. Louis Marshall, Second Vice President; Miss Marian Clark, Third Vice President; Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Louise Harvey, Recording Secretary; Dr. Seth Milliken, Treasurer, and Dr. Godfrey R. Pisek, Honorary President.

There was a reception and dance last night to celebrate the opening of the new home.

CHRISTINE NILSSON TRIBUTE

Americans to Join in Testimonial on Singer's 74th Birthday.

The American admirers and friends of Christine Nilsson, Countess de Casa Miranda, will be given an opportunity of participating in a tribute that will be paid the Swedish prima donna on the occasion of her seventy-fourth birthday, on Aug. 20. A movement has been begun in Stockholm to present the singer with a medal on that day. The design and die work are by Erlo Lindberg, and 300 specimens will be sold at prices of $5.50 each for the silver copies and $2.75 for bronze. The obverse side will bear the bust of Christine Nilsson at the height of her fame, and on the reverse side will be an allegorical composition with appropriate inscription.

The Crown Prince and Prince Eugene have given their support to the movement, which also has the backing of Baroness Adelaide Lehusen, Count Hans von Stedingk of the Royal Opera, Conrad Nordquist, Karl Silfverstolpe, Preses Royal Musical Academy; Count G. von Rosen, Lord Chamberlain, and many other men and women prominent in Sweden.

Subscriptions will be received by J. de Lagerberg, member of the Swedish and the American Numismatic Society, 70 Park Avenue, Passaic. In an address which will be delivered later to Countess de Casa Miranda the names of all subscribers will appear.

Two Benefits in Hippodrome Sunday

Two benefit entertainments will be given Sunday at the Hippodrome. In the afternoon a program will be offered under the auspices of the United Catholic Works' Society for the poor and destitute babies of the city. Cardinal Farley, President of the charity, will occupy a box. Among those who will take part will be Hattie Williams, Julia Arthur, Sir Herbert Tree, and J. C. Ungerer, organist of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The night entertainment will be to raise funds for the Summer camp maintained at New Dorp, S. I., for newsboys. Dozens of players appearing in current attractions and headliners from vaudeville will appear.

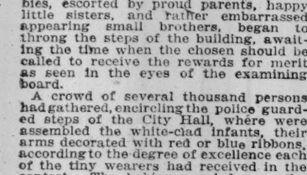
Hitchcock to be Seen Here in 'Betty'

Raymond Hitchcock will be seen here next season in an English musical play entitled "Betty." The comedian, who is in London appearing in a musical comedy, saw "Betty" at Daly's there and suggested to Charles Dillingham, who holds him under contract, that he obtain the piece for his use. Mr. Dillingham upon investigation found that Oliver Morosco held the American rights so he made the necessary arrangements with Mr. Morosco. Mr. Hitchcock will play the rôle of an English Earl.

Aborn Opera Company in "Martha."

The Aborn Grand Opera Company presented Flotow's "Martha" last night as the second offering of its season at the Bronx Opera House. Joseph Pasternack conducted and the principal rôles were sung by Edvige Vaccari, Fritzi von Busing, George Dunstan, Alberti Amadi, John Willard, and Victor Ritchie.

ADVERTISEMENT.



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TRY IT TODAY

280 PICTURES ARE SOLD FOR $73,185

'Adoration of the Magi,' by Tiepolo, Brings Top Price, $575, as Collectors' Sale Ends.

A DA VINCI FETCHES $215

$525 Paid for "Madonna, Child, and St. John," and $420 for "Perils of the Deep."

The concluding sale of the pictures of Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Alexander Morten, P. H. McMahon, and others and the estate of the late Mrs. Gertrude Cowdin was held at the American Art Galleries last evening, bringing $9,985, and making the grand total for the 280 pictures $73,185. The "Adoration of the Magi," attributed to Tiepolo, No. 248 in the catalogue, the property of Mrs. Thaw, brought the highest price of the evening, going to L. H. Wallace for $575.

Andrew C. Zabriskie of Brooklyn, was one of the buyers, paying $215 for No. 254, "Roman Ruins; The Temple of Jupiter Stator in the Campo Vaccino," by Leonardo da Vinci. This was sold by order of an executrix.

Pictures, Buyers, and Prices.

Following are the pictures bringing $100 and over with the names of artists, purchasers, and prices:

189—Head of a Man—Attributed to Velasquez; G. Ettinger	$175
200—Mary, Queen of Scots—Federigo Zuccharo; J. H. Macdonald, agent	260
208—Roman Model—Fortuny; McDonough Galleries	240
209—Lady Anne Ashley—Attributed to Sir Peter Lely; G. Ettinger	160
210—Portrait of a Lady—Johannes Mytens; J. H. Macdonald, agent	280
217—Madonna and Child—Early Italian School; G. H. Blakeley	500
223—The Thames Near Slon House—Edward Stone	185
228—Giudecca Island, Near the Grand Canal, Venice; H. S. Rubins	290
229—On the Heights—Ernest Lawson; C. M. Brett	240
230—Madonna and Child—Period of Raphael; J. H. McDonald, agent	240
238—Portrait of a Lady in Court Dress—Early Dutch School; H. S. Rubins	310
240—Madonna, Child, and St. John—Raphael School; Seaman, agent	250
244—Madonna, Child, and St. John—Titian School; J. H. Macdonald, agent	525
256—Perils of the Deep, Early Spanish School; Edward Stone	420
259—Portrait of Two Children, Early English School; Louise McCarthy	240
270—Roman Historical Picture, Early Italian School; William Andrews	210
272—Classic Landscape, Eighteenth Century French School; G. Ettinger	450

This is the last important picture sale of the American Art Galleries for the season.

$26,250 FOR A LANDSEER.

Other High Prices for Paintings of the Barratt Collection.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 11.—The highest price paid today at Christie's sale of the Barratt collection of modern paintings and drawings was $26,250, for "The Monarch of the Glen," by Landseer. "The Vale of Clwyd, North Wales," painted by David Cox in 1849, brought $24,150.

Other sales made during the day were: "A View of Lincoln from the Brayford," by P. de Wint, $4,305; "The Watermill," by Constable, $1,102; "Hampstead Heath," by Constable, $2,625; "On the Way to the Hayfield," by David Cox, $2,200; "The Twins," by Landseer, $3,200; "Head of Miss Farrar," by Sir Thomas Sir T. Lawrence, $1,680; "And the Prayer of Faith Shall Save the Sick," by J. F. Lewis, $2,415; "The Barley Harvest," by Linnell, $1,785; "A Farmyard," by G. Morland, $2,940; "Louisa," by Morland, $2,835; "A Welsh Stream," by W. Muller, $1,365; "The Young Anglers," by Muller, $1,575; "A Woody Landscape," by P. Nasmyth, $8,780; "Rabbiting in Windsor Forest," by J. Stark, $2,835; "A Common Near Cromer," by Stark, $1,100; "The Hay Harvest," by Stark, $1,100; "A Way Through the Wood," by Stark, $1,156; "Crossing the Brook," by G. Vincent, $2,415; "On the Yare," by Vincent, $1,155, and "Venus," by John Gibson, $3,150.

A Blakelock Sold for $140.

Old and modern paintings and water colors, from the collection of Dr. Louis Schlegel of Brooklyn, and other owners, were sold at The Old Galleries, 43 Liberty Street, yesterday. The highest price, $140, was obtained for catalogue No. 52, "Golden Sunset," by R. Blakelock. An important offering will be Rembrandt Peale's portrait of Charles and Fanny Kemble in "Romeo and Juliet."

NICARAGUA GAINS A SHIP.

The Porto Rico Quits American Registry Because of Seamen's Act.

NEW ORLEANS, May 11.—The fruit steamer Porto Rico, the first American owned and built vessel with New Orleans as its home port to take out American registry, came into port today flying the Nicaraguan flag.

Her owners announced that the new Seamen's Act made it unprofitable to operate the ship under American registry.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Ina Claire was engaged yesterday by Florenz Ziegfeld as leading woman for the new "Follies." Miss Claire made her first appearance in the annual revue last season.

The cast of principals for Percy MacKaye's masque, "Caliban by the Yellow Sands," is complete, except for a few players, who will be engaged by the week-end. The list thus far includes Viola Allen, Edith Wynne Matthison, Margaret Wycherley, Mary Lawton, Thais Lawton, Robert Mantell, Thomas A. Wise, David Blapham, John Drew, Fred Lewis, Fred Eric, Lionel Braham, Howard Kyle, and Gareth Hughes.

The second session of the auction sale of seats for the Lambs' Gambol will be held this afternoon at the Hudson. David Warfield will sell the first box, and he will be followed by John Drew, Dudley Field Malone, Clifton Crawford, Irvin S. Cobb, Jefferson De Angelis, Sammy Hardy, Will Archie, Frank Tinney, Tom Wise, and others.

A playlet by Sidney M. Hirsch, entitled "Three in One," will be presented next week at the Colonial with Douglas J. Wood, Herbert Standing, Jr., and Ethel Rainey in the cast.

Katherine Whitridge, who appeared recently at a meeting of the Theatre Club, will dance her own arrangement of a valse classique tonight at the Neighborhood Playhouse.

"For Value Received," a new play by Ethel Clifton, will be produced next Monday night at the Alcazar Theatre, San Francisco, by Florence Reed and Malcolm Williams. The play will be presented here in the Fall.

A special performance of "The Fairy Bride," by Norreys Jephson O'Connor, will be given Friday afternoon, May 26, at the Candler. Rupert Harvey and Eileen Huban will play the principal roles.

H. Cooper Cliffe, who played the rôle of Nobody in "Everywoman," has been engaged to succeed Edward Emery as Long John Silver in "Treasure Island" at the Punch & Judy. Emery will give his last performance in the part a week from tomorrow night.

Fifteen hundred Boy Scouts marched from Columbus Circle to THE TIMES building last night and after halting while their band played "The Star Spangled Banner" marched around the building and back to the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, where they saw the photo-play based on Helen Hunt Jackson's "Ramona."

LEARN TO CONCENTRATE

50 Regents counts in a single examination by a boy of 15; 87 Regents counts in one examination by a boy of 16; these are some of the results of the January examinations by students who have taken our 3 months' course in concentration.

The course may be taken by adults individually or in classes.

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WANTED.—Young men and women to learn now, meritorious shorthand system—by far the simplest; intelligent students can acquire fundamentals in a week; write for prospectus and terms. Whitstock Shorthand School, 122 West 42th St., New York.

HUNTINGTON TO PETROGRAD

Chicago Trade Expert Becomes Our Commercial Attache.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Secretary Redfield announced today the appointment of Dr. W. C. Huntington of Chicago as commercial attaché at Petrograd to succeed Henry D. Baker, who has resigned to re-enter the consular service.

Dr. Huntington is considered an authority on foreign trade. He spent some years in Europe studying commercial conditions, and recently has been in charge of the Chicago office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Stanley H. Rose of the Commerce Department becomes head of the Chicago office.

Life Term for Train Robber.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 11.—William L. Carlisle, found guilty yesterday on charges of robbing a Union Pacific passenger train near Corlett Junction, April 4, today was sentenced to life imprisonment.

MORS ESCAPES FROM ASYLUM

Confessed to Chloroforming Six Men in German Odd Fellows' Home.

Special to The New York Times.

TUCKAHOE, N. Y., May 11.—Sheriff Ulrich Wiesendanger of Westchester County received word today from Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim, Superintendent of the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane at Poughkeepsie, that Fred Milnarik, alias Frederick Mors, who was arrested last Spring after confessing he had chloroformed six old men in the German Odd Fellows' Home, near Yonkers, had escaped from the asylum last night.

When the authorities failed to get corroboration of Mors's confession he was committed to the Poughkeepsie asylum. The patient was declared to be insane, but as he was not considered dangerous he was not watched very closely. It is said it was planned to deport him next week. Mors said he was an Austrian nobleman's son.

Seats on sale at Box Office prices for the Metropolitan Trophy Race at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway on Saturday, May 13th, 1916

McBRIDE'S

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DOWNTOWN
71 Broadway.
Tel. 1000 Rector.
165 Broadway.

UPTOWN
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Tel. 1100 Bryant.
Hotel McAlpin.
Waldorf-Astoria.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. RIO GRANDE LAST 11 TIMES

LYCEUM B'way, 45th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:20. Charles Frohman, David Belasco present. The Heart of Wetona

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evenings at 8. Matinees Tomorrow & Wednesday at 2. Sir Herbert Tree's Production of Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice for a limited number of performances, with ELSIE TREE | LYN HARDING | FERGUSON. Julian L'Estrange and Company of 100.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT ROOF. Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC. ROYAL MARIMBA BAND NEXT MONDAY.

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy. SYBIL

GEO. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30. M. Mitzi IN 'POM-POM'. "Most original and amusing musical comedy of season."—Eve. World.

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20. MRS. FISKE. It's All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhartz, Pa. ERSTWHILE SUSAN

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30. Margaret Anglin — Holbrook Blinn. A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE. "Never been equalled on our stage."—Eve. Mail.

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. "Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World. The Cinderella Man

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. JOHN BARRYMORE in JUSTICE. JOHN GALSWORTHY'S MASTERPIECE.

Criterion Broadway, 44 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. Brandon Tynan's Romantic Irish Comedy. The Melody of Youth

CENTURY Nights 8:15, 25, 50, 75c, $1, $1.50. Mats. Today & Thursday at 2. 8 Ave., 62 St. Regular Mat. Sat. 2:30. Dollar Mat. Today at 3. SHAKSPERE'S TEMPEST

AUCTION SALE OF SEATS. Lambs' ALL STAR Gambol. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, MAY 19 & 20 WILL BE RESUMED AT THE Hudson Theatre Today At 8 P. M.

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN. IN HIS COMEDY TRIUMPH. THE GREAT LOVER

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY. With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:10. The Boomerang

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:10. The COHAN REVUE 1916

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. FAIR AND WARMER

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. COMMON CLAY

CORT W. 48 St. Evs. at 8:20. Last Matinee Sat. 2:30. LAST 3 TIMES. Arnold DALY. In his revival of BEAU BRUMMELL.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. LAST 2 WEEKS. BIRTH OF A NATION. TWICE DAILY 2:15 | INCL. DAILY 8:15 | SUNDAY. ALL MATS. 25c. & 50c. EVS. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00. Engagement Ends Sat. May 20.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE & ANNEX. Combined Capacity 5,000. Prices 10c. 15c. 25c. TODAY—Vivian Martin in "A Modern Thelma." Grand Pipe Organ—Symphony Orchestra.

Loew's American Roof 43d St. & 5th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. COLONIAL DAYS, WEBB & BURNS. Jas. K. MacCurdy & Co., others. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c

Punch & Judy 49th, E. B'y. 157 Times. Charles Hopkins. Mrs. Hopkins. LAST 3 WEEKS. TREASURE ISLAND. 2:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. Circle 1868. DON'T MISS SEASON'S BIGGEST HIT. Desirable Seats $1.50, $2 and $2.50.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c to $1. McIntyre & Heath. Rock & White. Stadler, Cecil Cunningham, Dooley & Sales, &c. Bessie Clayton. Lew Dockstader.

YORKVILLE GERMAN THEATRE 86th St. & 3d Ave. Sketch "69," "G'Schamige," many others. Prices 25c to $1.00. Matinees Saturday & Sunday.

OLYMPIC EAST 14TH ST. Lady Buccaneers. Matinee Daily. Special Attraction ZALLAH

BANDBOX, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:45. Mat. Children. Age of Reason. Magical City. 50c-$1. Patella.

WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS Sat.

PALISADES Amusement Park Opp. West 130th St. Ferry. Greater Than Ever. Opens Tom'w. New Sensations Galore.

This afternoon at three o'clock. DUO-ART MUSICALE. AEOLIAN HALL. 29 West 42nd Street.

AN interesting program will be presented, each number exactly as played by one of the following noted pianists: BAUER, GRAINGER, GODOWSKY and GRANADOS. Admission Without Charge

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Next Tuesday Aft., May 16, at 2:15. All Star Musical & Novelty Benefit. For the ACTORS' FUND of AMERICA. Courtesy Directors Met. Opera House. GERALDINE FARRAR. ANTONIO SCOTTI RITA FORNIA. ANGELO BADA PIETRO AUDISIO. With Chorus in 2d Act of "Mme. Butterfly." LOUISA VALLANI LUCA BOTTA. A. de SEGUROLA ANNA FITZIU. and the DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS. FRITZ KREISLER. LEOPOLD GODOWSKY. Under the Musical Direction of GEORGIO POLACCO. Metropolitan Orchestra and Ballet. EDNA MAY ROSZIKA DOLLY. IRVING BERLIN GUSTAV KERKER. EVA SWAIN HARRY PILCER. Special Novelties to Be Announced. Prices: $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00. Boxes $25 and $30. Now on Sale at the Box Office. 1000 GOOD SEATS $1 & $1.50

Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th St. nr. B'way. TRIO de LUTECE. Barrere (Flute), Salzedo (Harp), Kefer ('Cello), and OSCAR SEAGLE. Special Matinee This Afternoon at 3. Tickets 50c to $2; on sale at box office. Direction of CATHARINE A. BAMMAN.

AEOLIAN HALL NEXT SUN. AFT. MAY 14, at 3. Tickets, 75c., $1, $1.50. AT BOX OFFICE. LAST RECITAL OF SEASON. LEO ORNSTEIN. PIANIST, Assisted by VERA BARSTOW Violinist

VERDI'S REQUIEM. POLO GROUNDS. SUNDAY, JUNE 4, at 3 P. M. LAURENCE, GAY ZENATELLO, ROTHIER. Chorus of 1,500. Orch. of 120. SEATS—50c, $1, $1.50, $2 & $2.50

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Ev. 8:10. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. at 2. TWO MORE WEEKS. SOTHERN in Justin Huntly McCarthy's IF I WERE KING. This week for the benefit of the Actors' Fund. Next Week—Week of May 15, for the benefit of two thousand English actors who have gone to the front. WEEK OF MAY 22, for the benefit of British Red Cross, excepting Mr. Sothern's final night and farewell, May 27, which will be for the Actors' Fund of America.

MOTION PICTURE EXPO' All this week and Sunday 11 to 11. 50c STARS. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. DANCING PICTURES. SEE YOURSELF IN THE MOVIES. Get in the pictures to-day and see yourself on the screen to-morrow. Pictures made yesterday shown to-day. VIRGINIA PEARSON in "BLAZING LOVE," and in person on the stage this afternoon. THEDA BARA in "THE ETERNAL SAPPHO," and in person on the stage this evening.

Hippodrome. Mgt. Charles Dillingham. "BETTER BABY" WEEK. HIP-HIP-HOORAY. 1374 People. SOUSA AND HIS BAND. Seats to June 1st. Daily Mat. $1.00. Best Seats $1.50. Sun.—Newsboys' Home Gala Benefit. New Ice Ballet. Staged by R. H. Burnside. Eve. & Sat. Mat. 25c. to $1.50

8th ST. THEATRE. THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL. BROADWAY & 8TH ST. PHONE 3960 SCHUYLER. 1st Exclusive Uptown Showing. TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS. DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS "THE GOOD BAD MAN." SPLENDID VAUDEVILLE. NEW Program every Mon. & Thurs. Mat. Today, 10, 15c. Eves. 15, 25, 50c

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Pop. Prices. THE MERRY ROUNDERS

COLUMBIA. EXTRA! BEGINNING MATINEE MAY 15. TWICE DAILY. NEW ALL-SUMMER SHOW! LEW KELLY and Big Company. HELLO NEW YORK. By JUNIE McCREE. SEATS NOW ON SALE

RIALTO B'way & 42d St. WM. S. HART in a Triangle Picture "The Primal Lure." Orchestra of 25 Soloists. KEYSTONE COMEDY. 15—25—50c.

Park B'way & 59th St., 12 to 11 P. M. TRIANGLE FEATURE, "HELL'S HINGES." GRAND OPERA STARS. 10c. 15c. 25c.

44TH ST. THEATRE. Nr. B'way. Bry. 7292. TWICE DAILY (INCL. SUNDAY) 2 & 8 SHARP. Clune's Cinema Drama. RAMONA

Strand B'way & 47 St. 10:30 A.M. to 11:30 P.M. GERALDINE FARRAR in "MARIA ROSA." Next Week—HAZEL DAWN in "The Feud Girl."

Sheepshead Bay Automobile Race. Phone 4188 Greeley. Saturday, May 13th. Reserved Seats & Boxes at Regular Prices. Normandie Hotel Ticket Office, B'way & 38th St.

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We don't go quite as far as the French in some respects; nor to the lengths of the British in others; we stop short of the Italians in some culinary customs; and we refrain from slavishly following the German diet.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1916.

THE SUSSEX CASE AND OTHERS.

Very far reaching is this admission made by the German Government in its note dated May 8 respecting the Sussex case:

> In view of these circumstances the German Government frankly admits that the assurance given to the American Government, in accordance with which passenger vessels were not to be attacked without warning, has not been adhered to in the present case. As was intimated by the undersigned in the note of the 4th instant, the German Government does not hesitate to draw from this resultant consequences. It therefore expresses to the American Government its sincere regret regarding the deplorable incident and declares its readiness to pay an adequate indemnity to the injured American citizens. It also disapproved of the conduct of the commander, who has been appropriately punished.

This is comprehensive. It is a disavowal, being an admission that the submarine commander acted contrary to the orders of the Imperial Government, it is an expression of regret, an offer of indemnity, and it informs us that the offending commander has been "appropriately punished." But the principles, rules, and orders here honored, acknowledged, and admitted to be controlling, apply with equal force to the case of every merchant ship torpedoed by German submarines without warning or provision for the safety of crew and passengers since Sept. 1 last. They are undoubtedly applicable to the case of the Cymric, the freight steamship sunk off the coast of Ireland a few days ago, if it be true, as from official and other reports it does appear to be true, that she was attacked without warning by a German submarine. It might be contended that the Cymric was excepted from the operation of the rule and of the orders by the fact that she was a freight steamship, while the German note is careful to say that the assurances given to us provided that "passenger vessels "should not be attacked without "warning." We have admitted no such distinction. The pledge given by the German Ambassador on Sept. 1 used the word "liners," it did not say "passenger vessels." There is in law no distinction whatever between freight ships and passenger ships, both are merchant craft, vessels of peace.

The admission of illegality made in the case of the Sussex logically and in law compels a like admission not only in the case of the Cymric and in other recent cases, but it is clearly controlling in the case of the Lusitania itself. What is the "assurance given "to the American Government in ac- "cordance with which passenger ves- "sels were not to be attacked with- "out warning"? Why did the Admiralty issue the orders referred to and set forth in that assurance? Not merely because we requested it. It would be preposterous to assume that the German Government would modify its rules of naval warfare simply to please us. The orders were issued and the assurance given because international law demanded it. In repeatedly calling upon Germany during the past year to abandon her submarine methods we were asking no favor, we demanded it as a compliance with established and recognized law. In her disavowal, expression of regret, offer of indemnity in the Sussex case, and in punishing the commander, the Imperial Government for the first time, unless the case of the Arabic be an exception, squarely admits that torpedo attack without warning and without provision for the safety of crew and passengers is contrary to law. Its disclaimer can have no other meaning, there is no conceivable reason why it should have been given.

But given in the case of the Sussex it must be given in the case of the Lusitania, it must be given in all the cases where the law has been violated and protest and complaint made. In civil actions for damages any court would award them in case after case that stood on all fours with the first and controlling case. There is in law no difference between the cases of the Sussex, the Lusitania, and the Cymric. All three were ships of peace. The fact that the Lusitania and the Cymric carried munitions does not in the slightest degree change their legal status. They were cargo carriers, and whether their cargoes consisted of shells, fuses, and guns, or whether they were carrying implements of agriculture and children's toys in no way affected their right to be warned, visited, searched, and have their company of human beings delivered from peril before the ships were sunk.

The Imperial Government may not have intended that its disclaimer and its assurances in the case of the Sussex should have this breadth and scope, these "resultant consequences." They have them nevertheless. Wittingly or unwittingly, it has made an acknowledgment which in logic and in law leaves it no escape from like action in all the other cases.

IRISH REBELS.

In thinking of the Irish rebellion, which Mr. ASQUITH'S Government was so weak in repressing and is so stern in punishing, the words of CHARLES II. on the work of Sir WILLIAM BERKELEY, Royal Governor of Virginia after "BACON'S rebellion," come to mind: "The old fool has killed more people "in that naked country than I did here "for the murder of my father." Fourteen persons have been executed, two or three apparently sacrificed to official stupidity. But the whole proceeding is incredibly stupid. Seventy-three sentences of penal servitude, six of imprisonment at hard labor, deportations to England of some 1,700 still to be tried. This recurrence, in the time of Home Rule promised, to the old barbarities is unworthy of England. Leave that sort of thing to Germany. No matter if these misguided rebels, intellectuals, visionaries, and miscellaneous poor devils and scalawags were suborned and abetted by Germany. Only an Irish madman would look for help to the Prussian drill sergeants. If England had not been neurasthenic and under strain and excitement she would have shown a splendid scorn of Germany by making light of the Irish rebellion.

Moreover, how is rebellion, caught in the act, in Dublin and the South, to be distinguished from deliberate armed rebellion, which did not happen to flame out bloodily, in Belfast and the North? Sir EDWARD CARSON is sound in his skin and in good voice. A lucky Irish rebel, he. Fourteen of the unlucky ones will not rebel again. North and South might well shake hands and forgive. Rebels all, at one time or another, in fact or purpose, why can't they be loyal to Ireland, the new Ireland of prosperity and hope, where the long dream of Home Rule is to come true? For this clumsy bungling of the Government will not, we may be sure, make any difference in the English attitude toward Home Rule. Honor dictates that.

It is in Ireland that some reaction toward the barren, irreconcilable, violent policy seems to be feared by the Irish Parliamentary party. "Either "Ireland is to be given over to unsuc- "cessful revolution and anarchy," says the manifesto of the Nationalist M. P.'s, "or the constitutional movement "is to have the full support of the "Irish people and go on until it has "completed its work." It will go on. It will complete its work; and the noble, generous British, as well as Irish, patriotism of JOHN REDMOND will not be disappointed. So let her rule herself, with only such sporadic rebellions as are necessary to stir the circulation.

AN APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

President WILSON can have no doubt of the country's need of stronger defenses. He has expressed his views on this subject so frequently, and in terms so unmistakable, as to disprove the assertion, sometimes made, that he is not greatly interested in army and navy extension and is inclined to view the question with indifference. He has lately declared that the regular army of 250,000 men proposed in the Chamberlain bill would be very small, judged by European standards, for a nation of 100,000,000. In his public utterances he has strongly favored a large and efficient navy. The inexcusable delay in Congress, especially in the last three weeks, indicates that there can be no provision for adequate defense unless the President takes up the matter himself in a whole-hearted way and uses his influence as Chief Magistrate, and leader of a political party as well, to secure the acceptance of the moderate measures for military extension offered by the Senate bill.

Nineteen days were wasted in the House of Representatives and in conference over this bill, after its passage by the Senate. When the disputed provisions for a reasonably large army and a force of citizen volunteers, to be trained directly under Federal supervision, were referred back to the House they were voted down. Mr. HAY of Virginia controlled the House then as cleverly as he has controlled the members of his own committee all Winter. He managed to make it appear that acceptance of those provisions would imperil his plan for federalization of the organized militia. That plan has been accepted, if with misgivings, all over the country. It is preserved in the bills of both the Senate and the House. There has been no disposition manifested of late to reject it, but the attempt of the House conferees, under the influence of the National Guard lobby, to reject the provision for a force of Federal volunteers, on the ground that the existence of such a force would conflict with the development of the Guard, has been hotly resented.

Federalization of the National Guard, according to the present Congressional plan, no matter what hitherto unrevealed merits it may have as a defense measure, has been clearly recognized as a political expedient. It conforms exactly to the standard of statesmanship which prevails in the lower branch of the present Congress. The talk about anti-militaristic spirit in the House has been fudge. The question of militarism has never been brought up in its deliberations. There is no militarism in sight in this country. In a year of small opportunities for purely political appropriations the militia plan has appealed to some of the nation's thrifty legislators as a fair substitute for "pork." It is a great pity that the National Guard, a body of citizen soldiers of good potentialities, should be placed in such a light in a time of national peril. But the people have accepted the federalization plan.

There is an imperative demand that, at the same time, provision shall be made for a moderate but satisfactory increase in the regular army and the intensive training, under army officers, of a citizen force apart from the militia of the States. To secure these essential measures of preparedness, in an hour when this country is menaced on its southern border and the rest of the civilized world is in the agonies of war, the influence of President WILSON must be exerted. His is the only voice which can influence Congress. Its members are immovable in the face of the dangers which threaten the nation. They are oblivious to the painful facts of our history. They have refused to heed the warning of experienced soldiers. But they must heed the President, when their duty is made plain to them in his direct and forcible way. It is of the utmost importance, from the point of view of the politician as well as that of the patriot who is not bound by party ties, that an adequate program of military extension on land shall be agreed upon before the pending controversy over naval extension, which is sure to be protracted and productive of much discouragement, compels attention. The appeal to the President to take up the Army Reorganization bill and urge its acceptance will be seconded by all the people. There is no other sure way out of the national bewilderment caused by the deadlock in conference.

PLAYING MARBLES WHEN THE HOUSE IS ON FIRE.

The superporcinity of the so-called Good Roads bill, which makes a beginning, a start toward unlimited expenditure, by appropriating $75,000,000, was made plainer even in the Senate on Monday by Mr. LIPPITT of Rhode Island. To squander any money in the present condition of the Treasury and the country, to make rich subvention to the States for a purpose which they are entirely competent to achieve themselves, to waste on the unessential and be niggardly on the prime and indispensable needs of national defense, is more than unutterable folly. It is unpatriotic, dangerous; a crime. Yet the House and the Senate keep on playing the old game of grab. They propose to give gratuities to the States when the whole country lies naked to the world, and, as Mr. LIPPITT showed, they are still faithful to the one dogma of the political economy of Congress, to despoil the richer States for the benefit of States not so rich:

> I have had prepared a table showing the amount of the [of each] $25,000,000 that each State would receive under the conditions of this bill, and also showing the amount that each State would pay if this money were collected under the provisions of the corporation and income taxes. This table shows that thirty-six States receive more than they would pay and that thirteen States [he lumps Alaska, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii "as a State"] pay more than they receive. Of those thirteen States that pay more than they receive, the States of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania will pay $12,948,750, or more than 50 per cent. of the entire amount. Of the total amount of $75,000,000 that is proposed to be appropriated by this bill, those three States would pay a little over $38,000,000.

More than half squeezed from those States. And the excess of the Illinois payment toward the $75,000,000 would be $5,287,500. Senator NELSON of Minnesota forgot both Illinois and his wonted cool, hard-headed judgment when he asked:

> What enables them to pile up money in these Eastern States and in the large cities but the fact that they have the whole country to draw upon? Yet they are parading the fact that they pay these big income taxes. What has enabled them to pay these taxes but the fact that they have been able to pile up these fortunes by drawing them from the rest of us?

Et tu, KNUTE! Does even that sturdy brain nourish the illusion that cities grow fat by eating the country, that New York by some magical process contrives to sell without buying? Doesn't Mr. NELSON know that here is the great manufacturing centre of the United States and that in a thousand ways New York gives wealth to, as well as gets it from, the rest of the country, whose products it buys, uses, transforms? But let the old illusion illude and the old rhetoric strut in brightness of purple. New York and the East are used to being bled and abused in the bargain. Abuse us and bleed us, then, majestic minds of Congress, as is your custom and pleasure. Make your taxation as sectional as you can, and shift as much of our Curse of Gold as you can to more virtuous or popular pockets. The East is ready to pay, but can you never shake off your careless pouring-out of tax money for the supposed equivalent in votes? "Under the showing of that table," said Senator LIPPITT, "this bill is a 'pork barrel' "proposition that makes the most ex- "travagant River and Harbor bill "look like an infant industry."

Artesian-well rivers and harbors where a tadpole would run aground, the scattering of largesse among favored States: these are tasks that strain your intellects and absorb your hours. Now, when the United States, its grotesque military impotence a byword to mankind, cannot defend its border, is the laughing stock of bandits, must strip its coast defenses of defenders to meet even the beginnings of what may prove a long and difficult enterprise; now, when the United States, with all its wealth, its wide stretch of empire, its marvels of resources, confronts apprehensively the protection of its own marches and potential conflict with guerrillas and an impoverished Indian republic; now, when the balance of peace or war still hangs doubtful and any day may bring the country into the war which possesses and obsesses the world—at such a moment, can't you members of Congress give up peanut policies, your crossroads ideas, your political religion of grab and "pork" and "something for the district"? Take your tribute, but buy national defense with it, don't waste it on "pork" and "pie" and Populist lunacies! Give the country an army and a navy equal to its unmistakable and glaring needs, and be quick about it.

Otherwise, next Fall, the country, which has no deep respect for the ability of Democratic Congresses, may treat itself to one of another, and an American, color.

TAX DATE AND BUILDING INSPECTION BILLS.

The Governor's signature of the bill to simplify building inspection justifies the Mayor's policy not to approve a proposal so long as a better one is in sight. This year's bill on the same subject is better than could have been obtained had not the Mayor vetoed the similar bill last year. The lapse of a year is of small consideration in comparison with the improvement of so important a law as a step toward a permanent enactment.

The Mayor's veto of the tax date bill in like manner should be regarded as leading up to a better proposal on the same subject next year. The Mayor is not inconsistent in vetoing his own proposal, for his veto is based not upon the principle of the bill but upon its details. It remains desirable that the city should collect its funds before it spends them, and thus should avoid a large interest item. But the process of advancing the date of tax payments is burdensome, and should be made as equal as possible for all classes of taxpayers. The bill vetoed allowed owners of unincumbered realty four years to make the change, but the provisions of mortgages require all tax payments to be made when due. Mortgagors therefore would be required to do in one year what owners free and clear would do in four. In another way of statement they would be required to pay twelve months' taxes with eight months' rent, at a time when rents are pressing hard upon mortgage obligations, and renewals are none too easy.

There are many mortgages which are subject to call unless such an abrupt requirement is promptly discharged. Also there are undesirable conflicts of dates, especially regarding franchise matters. The bill as it stands would be satisfactory if it stood by itself, but there is need of reconciling it with other laws. The Mayor's veto may be regarded as only a step toward a perfected substitute.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Explanatory, but Not Expository.

The Berlin note, in which it is acknowledged that the Sussex was torpedoed by a German submarine, raises an interesting unofficial question. Why is it that not till this late day have we heard a word about the sinking of a British transport just before the Sussex was attacked, and that not till now was revealed to us the passing of the latter vessel, previous to her misadventure, through an area of sea strewn with wreckage? The British have admitted the loss of no transport in that region, and none of the many Sussex survivors who have told for us the story of her last journey reported having seen any wreckage except that of their own ship.

It cannot be discovered from the note, either, whether we are to believe that the transport was sunk and the Sussex attacked by the same submarine or whether two were at work that day in that vicinity. And that makes a good deal of difference in judging the veracity of the officer who did not act fully in accordance with his strict instructions. There is still room for question, also, as to that drawing he made of the ship he torpedoed. Did his eyes or his imagination command his pencil?

They May Be Sorry They Spoke.

Whoever has a stock of unshed tears might well exude a few of them in sympathy with the editors of the papers in the United States that use the German language. From the beginning of the war the sentiments and opinions of these journals have been at least as violently favorable to the German side as were the most thoroughgoing of its upholders in Germany itself. For them, whatever the Kaiser and his officers and soldiers did was right, and American policies and measures were always wrong. They have been perfectly sure that the Imperial Government wouldn't, because it couldn't and shouldn't, modify or mitigate the use it was making of submarines, and they were certain, too, that nothing could ever palliate the atrocity of letting the Allies buy arms and ammunition in the United States when circumstances rendered it impossible for Germany to do the same sort of business with us.

These are only two instances out of many in which the German-American press equaled or outdid that of Germany in Germanism. What, therefore, must be their feelings now that the responsible Germans in Germany, after first admitting the legality of the trade in arms, have altogether ceased to iterate the charge that thus we were "prolonging the war"? Still more trying is the position created for this part of our press by the fact that the impossibility of using submarines otherwise than ruthlessly has become a possibility, even an actuality.

The danger of humiliation that confronts people who insist on being more Catholic than the Pope was recognized long ago. A like risk in being more German than the Germans has now been demonstrated. The number of justifications hitherto so confidently urged that must now be abandoned is constantly growing, and, with Germany forgetting her grievances against us, or at least saying nothing about them—when she so clearly ascribes great importance to the maintenance of official friendship with the United States—how painful to our German papers must be the memory of their impassioned utterances in the recent past!

Discouraging Only in Appearance.

There should be some very serious searching of hearts among the students of Columbia as a result of Mayor MITCHEL'S statement—so sure to be the subject of much comment in many places—that of the university's 9,000 undergraduates, only seventy-seven have enrolled for training in the Plattsburg camp. That the Mayor called "a very poor percentage." Certainly it is not one to cause a swelling of Columbian chests with pride at once manly and martial. It may not be as bad as it looks in unexplained figures, however, and criticism should not be too severe—perhaps it should not be severe at all.

Going to Plattsburg requires an expenditure of both time and money, not very great, indeed, but still sufficiently large to be highly inconvenient for not a few collegians and impossible for a good many of them. It is creditable to Columbia that nothing like a majority of her undergraduates are rich or have rich parents—that her advantages and facilities are offered on terms that make them available to a large number of young men comparatively or actually poor. It may safely be assumed, therefore, and the large attendance of Columbia students at Wednesday evening's preparedness meeting proves, that many more than seventy-seven of the 9,000 would like to take this Summer a course in military instruction. If there is at Columbia anything of the pacifism that should be called passivism, the miserable taint has not spread as far or as deeply there as at some other American universities, and the students who have escaped its infection have taken proper pains to express in audible ways their detestation of it.

With Plattsburg made, as it or like camps should be, more easily accessible to young men of small financial resources, the percentage by which the Mayor was rightly troubled would be remedied at once.

Colleges That Help Make Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I agree with your correspondent from Cornell that the recently formed student battalions at Harvard and Yale have had more than their share of publicity. The "land grant" colleges established under the Morrill act have for years given military training to both their freshman and sophomore classes. I had the good fortune to take this course at the University of Vermont, and can testify to its benefits and the efficiency of the course. The Vermont battalion has now maintained for several years its rating in the "distinguished" class and includes an ambulance corps from the medical college, a wireless corps, a signal corps, and practically every other branch of the modern field unit. The original "Plattsburg" camp was held in Burlington, a short distance from the university campus, and I understand that Vermont will send a large delegation across the lake to the camp this year.

It is time, I believe, that the educational world should awake to an appreciation of the worth of this training in strengthening the conventional courses in our colleges.

J. W. BAKER.

Montclair, N. J., May 9, 1916.

Political Phenomena of Porto Rico.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is an open secret in and outside of Congress that there is not a Democratic Party in Porto Rico today, and, therefore, I am at a loss to understand how, according to The Associated Press correspondent, it could have held primaries to select committeemen and delegates to an insular convention which, in its turn, will select delegates to the next National Democratic Convention. The proceeding is a farce, as there are not in the whole of Porto Rico more than a hundred Democrats all told; and I venture the prediction that the so-called delegates will be expelled from the next national gathering if they present themselves therein with credentials which have not been issued by the Porto Rican people. The Democratic Administration knows the true situation obtaining in Porto Rico; the leaders in Congress are acquainted with the fact that the island is politically divided between two major parties, the Unionist and the Republican, with a few Socialists and Laborites siding with a few Socialists and Laborites siding with a few Socialists and that there is no one way or the other, and that there is no such thing as a Democratic Party.

PEDRO BORICUA.

New York, May 9, 1916.

Franklin Pierce's Only Son.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a news article in THE TIMES it was stated that a descendant of Franklin Pierce, fourteenth President of the United States, is insane. I would like to call attention to the fact that while this Mr. Pierce may be a collateral relation of the late President, he cannot possibly be a descendant, as the only son of President Pierce, a young boy, was killed in a railroad accident a few months before his father's inauguration.

A. W.

New York, May 9, 1916.

THE WELFARE AGE.

Now I lay me down to sleep.
If I only quiet keep,
Some one will take up my case
As a Unit of the Race.

Some solicitous Welfare League
Notes my work, my rest, fatigue.
If mine be a living wage;
My complexion, height, weight, age.

Or the agents of some guild
See if I with germs am filled.
Sound my lungs, my brain, my heart;
Make of me a colored chart.

All my habits they jot down,
And my status in the town;
If intoxicants I use,
Sizes of my hat and shoes.

Next, investigators plead
For a list of things I read.
Am I orthodox, or not?
Do I till a garden plot?

Had my forebears minds impaired?
Was my great-grandsire red-haired?
Do I think T. R. would win?
And is playing Bridge a sin?

Now I lay me down to sleep.
If I only helpless keep,
I'll be cared for like a king,
"Welfare" queries answering!

ELLA A. FANNING.

MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Commissioner Ward Accounts for the Conditions Complained Of.

New York, May 11, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article in today's TIMES on the condition of Morningside Park has just been called to my attention and I believe it would be of interest to the public to be informed just what can be done this year with the funds appropriated to improve existing conditions. Believing that Morningside should be one of the most useful and attractive parks in the city, the problem of restoring it engaged my attention at the very outset of this administration. This and other park areas of the city had suffered for years from lack of sufficient maintenance appropriations and due protection for its valuable features. In this park the destruction was particularly apparent because the paths worn across its slopes had resulted in erosions, gullies, and wash-outs which practically destroyed the landscape features.

I had a careful survey of Morningside Park made and since the maintenance budget did not allow for any work of this character, I called to the attention of the appropriating bodies of the city the need of immediate funds to place this park once more in a creditable condition. The amount asked for was $138,000. This included besides trees, shrubs, mold, sod, and fill, an item for the erection of a fence. It was felt by members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that it was useless for the city to spend money in the restoration of Morningside Park unless a fence was erected at the same time, so as to direct traffic along existing paths and prevent renewed destruction of the restorations and new plantations.

During the year 1914, I repeatedly urged action on this request, and presented in detail the serious conditions that existed and the rapid deterioration that has been going on. In asking for this substantial sum I had in mind the restoration of this park not as a neighborhood proposition, but as part of a program to restore the whole park system to a condition creditable and useful to the city. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, however, considered that the financial exigencies of the time did not allow for any special appropriation for this purpose.

When it finally appeared that the appropriation requested would not receive consideration, I submitted, in January, 1915, a new request for the restoration of Morningside Park, which called for $94,500—based on the estimates of the landscape architect and the chief engineer of this department, and omitting several of the items of my first request, which had included sufficient funds to bring Morningside Park up to ideal conditions. Renewed efforts were made to secure the funds asked for in this latter request, but the Corporate Stock Committee considered that other spheres of city work presented more urgent needs for the appropriation of the small total that could be allowed from corporate stock for all departments.

In view of this situation, I included in the 1916 departmental estimate an item for $7,600 for specific expenditures in Morningside Park, so that at least something could be done preventing further deterioration and providing treatment for the points where conditions are most serious. This item allowed for 500 yards of mold, 100,000 square feet of sod, trees and shrubs to the amount of $1,500, besides incidental labor and materials.

This request was reduced one-half by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which left available for this purpose $3,800 to be expended in 1916, besides $18,500 appropriated from corporate stock for the construction of the fence. The work is now proceeding and will be continued within the limits of the appropriation.

I have requested the police to give special attention to the protection of this restoration work as well as to the park in general, so that the vegetation and restoration may have an opportunity to take root and become a permanent improvement.

It is difficult for any park department successfully to carry out the duties of properly maintaining the parks unless there is a general realization by the community of the necessity of providing sufficient funds, and to preserve and protect this valuable asset so that it may be used to the best advantage by the greatest number of citizens. The full asset of the park investment can only be obtainable when all the public have developed a sense of responsibility for park preservation as keen as that exercised by the citizen regarding his own property.

CABOT WARD,
Commissioner of Parks, Manhattan and Richmond.

Mr. Stewart's Disclaimer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was astonished this morning, while in Washington, to read in the New York newspapers that I had repudiated a letter bearing my signature, and in relation to the nomination of Leonard Wood for President by the Republican National Convention. I have not been in New York for three days, hence the statement that I repudiated my signature is untrue in every particular. Had I been here, there is every reason why I should have said absolutely the reverse of what somebody, for an obviously unworthy reason, has stated that I said. About two months ago I was asked about my connection with an organized movement to present Leonard Wood's name to the voting public for consideration as an ideal nominee for President. At that time no organization had been perfected, but subsequently one was, and is now in active work in every State.

JOHN A. STEWART.

The Republican Club, New York, May 11, 1916.

Fix the Enthusiasm.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Tomorrow is the day of the great "Preparedness Parade." Would it not be well to have application blanks ready to be signed by all those willing to make soldiers of themselves and help the country in time of need? Would each and every man marching in this parade, except those already enlisted, start in now and join our National Guard, fill up the ranks of those short of men, and, with the surplus, form new regiments? Do we want men that are only willing to parade? No! We want men willing and ready to join our National Guard and be prepared.

H. W. T., Vet. 7th N. Y.

New York, May 12, 1916.

A Broken Ladder.

A broken ladder caused the fall and the death of John M. a few hours later. The ladder has been mended, or thrown away, but Mrs. M. and four small children have a break in their lives that cannot be mended. For many months the matter was fought out in the courts, and at last a verdict was given which would at least have provided necessities of life, in the place of the husband and father, but the building concern appealed the case again. It will be some time before another decision is reached, and in the meantime the mother and children are penniless. The Charity Organization Society has been interested in the family since Mr. M.'s death and efforts have been made to improve their health as well as prevent their suffering. Work has been found for the mother which still allows her to give the children the care they need and does not overtax her strength. Mrs. M. is not able, however, to provide everything, and the society appeals for $108 to supply food and shelter until a settlement can be expected. Gifts should be sent to 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York, and will be promptly acknowledged. The following contributions sent in response to a previous appeal are acknowledged with thanks: "S. F. S.," $1; Mrs. Charles L. Wilson, $5.

RUSSIA'S AIMS AND TEMPTATIONS.

Now, After Centuries of Suspicion, Is Her Opportunity to Win the Dardanelles Unless She Fails in Fortitude.

From a speech by Professor Paul Milyokoff in the Russian Duma. Translation by Charles Johnston.

Bergenfield, N. J., May 11, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Shortly after the Russian Duma was called into life, ten years ago, and then suddenly dispersed, Professor Paul Milyokoff came to this country as a representative of Russian Parliamentary life, and gave addresses in New York and Boston. His standing was then high, and, as the leader of the Constitutional Democrats, (the C-Dts, or "Cadets," as Russia nicknames them,) he has constantly gained in reputation and influence. His speech to the Duma, which the Russian mail has brought, is one of the best of the session. Of Russia's aims, dangers, and temptations Professor Milyokoff said:

"In this war the interest of Russia can be briefly defined: We need an outlet to the sea. It was not for this we went to war, yet without it we cannot end the war.

"But, it may be objected, if Turkey had common sense, we could have no such aim! * * * This is true. But, since Liman von Sanders appeared in Constantinople, since Germany appointed the Turkish Minister of War, and the Turkish fleet was delivered into German hands, the situation is radically changed. We have now clearly realized Germany's plans: Berlin to Bagdad! Such is the German plan, and, since this is so, we have no choice. The question no longer is, whether the Strait should become Russian or remain Turkish. The question is, whether it is to become Russian or remain German!

"Let us not be deceived. The question now pending may be decided once for all. But never again may the condition be so favorable for us. The chief element in our favor is the attitude of our allies toward our national problem. Berlin-Bagdad is too menacing for England, because of India and Egypt, and for France, because of her Syrian plans. Because of this real danger these powers cannot fail to come to an agreement with us, after centuries of suspicion. The end of March, 1915, (the beginning of April, new style,) is a time that should be memorable to our people; for then our agreement with our allies was reached.

"The Berlin-Bagdad plan now is threatened on the Bagdad side. From north and east our armies converge toward the English forces. And I venture to express the hope that the vital importance of the war arena beyond the Caucasus will at last be recognized. The conquest of Erzerum made an overwhelming impression on the whole Moslem world. We should take all precautions that this Turkish stronghold shall not share the fate of Przemysl! * * * What should our next step in this arena be! As to this there can be no doubt at all. Armenia, which has suffered for its fidelity to Russia, should be given the autonomy promised under the Turkish régime.

"In the path of realization of our goal there can be only one obstacle—ourselves. We behind the lines may be conquered even while our armies are fighting valiantly at the front. This may create new dangers, which we must guard against. In Germany there is on all hands talk of peace. And we must have wisdom enough, persistence and energy enough, not to give way, not to forfeit our great sacrifices and the great ideals of this war!

"Recently one of the emissaries working for Germany visited me. He said he was a citizen of neutral Switzerland, and a member of the Stockholm Conference, made up of the subjects of different neutral countries, who had sent him to find out whether any elements in Russia favored a separate peace. 'You cannot imagine,' he said, 'how they long for peace in Germany; perhaps, if Belgium were evacuated and Serbia restored, this might become the basis for peace negotiations?' I answered him: 'We know Germany's attitude well; but your country should understand who began the war, and whether it is possible to help Germany to a liquidation of her pretensions, by means of an international understanding founded merely on the basis of a return to the status quo ante. (Applause.) We do not wish to destroy Germany; but we are in duty bound to render Germany harmless; to this Germany would not consent of her own free will. And we have our national problems.'"

CHARLES JOHNSTON.

JAPAN'S MONROE DOCTRINE.

Mr. Huang Regards It as a Peculiar Kind of Protection for China.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to answer briefly the article headed "The Japanese Errand in Asia." It is true that "Yuan Shih-kai is not immortal," but I do not believe when "his grip slackens China will again be thrown into chaos and European power will take advantage of it," unless Japan herself precipitates the partition of China. We consider Yuan Shih-kai a Robespierre and his Utopian Government the transition of China. We hope that time will produce a greater man than Yuan Shih-kai and there will be a second Thiers to build another and stronger republic.

Mr. Kawakami declares that "Japan tries to be the protector of its fellow nations of Asia" by adopting the Monroe Doctrine against the European Holy Alliance and expecting to stop the advantage of greedy Western powers in Asia. If the Japanese intention is clear the world will not think otherwise. Japan listed twenty-one demands upon China, intending to make China a vassal State to Japan. If Russia, England, America, and France would pursue the same course as Japan does with China the partition of China would occur immediately.

I cannot but think that Japan tries to precipitate the partition of China. Moreover, if Japan wishes to put the Monroe Doctrine into effect why should she not avail herself of the great opportunity to ask France to withdraw her troops from Cochin China and England from Burma, as America asked Napoleon III. to do in Mexico after the civil war. Instead of helping her fellow nations to become independent of the Western power Japan, just a few months ago, sent her battleship to suppress the mutiny in Singapore.

China is not able to defend herself after her long illness. When a robber enters her home and takes everything with him as he pleases, she cannot help screaming and telling her American friends. Notwithstanding the situation of China, Mr. Kawakami says: "What a pity that China cannot free herself from the notion that a weakened Japan is a stronger China! Not only does she cherish this chimerical idea, but she is attempting to spread the same idea among Americans." Does not Japan expect a great deal of forbearance from China if she refuses us the privilege of calling in the police?

The trouble with Mr. Kawakami's point of view is that he conceals the intriguing Japanese intentions and tries to deflect and divert American mind.

T. M. HUANG.

Columbia University, May 9, 1916.

The Cow's Daylight Day.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article about the daylight-saving scheme you say, "The idea started with the Kaiser." This is not so. A daylight bill has been introduced into the British House of Commons several times during the last four or five years, but, being a private member's bill, it did not obtain a reading. The bill was originally introduced by a Mr. Willett. The idea suggested was similar to the Kaiser's, only that it was proposed to put the clock on an hour in the Spring and put it back in the Fall, so as to get an extra hour's daylight in the Summer months. There would be no gain in the Winter months, because it is dark until 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning and artificial light is necessary about 4 or 5 P. M. during most of the Winter months in England. One of the objections to the bill was that you would not be able to get the cows to give their milk an hour earlier, and so the milk trains and traffic would have to be rearranged.

T. W. NIBLETT.

Keansburg, N. J., May 10, 1916.

Killing Birds at Night.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I thank George Gladden, who through your columns has given us the record of those visitants "from the really civilized world" in Madison Square? In this City of Philadelphia, I saw one Spring, a chewink in Rittenhouse Square, and from a tree in the back yard of a house in one of our most densely populated residential districts I heard the first notes of a wood thrush trying out what would be later his full and to my mind, always unparalleled song. Surely all this is a direct and encouraging result of our laws governing the protection of birds. But there is much left to be desired. I have recently returned from North Carolina, where I was told that there it was considered great sport by the country people to go by night with lanterns to the canebrakes where the robins are resting during their migration, and blinding the birds with the sudden light, to club them to death!

MARY STUART TYSON.

Philadelphia, May 7, 1916.

For What Preparedness Is.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I suggest that the attitude of many who now seem opposed to the question of preparedness would be changed if it were always called preparedness against war rather than preparedness for war.

CAROLINE MATHERS.

Brooklyn, May 7, 1916.

HORSE OWNERS PROTEST.

Logic, and Not Cruelty, Defeated a Sympathetic Intention.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At a public hearing last week on the proposed ordinance compelling horses to be shod in such a manner as to prevent or tend to prevent slipping the chief sponsors seemed to be the Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the attorney for the Humane Society of New York, while the opposition was composed of many of the most prominent horse owners, contractors, and their associations in the city.

The arguments for the ordinance were humane considerations and the punishment of horse owners who by refusal to shoe their animals properly in the Winter time gained money at the expense of their beasts.

The arguments against it were: That it was impractical because no device had ever been made which would be uniformly effective on the widely different New York streets; that a violation of the law must be left to the determination of the police force; that it was unnecessary because failure properly to shoe horses, willfully causing pain to animals, is amply covered by the existing penal law; that it was ambiguous because it would leave the sufficiency of every device, from pads, chains, calks, &c., down to burlap sacking muffling the hoofs, to no competent person to determine; that sheet asphalt, block asphalt, and wooden blocks were invitations to horses to slip and a menace to their safety at all seasons, particularly when wet, and that adoption upon traffic streets of a granite block pavement with superimposed concrete makes the only "live" footing for draught animals; that probably the enforcement of the law would be left to the humane societies, which would prosecute offenders and thus collect the fines, leading inevitably to a wide field of oppression and possible invitation to blackmail.

At the conclusion of the hearing the committee voted eight to three to report the ordinance unfavorably. The next day, April 29, these eight Aldermen were pilloried by name in one of the evening papers as indifferent to the fact "that hundreds of horses fall daily on the icy pavements of New York in Winter"; that "their sympathies are with the close-fisted owner who would rather see his horse slip and go down a dozen times a day than spend a dollar for calks"; that "these eight Aldermen declared themselves against a practical measure in the interest of

BORDER TROUBLES HASTEN A WEDDING

Philip Rhinelander, 2d, of Seventh Regiment Marries Miss Le Brun Parsons in Haste.

UPSET BIG WEDDING PLANS

Bishop Courtney Officiates at Bride's Home with Families Present—May Be Called to Service.

The friends of Philip Rhinelander, 2d, and Miss Le Brun Parsons will be greatly surprised to learn that their marriage took place yesterday. Mr. Rhinelander is a private in the Seventh Regiment, New York National Guard, and the state of affairs in Mexico and the possible calling out of the Seventh next week for service there changed the plans for a large church wedding to a hurried and quiet ceremony. Indeed, it was not until about noon yesterday that the two young people, whose engagement was announced in March, decided to marry at once.

Bishop Courtney of St. James's Episcopal Church was communicated with and at 3 o'clock the ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Eugene Parsons, 126 East Seventy-third Street. There was no one present besides Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, the bridegroom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, and his uncle, Philip Rhinelander, for whom he was named.

Miss Parsons wore a black cloth traveling costume combined with white satin, a blue straw hat with black osprey plumes, and carried pink roses. Her father gave her in marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Rhinelander have left town on a brief honeymoon trip. They have made no plans for the future owing to the military situation.

It had been planned to have a house wedding on June 12, followed by a large reception, and the invitations were all ready for sending out.

Mr. Rhinelander is a descendant of Philip Jacob Rhinelander, who settled in New Rochelle in 1696, and a grandson of the late William Rhinelander. Mrs. Rhinelander's mother before her marriage was Miss Jeannette Le Brun Mott. She was presented at the Court of St. James's a short time before she made her début, and was one of the prettiest débutantes of her first season.

ELSIE FERGUSON'S WEDDING

Actress to Marry Thomas B. Clarke, Jr., at the St. Regis June 14.

Miss Elsie Ferguson, the actress, and Thomas B. Clarke, Jr., are to be married on Wednesday, June 14, at 4:30 o'clock at the St. Regis. Miss Ferguson will have Mrs. Carroll Brown of Portland, Me., as her attendant, and Mr. Clarke's best man is to be Frank L. Polk of Washington, D. C., Counselor of the State Department, and the Rev. John R. Paxton will perform the ceremony.

The wedding will be private owing to a recent bereavement in the bridegroom's family. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Clarke will leave for a wedding trip of two months, and on their return will occupy their new apartment at 350 Park Avenue. The engagement was announced on July 29, 1915.

Miss Ferguson acted her latest rôle, Portia, to Sir Herbert Tree's Shylock, on Monday night at the New Amsterdam Theatre.

Mr. Clarke is the only son of Thomas B. Clarke, the art collector. He was graduated from Yale in 1900, is Vice President of the Harriman National Bank and an Adjutant of Squadron A. His clubs include the University, Brook, Racquet, and Suffolk Hunt.

Miss Ferguson's first husband was Frederick W. Hoey, a son of John Hoey, one time President of the Adams Express Company whom she divorced five or six years ago.

MISS SAPORTAS WEDS JUNE 8.

Plans for Ceremony with F. F. Alexandre in St. Agnes's Church.

The wedding of Miss Bonnie Saportas, a daughter of Mrs. George A. Saportas of 375 Park Avenue, and Frederick F. Alexandre, a son of the late J. Henry Alexandre, will take place on Thursday, June 8, at St. Agnes's Church, 143 East Forty-third Street, and Mgr. Brann will officiate.

Miss Mathilde Saportas will be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Virginia L. and Mary E. Alexandre, Sarah Ide, and Elizabeth Thomas of Troy. J. Henry Alexandre will be his brother's best man, and the ushers are to be Juan Ceballos, Amory L. Haskell, Raymond Chauncey, Ryland Sizer, Frederick A. Willis, Octave Blake, Philip B. Knowlton, and R. Tailer Townsend. Miss Saportas's brother, Mortimer Saportas, will give her in marriage.

Miss Saportas is devoted to outdoor sports. She is a niece of the Baroness de Wardener (Gabrielle Saportas) of Paris and a cousin of the Barons Rudolf and Edouard de Wardener, and also of the Baron Maxwell de Wardener, who in August last married Paule A. Mercier in Paris.

MISS PATTESON WEDS JUNE 3.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Paul K. Randall in Tarrytown.

The wedding of Miss Katherine Patteson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Patteson of Tarrytown, N. Y., to Paul K. Randall of Irvington-on-Hudson, will take place at 4:30 P. M. on June 3 at The Castle, the former home of Mrs. Patteson, which is now occupied by Miss Mason's private school.

Miss Jessamine Patteson will act as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids chosen are the Misses Marion Gibney, Dorothy Perkins, Susan Colgate, and Geraldine Frost, all of New York, Charlotte Warren of Buffalo, May Erdman of Princeton, Kerstin Taube of Montclair, and Lila Leonard of Chicago.

Mr. Randall will have as best man Frank Olmstead. The ushers will be Erdman M. Brand, E. Curtis Wheeler, James H. Ripley, Yale A. Stevens, all of New York, John A. Devereaux of Utica, John L. Handy of Akron, Ohio, and Carlton E. Swift of Chicago.

The bridal party will be entertained at dinner at the home of the bridegroom in Irvington on June 2.

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Natural Alkaline Water

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CELESTINS

WINFIELD R. SHEEHAN WEDS.

Marries in London Kay Laurell, Recently of Ziegfeld's "Follies."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 11.—Winfield R. Sheehan, who was secretary to former Police Commissioner Waldo of New York and is here managing the European interests of an amusement corporation of New York, was quietly married yesterday in Corpus Christi Catholic Church to Miss Kay Laurell, a Broadway actress, recently of the "Ziegfeld Follies." She came here from New York on Monday. They go in a few days on a honeymoon to France, and afterwards on a trip to South America.

Kay Laurell was considered one of the handsomest girls in Mr. Ziegfeld's last year's "Follies," when the revue was presented at the New Amsterdam. It was Miss Laurell who was disclosed standing on a parapet of one of Urban's exotic scenes wrapped in gauze and stage sunlight. Miss Laurell also appeared in a tableau at the end of one of the acts strapped to the muzzle of a cannon. She continued with the show on tour, and left it in Philadelphia about a month ago. She told her friends she was going abroad to act in pictures.

Mr. Sheehan went to London about two months ago to establish foreign offices for the Fox Film Corporation, of which he is an officer and a large stockholder. Before returning he will perform a similar service for his company in South America.

ASK BRYAN FOR $2,500.

Aero Club Will Give $5,000 Toward Nebraska Aeroplane.

Colonel William Jennings Bryan was invited by the Aero Club of America yesterday to donate or assist in raising $2,500 to add to the $5,000 being raised by the club to provide an aeroplane for the National Guard of Nebraska, his State. An appeal recently received from Adjutant Gen. P. L. Hall, commanding officer of the Nebraska National Guard, asked that the Aero Club assist him in obtaining an aeroplane.

Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club, wired Colonel Bryan yesterday, acquainting him with conditions and saying:

"Adjutant Gen. Hall of your State, like the heads of the militia of other States, applied to the War Department for aeroplanes and for training officers in aviation, but was told that the War Department had no funds for this purpose. The estimates for aeronautics submitted to Congress by Secretary Baker show that the Administration does not aim to provide more than a fraction of the number of aeroplanes which the army needs. No provision whatever is made for militia aeronautics. The Aero Club of America, with funds subscribed by patriotic people, has been able to pay the expenses of sending two officers of the Nebraska National Guard to train at the Curtiss Aviation School, which trained them free of charge. We are now willing to allow $5,000 immediately toward the $7,500 needed to buy a military scouting biplane, and beg to invite you to either contribute the balance or raise it through The Commoner. We assure you that this $2,500 cannot be better spent. It is for the protection of American lives and American property. Kindly advise whether you wish to contribute this sum yourself or prefer to raise it through The Commoner."

HILTON ESTATE DWINDLING.

Son Says $4,000,000 Left at Death Produced Only $696 Last Year.

The charge of Albert E. Hilton of Port Chester that the executors of the estate of Judge Henry Hilton, who died in 1899, have so mismanaged it that the $4,000,000 originally left has dwindled to an amount which last year produced an income of only $696 was referred yesterday to Egerton L. Winthrop of 32 Nassau Street, to take testimony and report.

Albert B. Hilton, who is a son of the decedent, objected to the accounting of the executors and trustees, Edward D. Harris of Yonkers and the Central Trust Company of New York, and complained that "a continuation of the past conditions and management is likely to destroy entirely any value that the said certain items of property and estate may have."

The Stewart Building, on the east side of Broadway, between Chambers and Duane Streets, is the chief asset in the estate, and the complainant seeks to compel its sale. The objecting papers stated that "no sale has been had, or is likely to be had, of the said Stewart Building, or the said real properties, until the peremptory instruction of this court is obtained."

MRS. SCHIEFFELIN'S ESTATE

Son and Daughter Will Share Property of John Jay's Daughter.

An appraisal of the estate of Mrs. Mary Jay Schieffelin, who died on Jan. 13, the widow of Henry Schieffelin, was filed yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Anthony P. Ludden. The net estate amounted to $152,384. Mrs. Schieffelin was the daughter of John Jay, grandson of the first Chief Justice of the United States. Her husband was descended from Jacob Schieffelin, who founded the family here in 1757.

William Jay Schieffelin, son, and Eleanor Jay Taft, daughter of the decedent, were the beneficiaries. The share of William Jay Schieffelin is $52,803; the share of Mrs. Taft consists of cash and personalty, $16,961; a life estate in 242 East Fifteenth Street and a life estate in $52,618. The assets were 242 East Fifteenth Street, appraised at $30,000; an undivided one-ninth interest in 170 William Street, $4,200; a one-fifth interest in 62 West Seventy-first Street, $6,660; lots in Queens County, $680; lots in Richmond, $1,900; bank deposits, $16,405; mortgages and personalty, $34,037, and stocks and bonds, $67,095. The decedent owned stock and bonds of M. Schieffelin & Co., Incorporated, valued at $33,822.

Louis H. Fibel's Will Filed.

The will of Louis H. Fibel, President of the Great Eastern Casualty Company of 55 John Street, and for years prominent in accident insurance circles, who died on May 1, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. According to the petition, Mr. Fibel leaves no real estate. The amount of the personalty is not disclosed, but simply stated as more than $10,000. All of the estate is bequeathed to members of the decedent's family, the value of the various bequests being unknown. The decedent's mother, Victoria Fibel, residing at the Hotel Gramatan, Bronxville, his sister, Mrs. Florence Victoria Searle, and Louise Alice Searle, and Flora C. Angus, are the principal beneficiaries. Samuel H. Guggenheimer is the attorney of record.

Admiral Ludlow Left $88,980.

The net estate of Rear Admiral Nicoll Ludlow, retired, U. S. N., who died in his rooms at the Hotel Gotham on Dec. 9, 1915, was valued at $88,980 in a report filed yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Sweeney. Edwin Ludlow, the decedent's brother, received $30,230; the Diocese of Long Island received, in trust for St. John's Church, $15,000; the Emma Willard School of Troy, N. Y., and St. Paul's School of Concord, N. H., each $15,000; the University Club of New York City, $5,000; the Farmington Lodge Society, $5,000, and the Navy Relief Society, $1,000. The assets were cash and bank deposits, $1,145; life insurance, $5,730; personalty, $451, and stocks and bonds, $85,506.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PREPARE FOR

PREPAREDNESS PARADE,

ON SATURDAY, MAY 13TH.

There will be thousands in line, and all who march should fortify their feet by shaking Allen's Foot=Ease, the antiseptic powder, into their shoes. It removes and prevents the soreness, smarting and aches that come with Spring days and activity. It takes the friction from the shoe and rests the feet. Over 100,000 packages are being used by the troops in the war zone. For acute aches, sprinkle Allen's Foot=Ease in the Foot-Bath and soak and rub the feet. Sold by Druggists and Department Stores everywhere, 25c.

TO DEBATE ATTITUDE OF CHURCH TO LABOR

Methodist General Conference Plans to Discuss the Whole Subject Today.

READY TO ELECT BISHOPS

Five Men at Least to be Elevated—Church Will Retain Its Missionary Bishops.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, May 11.—The entire question of the relation of the Methodist Episcopal Church to organized labor will be debated on the floor of the General Conference tomorrow morning if the arrangement agreed on tonight by the representatives of the Book Concern and the representatives of the Methodist Federation of Social Service is carried out.

The representatives of the Methodist Book Concern failed to make any concessions to the labor representatives at a meeting held tonight. There were present at the meeting Bishop Francis J. McConnell and the Rev. Dr. Harry F. Ward, representing the Federation; Charles A. Sumner of Kansas City, representing the printing trades, who are asking the preferential shop, and five members of the Book Committee of the conference.

It was arranged to report to the General Conference the resolution on organized labor adopted yesterday by the Committee on the State of the Church. The representatives of the Book Concern agreed to grant the request for the preferential shop if the General Conference approved the committee's action.

It is known that there are a large number of delegates in the General Conference who are opposed to committing the Church to the principle of organized labor, and one of the most interesting debates of the conference is expected.

After deliberating two days on the advisability of abolishing the office of Missionary Bishop, the Committee on Episcopacy finally voted tonight to retain the present system, so far as it affects Africa. Two Missionary Bishops will be sent to that country, as before, one of them a negro, to succeed Bishop Scott, who recently retired.

Delegates from the New York Episcopal area to the General Conference appeared before the Sub-Committee on Assignments of the Committee on Episcopacy this afternoon to express their choice for Bishop for the next quadrennium. It is understood that a large majority of the delegation voted for the reassignment of Bishop Luther B. Wilson.

The General Conference voted today to receive on Saturday the report of the Committee on Episcopacy on the number of new Bishops to be elected. The conservative estimate is that only five new Bishops will be elected. The question of the number of Bishops to be elected has overshadowed in interest every other subject before the General Conference. If the report of the committee is received on Saturday, balloting may commence at once. The General Conference refused today to consider a resolution congratulating the House of Representatives for defeating the Jones bill giving the Philippine Islands independence in four years. The resolution was introduced by the Rev. Dr. Edwin A. Shell of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, President of the Iowa Wesleyan College. Dr. Shell has written articles in favor of the United States retaining the islands.

The General Conference almost unanimously voted its disapproval of bills pending in Congress in the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, giving the Postmaster General authority to deny the use of the mails to publications tending to "expose any creed, race or religion either to hatred, contempt, ridicule, or obloquy."

The Rev. George Elliott of Detroit argued against the bills in Congress as a danger to the liberty of the press.

"We should not permit any law to invest an executive officer like the Postmaster General with power of censorship over the press," said Dr. Elliott. "Publicity is one of the conditions of life and progress in a democracy. Freedom of the press is often abused, but our laws of libel and slander are sufficient protection."

The conference paid Dr. Elliott's resolution opposing the bills the unusual compliment of a rising vote. All but three delegates voted for the resolution.

A resolution introduced by the Rev. J. D. Gillilan of Boise, Idaho, requesting Congress to prohibit newspapers and other publications from printing liquor advertisements was referred to the Committee on Temperance. A resolution that the General Conference appoint a committee of five to draw up a resolution condemning lynching also was referred to a committee.

Miss Eva Elise Vom Baur a Bride.

Raleigh H. Hahsl and Miss Eva Elise Vom Baur were married at 8:30 last evening at the Vanderbilt Hotel by Dr. John Elliott of the Ethical Culture Society in the presence of the families and a few friends. Mr. Hansl represents the law firm of White & Case in the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. Mrs. Hansl is editor of the Woman's Page of The Evening Sun, and will return to her editorial duties after a honeymoon spent in the South.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Three Steamships.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

CALIFORNIA (Glasgow,) via Liverpool.—Miss M. R. Broome, Mrs. A. Lawson, Dr. and Mrs. C. H. McCullogh, Miss Sara Patterson, B. E. Sloman, Charles Sol. H. H. Ullyett, William Barr, Miss M. Baxter, J. H. Bodley, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bryden, Mrs. Helen Christie, John Cooper, Mrs. Sarah Craig, John Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Fall, Mrs. D. Findlay, Mr. and Mrs. G. Gardner, F. Miller, Thomas Plunkett, Mr. and Mrs. A. Riddell, F. Strong, Mrs. Mary Young.

NEW YORK, (Liverpool.)—Sir John Chancellor, Duncan Davidson, Mrs. J. D. Jefferis, Mrs. Annie L. Dester, A. J. Adams, A. H. Addison, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Allin, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Atherton, T. Bashford, Miss Mabel K. Bonsor, C. J. Budge, Robert Catton, Miss M. Catton, W. H. Chadbourn, William H. Chadbourn, William Christie, Miss Helen Collins, J. C. Cooley, W. J. Cookston, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Dale, E. De Cordova, D. B. B. Fisher, T. W. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Travers Gray, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Jewett, J. Jordan, Mrs. T. Leonard, Mrs. R. M. McIvor, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Oakman, S. F. Owen, G. H. L. Peet, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Reeves, F. C. Rimington, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Russell, Miss Mary Russell, Miss Mervwyn Shenton, Miss Edith R. Spaulding, John F. Smyth, Mrs. L. Stewardson, Mrs. N. Stewart, J. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. T. Trotman, Miss Lilly Trotman, Leslie Trotman, Walter F. Walker, F. A. Wilder, McGregor Young.

OSCAR II., (Copenhagen.)—Elmer Carlson, Mrs. Pauline Guimaraes, Miss Rose Guimaraes, Henry Lander, K. Jensen, G. Randers, John Lund, Charles Hansen, J. Petersen, H. Stroyer, Miss Helen Martin, Mrs. Agnes Jordan, Robert Jordan, Dr. Malcolm C. Grow, S. S. McClure, Frederick Horn, Mrs. Christina Bergh.

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Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

FINDS NO PEACE SENTIMENT.

S. S. McClure Returns from Warring Nations, Each Seeing Victory.

Among the passengers who arrived last night from Copenhagen on the Scandinavian-American liner Oscar II. was S. S. McClure, the publisher, who sailed for Europe on the same vessel on Dec. 4 as a member of the Ford Peace Party.

"I have visited all the belligerent nations," he said, "and did not find a suggestion of peace anywhere, except in Germany and Austria, where the people desire peace, for commercial reasons only. By that I mean they wish to resume their business relations with other nations, but not because they fear defeat. The English, French, Russians, Belgians, Italians, Germans, Austrians, Hungarians, Bulgarians, and the Turks are all confident of victory for their respective armies and determined to fight on to the end.

"The shortage of food in Germany and Austria," Mr. McClure continued, "has been much exaggerated in the newspapers, because Germany has everything systematized. In normal times there is a scarcity in those countries during April and May, but this situation will be relieved by the crops, which are said to be in good condition.

"The food supply is bad in Constantinople because the inhabitants always have depended upon the Black Sea route for their provisions, the city having only a single-track railroad to connect it with the rest of Europe. Prices in the Turkish capital were high when I was there recently, sugar costing 75 cents, coffee 55 cents, and flour 22 cents a pound.

"The German Government has tried to improve the food supply by sending 800 motor trucks to Constantinople to bring in foodstuffs from points not reached by the railroad.

"The Young Turks and the commercial community are all in favor of the Germans. The Turks have grandiose ideas about the future of their country and firmly believe that they will capture Egypt from the British before the war is over."

Asked if he had heard from the Peace Commissioners in Stockholm before he sailed, Mr. McClure replied that he met one of them in Copenhagen, who told him that a resolution of about 200 words had been drafted by the Peace Commissioners and sent to the belligerents.

"I asked if that was all they had done," the publisher added with a smile, "and he replied that he couldn't think of anything else."

TO CALL A PEACE MEETING.

American Societies Will Be Asked to Consider Appeal from Holland.

In response to an appeal from the Netherlands Anti-War Council, a meeting at which will be considered a proposal that President Wilson be urged to promote a conference of neutral nations to offer mediation in the European war will be called soon in this country. This was announced yesterday by Hamilton Holt, Chairman of the American branch of the Central Organization for Durable Peace, the recipient of the appeal.

The communication received by Mr. Holt asked for co-operation by American peace societies in bringing about mediation. The meeting will be held by the American members of the Central Organization with a view to co-operation with other peace societies later.

The appeal of the Dutch Council, according to Mr. Holt, indicates a belief by many persons in the Netherlands that Emperor William, through Germany's reply to the American note in the submarine controversy, made an indirect bid for peace.

No date has yet been set for the meeting, but meanwhile Mr. Holt will submit copies of the appeal to various peace organizations, to members of the society of which he is Chairman, and to President Wilson "for his information." Mr. Holt said that no definite plan had been outlined except that the purpose of meeting would be to analyze the appeal and set in motion whatever forces it might hope to direct toward peace. The text of the communication follows:

The Committee Anti-Oorlag Raad (Anti-War Council) considers the fact that the German Government says in its recent note to America that it twice publicly declared it was willing to bring about peace, as a new cause for mediative action from neutral sides.

The Swedish Second Chamber has officially expressed a wish for cooperative neutral mediation. Anti-Oorlag Raad urges same. Dutch Government and Switzerland are strong for equal action. Recent speeches of Bethmann Hollweg and Asquith open possibility of conciliation.

The Dutch committee hopes you will deem possible co-operation of American peace organizations, and eventually the Mohonk Conference, in urging President Wilson to promote a conference of neutrals to offer mediation for durable peace and an international system which will secure the principle of equal rights for all civilized States, as Asquith has described the purpose of the Allies.

SENATOR EGAN TO MARRY.

Will Take as Bride Eleanor Walsh, Daughter of Late Congressman.

The marriage of Senator Charles M. Egan of Jersey City and Miss Eleanor Walsh of 974 Seventy-fourth Street, Brooklyn, will be celebrated at 5 o'clock on June 14 in the Church of Our Lady of Angels, Brooklyn. Miss Walsh is the daughter of the late Congressman James J. Walsh, who served as Assistant District Attorney of New York under District Attorney Philbin. Her father was prominent in Tammany Hall, and for years was district leader in Harlem.

Senator Egan was three years in the Assembly, where he was majority leader, and for the past three years he has been State Senator for Hudson County. Only the immediate friends will attend the wedding.

Wilson-Leaycraft Wedding.

The marriage of Thomas Goodwin Turner Wilson, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Wilson of Pelham Manor and grandson of former Governor Turner of Rhode Island, and Miss Ruth Hadden Leaycraft, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Egbert R. Leaycraft, took place yesterday at the bride's home, 44 Park Avenue, New Rochelle, the Rev. H. H. Beattis of St. John's Methodist Church officiating. The bride, in white satin and chantilly lace, tulle veil held with pearls and orange blossoms, was attended by her sister, Miss Marjorie Leaycraft, in pink taffeta and silver lace. James Brown of Pelham Manor was the best man. The house was decorated with white roses and lilacs, and there were about 120 guests.

Dr. Edward Leaming.

Dr. Edward Leaming, an X-ray specialist and the President of the New York Roentgen Society, died yesterday morning at his home, 911 Park Avenue, in his fifty-fifth year. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1891, later taking a supplementary course at the University of Edinburgh.

Dr. Leaming was Professor of Photo-Micrography at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Rockefeller Institute for many years. He was a member of the American Roentgen Society, the New York State Medical Society, a Fellow of the Royal Photographic Society, and a member of the St. Andrew's Golf and Century Clubs.

TWO LOST AS AIRSHIP FALLS INTO POTOMAC

J. C. MacCauley Was Attempting Flight from Washington to Norfolk with Four Passengers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—In attempting to fly from the Washington Navy Yard to Norfolk, the Curtiss hydroaeroplane which flew from Newport News to Washington on Monday fell into the Potomac this morning near Bryans Point, Md., resulting in the probable loss of two lives and serious injuries to J. C. MacCauley, the pilot, and two other passengers.

Loss of a propeller is believed to have been responsible for the accident, although neither MacCauley nor his mechanician, Philip Utter, who were picked up from the water unconscious, was able tonight to tell exactly what happened. The other man injured is Mayo Dudley, a Washington newspaper man. All three are expected to recover.

Charles A. Good of Elyria, Ohio, a student aviator, and Louis Krantz, a mechanician, the other two passengers, were missing when the tug John Miller came to the rescue, and it is believed they were drowned. Late this afternoon their bodies had not been recovered, though many boats were searching the river for them.

Captain Turner of the tug had the three injured men lifted on to the tug. He tried in vain to right the airship, which was lying upside down, with the two dead men, supposedly, underneath. He failed in this, then tried to cut through to them, but the big airship's strong frame resisted. When a motor boat from the Bureau of Fisheries arrived, Captain Turner left it to work on the wreck while he hurried with the wounded men to the Virginia side. A freight train was flagged, and it took them on to Alexandria.

"About 8:30 this morning," said Captain Turner afterward, "we were off Bryans Point on our way to Swan Creek. We heard the noise made by the machine as it came down from Washington, and, looking out, saw it approaching at a high rate of speed. It passed us about fifty feet away and about one hundred feet in the air.

"Everything seemed to be all right, but when about one hundred yards from us we heard a loud explosion. We saw the machine quiver for an instant in the air and then begin to turn over. In falling, it made three complete revolutions and struck the water with a report like a cannon. When the first explosion occurred in the air I glanced up and saw the air filled with small parts from somewhere about the machine, and they fell into the water all about us.

"I have no idea what broke about the machine. It all happened suddenly, and almost while I was thinking about it the machine was down in the water."

The boat belonged to the Atlantic Coast Aeronautical Station at Newport News, in which MacCauley is an instructor. Its wings measured 76½ feet, and it was built to carry seven passengers. It was said to be the largest heavier-than-air flier ever constructed on this side of the Atlantic and of a type for which the Russian Government is said to have placed several orders.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MAMIE RESSELT of 1,564 East Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, was returning yesterday from Summit, N. J., with her husband, having been there to select a home for the Summer, when she was stricken in the Lackawanna Terminal at Hoboken, presumably with heart disease, and died in the Emergency Hospital maintained there by the railroad.

CHARLES H. HULSE, a retired builder of Sayville, L. I., and for many years prominent in the civic affairs of the village, died yesterday at the home of his son, Dr. Charles H. Hulse, in Greenpoint. Mr. Hulse was in his eighty-second year and had lived in Sayville since 1871. He was a member of the Sayville Board of Education, Greenpoint Lodge, No. 408, F. and A. M., and was a class leader of the Methodist Church at Sayville.

Mrs. AMELIA SEWARD COHEN, 87 years old, widow of Isidor Cohen, a cigar manufacturer of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at the home of her daughter, 110 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn. She was one of the oldest members of the Temple Beth Elohim.

WALTER H. EDWARDS, a prominent resident of Westhampton Beach, L. I., and a Trustee of the Methodist Church there, died suddenly on Wednesday from heart disease. He was 55 years of age and left a widow and two sons.

Mrs. LILLIAN FRANCES WALTERS, widow of Dr. Charles A. Walters, died at her home, 450 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday.

Mrs. ANNA MARIE HIGBEE, instructor in pysical training at the Eastern District High School and the wife of Joseph L. Higbee, is dead at the home of her son, 150 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn. She was an active member of the Anderson Club and other activities connected with her school work.

Miss MARY ALLAIRE, 54 years old, a descendant of the French Huguenot family of that name that settled in New Rochelle, died on Tuesday at her home, 469 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ISABELLA KILGOUR DITMARS, widow of Abraham Ditmars, a member of one of the oldest families in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at her home, 609 Greene Avenue, aged 70 years. She was a member for fifty years of the South Bushwick Reformed Church and was long the church organist and a teacher in the Sunday school. Her son, Townsend Van Pelt Ditmars, survives her.

Mrs. LOUISE A. BALSER, widow of Dr. William Balser, died on Tuesday at the home of her son-in-law, Oscar Goldmann, 247 Hamilton Avenue, Richmond Hill, aged 81 years.

VALENTINE B. FITZPATRICK, aged 64 years, a proofreader for The City Record and a member of Typographical Union No. 6, died on Tuesday at his home, 29 Furman Avenue, Brooklyn, leaving a widow, three sons, and two daughters.

Mrs. JAMES S. DAYTON, whose husband died a month ago, died on Wednesday at her home in Bayside, L. I., in her eighty-third year.

Miss GRACE A. STEEBER, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Steeber of Orange, N. J., died suddenly yesterday from heart disease in her twenty-sixth year.

GEORGE W. CONDIT, a mason contractor of Newton, N. J., died yesterday at his home there in his fifty-seventh year.

THOMAS HARRITY, for thirty-five years an employe of the Merriam Shoe Company of Newton, N. J., died yesterday morning at his home there in his sixty-first year.

Mrs. MARGARET BLANCHARD, wife of Cornelius J. Blanchard, a member of the Township Committee of Union Hill, N. J., died at her home there on Wednesday.

The Rev. IRWIN B. RITTER, President of the Allentown Conference of the Lutheran Church, died in Allentown, Penn., yesterday. He was 47 years old.

CHARLES K. DARROW, an artist and designer of the Stuyvesant Studio Building and a resident of Maplewood, N. J., died yesterday in the Memorial Hospital in Orange, N. J., in his fifty-second year. He was born in Marietta, Ohio, and left a widow and daughter.

PETER LYNCH, one of the oldest members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, died on Wednesday at his home in Montclair, N. J., in his eighty-fourth year. He was born in Ireland and went to Montclair in 1860, being the first native Irishman to settle there. Two sons survive him.

NATHAN J. BOLLES, a member of an old New Jersey family and a noted horse owner and driver, died suddenly yesterday from heart disease in the Windsor Hotel, Orange N. J. He was in his eighty-fourth year.

Mrs. FRANCES L. SHELDON, widow of John Eugene B. Sheldon, died on Tuesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles E. Doran, at 214 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. She was born in Little Falls, Herkimer County, N. Y., and was in her sixty-first year.

LUCIUS M. MONROE, a former Postmaster of New Canaan, Conn., and once a member of the Legislature of that State, died on Wednesday in his ninety-first year. He was the owner of a drug store for fifty years, and was an officer of the Connecticut Druggists' Association.

FREDERICK WELLS AVERY of Ottawa, Can., millionaire lumberman, died yesterday at a hospital in Montreal after an operation. Mr. Avery was born in New York in 1852 and came to Canada in 1878. He was a former Vice President of the Canadian Lumberman's Association.

WILLIAM McKINSLEY, a sailor many years ago, died on Wednesday near International Falls, Minn., in his one hundred and fifth year. He removed to that place from this city forty-five years ago, and for many years was the only white man there. Mr. McKinsley was born in Ireland.

FRANK C. HARRISON, representative here for many out-of-town firms, is dead at his home, 1,179 Third Avenue, in his fifty-third year, leaving his widow and son.

Mrs. VIRGINIA CARLUCCI, wife of G. Carlucci, head of the firm of G. Carlucci & Co., died on Tuesday at her home in Fordham in her fifty-second year. In addition to her husband, she left a son and five daughters.

Mrs. LOUISE A. BALSER, widow of Dr. William Balser, formerly associated with the German Hospital, is dead at her home in Richmond Hill, L. I., in her eighty-second year.

POLICE MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Uniformed Men Will March to Metropolitan Opera House.

Police Commissioner Woods has ordered general memorial services for the men of the Police Department who were killed in the performance of duty and for all others who have died during the year, to take place in the Metropolitan Opera House next Monday, at 4 o'clock. This is the first official observance of this nature by the department generally, it having been customary heretofore for divisions of the uniformed force to meet annually in different churches for this purpose. It is intended to have all the men off duty, about 4,000, attend.

The Police Glee Club, including a chorus of 100 trained voices, is to make its public début at this time. The Glee Club, started a year ago by Lieutenant James C. Nerney and Patrolmen Joseph Bayle, Charles Rehfield, and August Kunze of the West 135th Street station, is rehearsing every afternoon at the Metropolitan under the leadership of Charles L. Safford, organist and choirmaster at St. George's Church.

A parade is to precede the services. The men will assemble in uniform at Fifty-first Street and Park Avenue and march to Forty-fifth Street, to Madison Avenue, Forty-second Street to Broadway and Fortieth Street, with the Police Band leading. Addresses will be made by Mayor Mitchel, Commissioner Woods, and Chester W. Smith, instructor for the Police Band.

Mrs. Ada Natanson, Jewish Actress.

Mrs. Ada Natanson, a Jewish actress who played leading rôles at the Hebrew Theatre, died yesterday at her home, 65 East Seventh Street, in her forty-fourth year. She was born in Manchester, England, where she appeared on the stage in juvenile rôles, later going to London, where she continued her career. After marrying Charles H. Natanson, who survives her, she toured the Continent, appearing with him and supported by their own company. Mr. and Mrs. Natanson played for several seasons in South Africa and then came to this country and appeared in all the greater cities of Canada and the United States. Recently she had appeared here and was widely known among the patrons of the Hebrew Theatre.

Prof. Arthur Sampson Napier.

LONDON, May 11.—Professor Arthur Sampson Napier, holder of the chair of English Language and Literature at Merton College, Oxford, and Rawlinson Professor of Anglo-Saxon since 1903, died last night at his home near Oxford. He was born in Cheshire and was in his sixty-fourth year. Professor Napier was educated at Rugby School, Owens College in Manchester, Exeter College, Oxford University, and the University of Berlin. He was the author of many works, some in German, and was a frequent contributor to English and German magazines.

Oldest Woman Editor Dead.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 11.—Mrs. Charles Ackert, said to be the oldest woman editor in the United States, died at New Paltz, N. Y., today of cancer. For fifty-six years Mrs. Ackert had been editor and Manager of The New Paltz Times. Her husband was editor of The Times before the civil war, and when he went to the front as a war correspondent his wife continued to run the weekly. Mrs. Ackert was 85 years old last March.

William Martin, Actor, Found Dead.

William Martin, an actor, was found dead in his bedroom at 311 West 125th Street yesterday. He was fully dressed, and apparently had suffered a heart attack on his way out of the room. A fire in the house, opposite Martin's room, earlier in the day is thought to have brought on the fatal attack. Mr. Martin was 60 years old.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

KATZ.—May 9, to Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Katz of 784 Kelly St., a son.

Engaged

MILLIGAN—WHITNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Butler Whitney of Sewickley, Pennsylvania, announce the engagement of their daughter, Frances Louise, to Thomas Pringle Milligan, son of Mrs. Thomas P. Milligan of Elizabeth, N. J.

SMITH—ELTING.—The engagement is announced of Miss Elizabeth Lefevre Elting, daughter of Mrs. Peter J. Elting of 237 North Broadway, Yonkers, and the late Peter J. Elting, former President of the Westchester Trust Company, Yonkers, N. Y., to Leon Hills Smith of Boston. Mr. Smith is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of 1904.

Married

PAGE—ZEHNDER.—At Scranton, Penn., on Thursday, May 11, Mary Harriet Zehnder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Marshall Zehnder, to Francis Strickland Page of Brooklyn, N. Y.

WEBB—RUSSELL.—On May 10, at 271 Lexington Av., by the Rev. Howard C. Robbins, rector of the

YANKEES TURN ON THE WHITE SOX, WHILE THE GIANTS DEFEAT PIRATES AGAIN

WHITE SOX UNABLE TO WALLOP CULLOP

Donovan's Federal League Recruit Holds Collins, Collins & Co. to Three Hits.

PECK VILLAIN AND HERO

Shortstop's Error Gives Chicagoans Their Sole Run, but He Bats In Winning Tally Later.

Roger Peckinpaugh first played the rôle of a knave at the Polo Grounds yesterday and then redeemed himself by blooming forth as a hero in a gaudy ninth-inning finish which carried the Yanks to a 2 to 1 victory over the Chicago White Sox. Peck perpetrated a wild throw in the fourth chapter which sent over a Chicago run and marred a well-night perfect pitching performance by Nick Cullop.

Later, after the Yanks had tied the score at 1 to 1, the Yankee Captain came to bat with two men out and two men loitering on the hassocks. His foolish mistake was forgotten in the geyser of enthusiasm which went up when he poked out a hit which scored Maisel with the priceless unit.

Nick Cullop, in his first start under the Donoan banner, unfurled some pitching which made the slugging White Sox suppliants for clemency. He allowed them three hits, one of which was a scratch by Jackson. If Peckinpaugh's support had been more generous Cullop would have had the shutout he deserved. He gave but one base on balls, but that happened to come just before Peck uncorked his rabid throw.

Urban Faber also pitched good ball for the Chicago crowd, but he had to take second place to the former Federal Leaguer in the flinging match. The Yanks gathered five scattered hits and profited by Faber's distribution of four passes.

President Ban Johnson saw the game and was also treated to a bit of excitement in the sixth inning when Umpire Nallin objected to the chatter from the Yankee bench and expatriated Markie, Mullen, and Mogridge. Nallin had been the target for more or less criticism from both crowd and players. When he went over to the Yankee bench to give the players their blue envelopes, some fan, who had plenty of muscle, but no sense whatever, shied a glass at the umpire. The missile didn't hit Nallin, but smashed into a hundred bits on the top of the Yankee bench and showered all over him. It was supposed that New York officers had advanced beyond the bottle-throwing era. Nallin thinks it is a practice which can easily be overdone and favors severe restrictions upon it.

In the fourth inning, with one gone, Eddie Collins drew a pass for himself, the only one which Cullop turned loose, Fournier ballooned to Maisel. Joe Jackson then drove a white-hot grounder at Peckinpaugh, who attempted to toss to second to force Collins. Instead, Peck's lurid heave sent him far into right field and Collins went home, Jackson landing on third.

The Yankees tied the count in the seventh. Baker got a pass and Gedeon dropped a sacrifice on the front lawn. Wallie Pipp slammed a double to right centre which just escaped Happy Felsch's outstretched hands. Baker scored on the rap. Chicago threatened trouble in the first of the ninth, when, with one out, Eddie Collins got a single. Fournier rolled to Pipp, who threw to second and forced Collins. Jackson died at first for the third out.

Maisel was patient in the last of the ninth and got a pass. He didn't tarry long at first, but sprinted to second, sliding in safely. Much was naturally expected of Home Run Baker, but he flied to Felsch in centre field. Gedeon brought the winning run home when he fouled to McMullen. Faber was afraid of Pipp and walked him purposely.

Peckinpaugh, stinging under the humiliation of his error, cracked a liner over Eddie Collins's head. Collins leaped for it as high as springs, but he couldn't quite reach the ball, and Maisel bounded home with the victory. The score:

NEW YORK.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hartzell,rf	4	0	1	3	0	Felsch,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Magee,lf	3	0	0	1	0	J.Collins,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Maisel,cf	3	1	0	1	0	E.Collins,2b	3	1	1	2	2
Baker,3b	3	1	1	0	6	Fournier,1b	4	0	1	0	0
Gedeon,2b	3	0	0	1	3	Jackson,rf	4	0	2	0	0
Pipp,1b	3	0	1	14	2	Weaver,ss	3	0	0	3	2
Peck'gh,ss	4	0	1	2	4	M'Mullen,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Walters,p	3	0	1	0	6	Schalk,c	3	0	0	6	0
Cullop,p	3	0	0	1	1	Faber,p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	29	2	5	27	14	Total	30	1	3	a26	10

a-Two out when winning run was scored.
Error—Peckinpaugh.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—	2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1

Two-base hits—Jackson, Phipp. Three-base hit—Walters. Stolen bases—Magee, Maisel. Sacrifice hit—Gedeon. Left on bases—New York, 6; Chicago, 4. Bases on balls—Off Cullop, 1; off Faber, 4. Earned runs—Off Faber, 2; off Cullop, none. Hit by pitcher—By Cullop, (Felsch); by Cullop, 3; by Faber, 6. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

WIND AIDS THE RED SOX.

Blows Foul Ball Fair and Beats Indians in Ten-Inning Game.

BOSTON, May 11.—The Red Sox defeated Cleveland, 6 to 5, in a ten-inning contest today, a strong west wind working in favor of the home team. In the final inning, with men on bases, Barry hit what started to be a high foul to the left of the plate, but the wind carried it into fair ground and O'Neil failing to make the catch, Hobiltzel scored the winning run. The score:

BOSTON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CLEVELAND.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	5	1	1	0	0	Graney,lf	4	0	0	1	1
Janvrin,ss	5	0	0	7	0	Turner,3b	5	1	1	1	5
Hoblitz'l,1b	5	0	4	3	13	Speaker,cf	5	2	2	3	0
Walker,cf	4	1	1	2	0	Smith,rf	5	1	1	1	0
Lewis,lf	5	0	1	1	0	Gandil,1b	4	1	8	15	0
Gardner,,3b	3	0	1	0	1	Howard,2b	3	0	1	2	0
Barry,2b	3	0	1	3	6	Wamb'ss,ss	4	0	1	3	2
Cady,c	2	0	0	1	1	O'Neil,c	4	0	0	5	0
Agnew,c	1	0	0	0	1	Mitchell,p	1	0	0	0	0
Shore,p	2	0	0	2	5	Dager'an,p	1	0	0	0	0
Mays,p	2	0	0	1	2	Bagby,p	2	0	1	0	2
aHenriksen	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	38	6	10	30	22	Total	36	5	10*	29	10

*Two out when winning run was scored.
a-Batted for Cady in sixth inning.
Errors—Speaker, Howard, (2,) O'Neil, (2,) Gardner.

Boston	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	—	6
Cleveland	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	5

Two-base hits—Speaker, (2,) Walker, (2,) Lewis, Three-base hits—Gandil, Smith. Stolen bases—Speaker, Turner, Hooper, Hobiltzel, Gardner. Sacrifice hits—Howard, Cady, Walker. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Boston, 9. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hagerman, 1; off Bagby, 1; off Mays, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Mitchell, 5 hits, 2 runs, in two and one-third innings; off Hagerman, 2 hits, no runs, in two and two-thirds innings, (none out in sixth;) off Bagby, 3 hits, no runs, in five innings; off Shore, 0 hits, 4 runs, in five innings, (none out in sixth;) off Mays, 1 hit, no runs, in five innings. Hit by pitcher—By Hagerman, Barry, (twice.) Struck out—By Mitchell, 1; by Hagerman, 1; by Bagby, 2; by Shore, 1. Wild pitch—Hagerman. Passed ball—O'Neil. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Owens. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

Eastern League.

Springfield, 12; Lynn, 7.
New London, 12; Worcester, 8.
Portland, 11; Hartford, 8.
Lawrence, 12; New Haven, 11.
Bridgeport, 4; Lowell, 0.

American Association.

Toledo, 6; Milwaukee, 2.
Louisville, 7; St. Paul, 4.
Columbus, 6; Kansas City, 2.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Chicago, 1.
Philadelphia, 3; Detroit, 2.
Washington, 2; St. Louis, 0.
Boston, 6; Cleveland, 5. (Ten innings.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.
Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 2. (Thirteen innigs.)
Chicago, 3; Boston, 1.
St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Cleveland	16	9	.640
Washington	13	9	.591
New York	12	10	.545
Boston	12	12	.500
Detroit	12	12	.500
Chicago	12	14	.462
St. Louis	8	13	.381
Philadelphia	8	14	.364

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Brooklyn	11	5	.688
Boston	11	6	.647
Chicago	13	10	.565
St. Louis	12	10	.545
Cincinnati	12	12	.500
Philadelphia	8	10	.444
Pittsburgh	9	15	.375
New York	5	13	.278

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.
Cleveland at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.

ATHLETICS WIN IN NINTH.

Three Hits in Final Round Give Mackmen Victory Over Detroit.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—Hits by Lajoie, Walsh, and Pick, with one out in the ninth inning, gave Philadelphia the victory over Detroit by 3 to 2. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	DETROIT.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Witt,ss	3	0	0	1	4	Bush,ss	2	0	0	3	1
Strunk,c	4	0	2	4	1	Vitt,3b	1	0	0	2	3
Strunk,cf	4	1	1	5	0	Cobb,cf	3	0	0	2	0
McInnis,1b	4	0	0	9	0	Crawford,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Lajoie,2b	4	1	1	3	0	Heilman,lf	3	1	0	0	0
Walsh,rf	3	1	1	0	0	Burns,1b	3	0	3	12	1
Pick,3b	3	0	1	1	3	Young,2b	4	0	0	2	4
Stellbauer,lf	3	0	3	1	0	Stanage,c	2	0	1	1	2
Myers,p	2	0	0	0	4	Baker,c	1	0	0	2	0
						Coveleskie,p	2	0	0	0	4
Total	30	3	9	27	13	Dubuc,p	1	0	0	0	1
						bHarper	0	1	0	0	0
						cKavanagh	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	26	2	3	a25	16

a-One out when winning run scored.
b-Batted for Coveleskie in seventh.
c-Batted for Stanage in seventh.
Errors—Witt, Stanage, Pick.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	—	3
Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—	2

Two-base hits—Burns, Schang, Stellbauer. Three-base hit—Strunk. Stolen bases—Bush, Burns, Young, Cobb, Schang. Sacrifice hits—Vitt, Pick, Myers. Double plays—Stanage, Burns, and Vitt; Vitt, Young, and Burns; Pick, Schang, and McInnis; Strunk and Lajoie. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; Philadelphia, 6. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 1; off Dubuc, 1; off Myers, 10. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 5 hits, no runs in 6 innings; off Dubuc, 4 hits, 1 run in 2 1-3 innings; off Myers, 3 hits, 2 runs in 9 innings. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 1; by Dubuc, 1; by Myers, 2. Wild pitch—Myers. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Chill. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes.

BROWNS BLANKED AGAIN.

Senators Score Second Successive Shutout, Getting Two Runs.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Gallia today held St. Louis to four scattered hits and Washington won by 2 to 0. In the first inning Morgan was passed and scored on Foster's three-base hit, which bounded over Shotten's head, and then Foster went home on Rondeau's sacrifice fly. The score:

WASHINGTON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Morgan,2b	3	1	1	1	3	Shotten,lf	3	0	0	4	0
Foster,3b	4	1	1	0	2	Johnson,ss	3	0	1	2	3
Milan,cf	4	0	1	5	0	Miller,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Rondeau,rf	3	0	2	4	0	Sisler,1b	4	0	1	7	1
Judge,1b	4	0	0	5	0	Pratt,2b	3	0	1	1	4
Shanks,lf	3	0	2	2	0	Marsans,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Henry,c	3	0	0	6	0	Deal,3b	2	0	0	1	0
McBride,ss	3	0	0	3	0	Austin,3b	1	0	0	0	1
Gallia,p	3	0	1	0	0	Severoid,c	3	0	0	6	2
						Wellman,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	30	2	8	a26	5	Davenport,p	0	0	0	0	0
						bTobin	1	0	0	0	0
						cBorton	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	31	0	4	24	8

a-Johnson out, hit by batted ball.
b-Batted for Deal in seventh inning.
c-Batted for Wellman in eighth inning.

Washington	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Three-base hit—Foster. Stolen bases—Shotten, Rondeau, Milan. Sacrifice fly—Rondeau. Left on bases—St Louis, 7; Washington, 6. Bases on balls—Off Wellman, 1; off Gallia, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Wellman, 7 hits, 2 runs in 7 innings; off Davenport, 1 hit, no runs in one inning. Struck out—By Gallia, 6; by Wellman, 5; Davenport, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and Evans.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

				R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	3—	8	3
Newark	2	0	2	2	1	0	1	8.—	11	13	2

Batteries: Bader and Haley, Onslow; Smallwood and Schwert.

AT PROVIDENCE.

									R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0—	8	10	3
Providence	2	3	0	0	0	5	0	0	.—10	10	2

Batteries: Cadore and Madden; Schultz and Yelle.

AT RICHMOND.

									R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	2—	6	12	1
Richmond	0	5	1	0	0	0	2	0	.—	8	12	3

Batteries: Herbert, Duvenny and Kelly; Gleason, Rhoades and O'Donnell.

AT BALTIMORE.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	0	0—	17	17	4
Baltimore	2	6	0	2	2	0	0	0	0—	12	12	4

Batteries: Huenke, Kramer, Ritter and Casey; Thormahlen, Merritsette, Tipple and McAvey

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Newark	10	1	.909
Providence	8	3	.727
Richmond	8	5	.615
Baltimore	9	6	.600
Rochester	5	8	.385
Montreal	4	8	.333
Buffalo	4	9	.308
Toronto	2	10	.167

PIRATES SUBDUED AGAIN BY GIANTS

Touring Tail-Enders Take Third Successive Victory at Expense of Pittsburgh.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, May 11.—The New York Giants again defeated the Pittsburgh Pirates today, the final tally being 3 to 2 in their favor. Nature's pent-up forces made no disturbance in the way of earthquakes or lightning when McGraw's men won their third game in succession, but it was something that was utterly unforeseen when they left home burdened with thirteen defeats and with only two victories to counterbalance the unlucky figures.

The visitors were not so handy with the stick this afternoon as they were yesterday and the day before. However, what they lost in this respect they fully made up in fighting hard on the defensive. In backing up throws the New Yorkers worked excellently, falling swiftly and in single file behind the target, ready to intercept the spheroid.

A high and strong wind gave the fielders some trouble, but the Giants made no miscalculations. Robertson, in right field, had five good putouts. He made a sensational catch in the sixth inning, using only one hand. The feat certainly had an important bearing on the result of the game.

It was after Kantlehner, the first batter for the Pirates in that inning, had cracked out a three-bagger. Barney's hit looked like a duplication of the other, the wind twirling the sphere in all directions. Robertson followed the gyrations of the ball and finally raised his right hand and lodged it snugly. Kantlehner was unable to score from third on the fly, as Robertson shot the ball back instantly.

The pitching of the Giants was strong and careful. Perritt began the work. He was taken out in the seventh inning to allow a pinch-hitter to bat. Only three hits were made off him. Stroud, who pitched the last three innings, did not give the Pirates a single hit. Two of them got to first base on balls, but to make up for this defect Stroud struck out three men.

For five innings the game was nip and tuck between the Giants and Pirates. During this period the Giants reached third base once, but the Pirates could not get a man past second.

In the sixth the Pirates forged to the front by scoring two runs. Kantlehner opened for his side with a three-bagger and scored on a sacrifice hit by Carey. It was a short dump which Perritt got in time, but threw wildly to Merkle. Carey stole second, and scored on Hinchman's single along the left field foul line.

The Giants passed the Pirates in the seventh inning, when they got three runs. Dooln hit for a single, reached second on Wagner's fumble of Burns's grounder, and scored on a hit by Robertson, which sent Burns to third. Burns scored on a life by Doyle, who scored on the drop of a fly by Carey. The score:

NEW YORK.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PITTSBURGH.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Burns,lf	4	1	0	1	0	Barney,cf	4	0	0	0	0
Rob'tson,rf	5	1	1	5	0	Costello,cf	1	0	0	0	0
Doyle,2b	5	0	2	3	1	Carey,lf	2	1	0	0	0
Kauff,cf	4	0	0	2	0	Johnston,1b	4	0	0	14	0
Fletcher,ss	4	0	0	2	3	H'chman,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Merkle,1b	3	0	0	6	1	Wagner,ss	3	0	0	1	5
M'K'nle,3b	3	0	1	1	2	Baird,3b	4	0	0	1	3
Dooln,c	4	1	1	6	1	Knabe,2b	4	0	1	2	4
Perritt,p	2	0	0	1	0	Wilson,c	3	0	1	5	0
aKelly	1	0	0	0	0	K'tlehner,p	3	1	1	0	2
Stroud,p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	37	3	7	27	8	Total	30	2	3	27	15

a-Batted for Perritt in seventh.
Errors—Fletcher, Perritt, Carey, Wagner, Baird.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—	3
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—	2

Two-base hits—Doyle, McKechnie. Three-base hit—Kantlehner. Stolen bases—Kauff, Stroud, Carey. Sacrifice hits—Perritt, Carey. Left on bases—New York, 11; Pittsburgh, 8. First base on errors—New York, 3; Pittsburgh, 2. First base on balls—Off Perritt, 1; off Stroud, 2; off Kantlehner, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Perritt, 3 hits, 1 run in 6 innings; off Stroud, no hit, no run in 3 innings; off Kantlehner, 7 hits, 1 run in 9 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Kantlehner, (Fletcher.) Struck out—By Perritt, 2; by Stroud, 3; by Kantlehner, 4. Time of game—One hour forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

PHILLIES AGAIN DEFEATED.

St. Louis Win with Only Five Hits Against Champions' Nine.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—Although St. Louis got only five hits off the Philadelphia pitchers today while their opponents were collecting nine, four of the Cardinals's blows were for extra bases and each of these made possible a run. St. Louis won by 4 to 3. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Beecher,lf	4	0	0	4	0	Stock,3b	3	1	1	2	1
Smith,cf	4	2	2	1	0	Bancroft,ss	3	0	0	2	2
Betzel,2b	1	1	0	0	3	Whitted,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Long,rf	3	0	0	1	1	Cravath,rf	3	0	2	3	0
Miller,1b	3	0	1	11	1	Luderus,1b	4	0	0	14	1
Corhan,ss	3	0	0	2	3	Pashart,cf	4	1	1	0	0
Hornsby,3b	3	0	0	0	2	Niehoff,2b	4	0	1	0	6
Snyder,c	3	0	0	8	1	Burns,c	3	0	3	0	0
Ames,p	3	1	1	0	1	aDugey	0	0	0	0	0
						Kilifer,c	1	0	0	1	1
Total	27	4	5	27	12	Chalmers,p	2	0	0	0	3
						bGood	1	0	1	0	0
						McQuillen,p	1	0	0	0	1
						Total	37	3	9	24	15

a-Ran for Burns in sixth.
b-Batted for Chalmers in sixth.
Errors—Niehoff, Corhan, Hornsby.

St. Louis	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	.—	4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0—	3

Two-base hits—Miller, Cravath, Paskert. Three-base hits—Smith, Burns, Ames. Home run—Smith. Stolen base—Betzel. Sacrifice hit—Betzel. Double play—Niehoff to Luderus, to Stock. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 10; St. Louis, 1. First base on error—Philadelphia. First base on balls—Off Chalmers, 1; off Ames, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Chalmers, 4 hits, 3 runs in five innings; off McQuillen, 1 hit, no runs in three innings; off Ames, 9 hits, 2 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By McQuillen, 1; by Ames, 7. Wild pitch—Ames. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Orth.

Southern Association.

Chattanooga, 3; Atlanta, 2.
Nashville, 9; Birmingham, 7.

New York State League.

Wilkes-Barre, 10; Elmira, 6.
Albany, 4; Syracuse, 3.
Utica, 3; Troy, 1.
Binghamton, 8; Scranton, 5.

PASSES DEFEAT DODGERS.

Smith Gives Reds Fatal Bases on Balls in Thirteenth.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 11.—Two bases on balls, gifts of Pitcher Smith of Wilbur Robinson's crew of league leaders, followed by a single, gave the local nine a victory in the thirteenth inning of a game that should have gone to the credit of Larry Cheney in the regular nine innings. But two of Robbie's infielders, Cutshaw and Olson, misoued on plays in the pinches, and the game went into extra innings, ending only when Tom Griffith laced out his single in the fatal thirteenth. The score was 3 to 2.

Cheney pitched the first seven innings, holding the Redlegs to three hits. Although he gave five bases on balls, only one of these opened the way to a Red tally. Larry gave way to Pinch Hitter Johnston in the eighth, and Smith finished the contest for the league leaders. Smith pitched great ball from the eighth to the beginning of the thirteenth, holding his opponents to one hit until Griffith made it two with the last blow of the day.

But in the thirteenth, after Smith had retired Neale with a strike-out, he started trouble by walking Killifer, who quickly stole second. Herzog fouled out. With two gone he walked Chase and took his chances on Griffith. The Red right fielder, with two blows, one a double, already to his credit, weighed in with his single and Killifer counted the deciding tally.

Cutshaw got his teammates into trouble in the third, when he made two errors on one ball. Louden walked for a starter. Cutshaw threw out Wingo. On Toney's bounder Cutshaw fumbled and then threw wild to third, Louden going home.

In the eighth Olson cut in with a wild throw that advanced a runner to a place within scoring distance. After Killifer and Herzog fouled out, Chase beat out a bounder to Olson and took second when the Brooklyn keystone guardian threw wild to first. Griffith doubled to left, scoring Chase.

Myers opened the proceedings for Brooklyn by coaxing a pass out of Big Fred Toney and then stole second. After Louden and Stengle had been retired, Wheat scored Myers with a double to right. From then until the eighth Robbie's crew could do nothing with Toney. In the eighth they tied up the contest on a hit, fielder's choice, a sacrifice hit, and a sacrifice fly. Johnston, pinch-hitting for Cheney, singled through short. Toney threw late to second on Myers's grounder. Daubert sacrificed the runners one base each. On Stengle's fly to Neale Johnston scored the last Dodger tally of the day. The score.

CINCINNATI.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BROOKLYN.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Neale,cf	5	0	0	5	0	Myers,cf	4	1	1	4	0
Killifer,lf	5	1	0	5	0	Daubert,1b	4	0	1	13	0
Herzog,ss	5	0	1	5	6	Stengel,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Chase,1b	5	1	1	12	1	Wheat,lf	4	0	3	2	0
Griffith,rf	6	0	3	1	0	Mowrey,3b	6	0	0	3	3
Groh,3b	4	0	0	2	4	Cutshaw,2b	5	0	1	5	6
Louden,2b	2	1	0	5	1	Olson,ss	4	0	0	2	5
Wingo,c	3	0	0	7	1	Miller,c	3	0	0	7	1
Clarke,c	1	0	0	1	1	Cheney,p	2	0	0	0	2
Toney,p	5	0	0	0	6	Smith,p	1	0	0	0	0
						bJohnston	1	1	1	0	0
Total	41	3	5	39	20	Total	42	2	8	a38	19

a-Two out when winning run was made.
b-Batted for Cheney in eighth.
Errors—Cutshaw, (3,) Olson, (2,) Cheney, Toney.

Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	1—3
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—	0—2

Two-base hits—Griffith, Cutshaw. Stolen bases—Myers, (2,) Chase, Louden, Clarke, Killifer. Sacrifice hits—Myers, Groh, Smith, Daubert. Sacrifice fly—Stengle. Double play—Olson, Cutshaw, and Daubert. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 10; Cincinnati, 9. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Cincinnati, 3. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 5; off Smith, 3; off Toney, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Cheney, 8 hits, no runs in seven innings; off Smith, 2 hits, no runs in six innings; off Toney, 8 hits, 2 runs in thirteen innings. Struck out—By Cheney, 3; by Smith, 2; by Toney, 3. Passed ball—Miller. Time of game—Two hours and forty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison.

CUBS GARNER REVENGE.

Beat Braves Handily, Jim Vaughn Tossing Puzzling Ball.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Jim Vaughn, driven by Boston from the slab yesterday, came back this afternoon and pitched shutout ball against the Braves, two Chicago errors in the ninth helping over the visitors' sole run. Good hitting off Rudolph by Williams, whose three hits included a home run and a double, and by Zimmerman and Saier produced three Cub runs. The score:

CHICAGO.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Schulte,lf	4	0	1	2	0	Maranv'e,ss	4	0	0	2	3
Flack,rf	4	0	0	2	0	Evers,2b	4	0	1	1	0
Williams,cf	4	2	3	3	0	Collins,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Zimmer'n3b	4	1	2	3	6	Fitzp'k,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Saier,1b	4	0	1	13	1	Konetchy,1b	4	0	0	13	0
Yorkes,2b	3	0	1	0	6	Smith,3b	4	0	1	1	4
Archer,c	3	0	0	4	1	Snodgr's,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Doolan,ss	3	0	1	0	6	Gowdy,c	4	0	0	5	1
Vaughn,p	2	0	0	0	1	Rudolph,p	2	0	1	0	0
						Regan,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	31	3	9	27	22	aEgan	1	0	1	0	0
						Total	34	1	7	24	17

a-Batted for Rudolph in eighth inning.
Errors—Yorkes, Archer.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—	3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1

Two-base hits—Fitzpatrick, Schulte, Williams, Saier. Home run—Williams. Sacrifice hit—Vaughn. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Chicago, 5. Bases on balls—Off Vaughn, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Rudolph, 9 hits, 3 runs in seven innings; Regan, no hits, no runs in one inning; off Vaughn, 7

ANDERSON LEADS AT ARDSLEY

ANDERSON IN VAN ON ARDSLEY LINKS

Siwanoy Golfer Leads Field at Medal Play with 77, One Stroke Ahead of White.

MORE THAN 120 STARTERS

First Tournament in Many Years on Noted Course Attracts a Large and Notable Field.

Golfers come and golfers go, but after the assaults of 120-odd players of all classes and descriptions yesterday in the first large tournament that the Ardsley Club has held in many years the long-standing course record of 72 is still intact. John G. Anderson, former Massachusetts champion and twice runner-up in the national amateur championship, made the most notable attempt to erase the old figures for the course, and led the whole field with a 77, but the mark which has stood for twenty years against the combined assaults of Father Time, Alec Smith, and Andrew Carnegie readily baffled all would-be encroachers.

The course was at its best. The fair green was cropped close to firm earth, and the putting greens were so smooth that it was easier to get off them than it was to get on them.

Anderson started his medal round by missing a short putt on the first green for a 4, and he followed this by missing an easy 2 on the second hole, where he laid his tee shot across the ravine close up to the pin.

Gardiner White made an inauspicious start for his qualifying round. He elected to play in and out of the rough on the way to the first green, where his scorecard was engraved with a 6 that looked as large as an iceberg. At the half-way house, however, he had a total of 40, which was equaled by only one other player, A. T. Dwight of Rumson.

Anderson played fine golf on his return journey. He climbed South Mountain to the tenth hole and gained a par 4 for his efforts. Refreshed by the rarified air and the magnificent view he clipped a stroke off par on the eleventh, but lost it again on the twelfth, after hitting a rock to the right of the fair green.

The thirteenth hole is a mashie shot from an aerial perch to a green that looks surprisingly small when viewed from such a lofty altitude. Anderson dropped his ball gently on the edge of the green, drew out his old, battered, wooden putter, and sent the ball winding and twisting across the carpet to the cup, where it sank with a satisfied click for 3.

Not content with thus holing out from the edge of the green, the former Massachusetts champion took his mashie on the sixteenth hole and chipped his ball up to the cup and in, disdaining to make use of a putter for such a trivial feat. He was one under par going to the home green, but at this point he chose to get a good look at the cup by going past it to the holes he dropped in, with the result that he made the inward journey in even par figures, 35, giving him a 77 for his round. His card is as follows:

Out ..... 5 3 4 6 4 4 5 5 6—42
In ..... 4 3 5 5 2 4 4 5 4 5—35—77

Gardiner White had a clear lead of three strokes on Anderson before the fifteenth player reached the green on the thirteenth hole, but from this point to the home green things began to break against the former. His drive from the sixteenth tee found a landing place in a road from which it bounded into the long grass and buried itself so far out on long Summer vacation. The Flushing youth pried it loose from its hiding place, but before he could coax it into the cup he was once more confronted with an astoundingly large 6. His inward journey netted him 38 strokes for a total of 78.

John Anderson's 77 was the low score, but only the birds in the Ardsley woods know who had the high card. Mingled with the down of the dandelions and the fallen cherry blossoms that are blown across the Ardsley hills by the west winds are many pieces of white cardboard in numerous rumples—all that remain of scores that overtopped the highest point on North Mountain. The summary:

First Sixteen.—John G. Anderson, Siwanoy, 42, 35—77; Gardiner W. White, Flushing, 40, 38—78; A. T. Dwight, Rumson, 40, 38—78; Harold L. Downey, Apawamis, 42, 39—81; C. H. Brown, Hudson River, 43, 38—83; Appleton Allen, Belmont, 41, 42—83; Henry J. Topping, Greenwich, 42, 41—83; H. G. Rice, Englewood, 43, 40—83; George T. Brokaw, Ardsley, 44, 40—84; Frank H. Hoyt, Siwanoy, 41, 44—85; Alexander Smith, Jr., Ardsley, 43, 42—85; G. R. Widmer, Wykagyl, 45, 41—86; Archie M. Reid, St. Andrew's, 42, 44—86; Pierre A. Proal, Deal, 47, 39—86; Edward D. Brandreth, Sleepy Hollow, 44, 42—86; J. M. Lummis, unattached, 44, 43—87.

Draw for First Sixteen.—White and Anderson, Smith and Rice, Reid and Brokaw, Brandreth and Downey, Topping and Allen, Hoyt and Proal, Brown and Widmer, Dwight and Lummis.

Minor Divisions.—Louis M. Greer, Ardsley, 47, 40—87; F. Longacre, Hudson River, 46, 42—87; W. W. Harris, Dunwoodie, 46, 41—87; Ray Treyeftert, Bridgehampton, 50, 38—88; S. P. Emerick, Hudson River, 46, 42—88; O. B. Carlson, Siwanoy, 40, 42—88; H. L. Phillips, Siwanoy, 47, 41—88; Bedell F. Harned, Knollwood, 43, 45—88; L. S. Young, Ardsley, 44, 44—88; Percy Benton, Hudson River, 44, 45—89; R. W. Goelet, National, 46, 43—89; Dr. C. C. Sickel, Englewood, 45, 44—89; Dr. W. G. Fralick, Los Angeles, 46, 43—89; Anson P. Robinson, Ardsley, 46, 43—89; W. Bayliss Ardley, 46, 44—89; C. Christie, Englewood, 44, 45—89.

S. Fuller, Ardsley, 47, 43—90; H. S. Grear, Ardsley, 47, 43—90; R. W. Bacon, Highland, 47, 43—90; C. M. Fowler, Jr., St. Andrew's, 45, 46—91; R. S. Mundy, Ardsley, 46, 45—91; Alan Chapman, Siwanoy, 46, 45—91; B. M. Phillips, Woodmere, 46, 45—91; Dr. A. T. Haight, Massapequa, 46, 45—91; J. M. Shedd, Ardsley, 47, 44—91; J. Payton Clark, Ardsley, 45, 47—92; P. S. MacLaughlin, Scarsdale, 48, 44—92; Lindsay Russell, Tuxedo, 45, 47—92; D. M. Stewart, Dunwoodie, 45, 47—92; A. J. Menden, unattached, 47, 45—92; Dr. C. Cowperthwait, Midland, 51, 41—92; J. T. Souter, Greenwich, 44, 49—93.

Adams, Ardsley, 47, 46—93; W. G. Phillips, Ridgewood, 50, 43—93; James Daly, Gedney Farms, 48, 45—93; Percy Ferguson, Ardsley, 47, 46—93; Artemus Holmes, Wee Burn, 49, 44—93; A. Elliott Ranney, Greenwich, 50, 43—93; Ralph Horton, St. Andrew's, 49, 45—94; B. Simendorf, Apawamis, 49, 45—94; N. W. Tilton, Tuxedo, 51, 43—94; H. K. Pritchett, St. Andrew's, 47, 47—94; James Bertram, St. Andrew's, 46, 48—94; P. W. Alexander, Long Beach, 48, 46—94; H. D. Cashman, Englewood, 46, 48—94; C. E. Liscomb, Plainfield, 45, 49—94; John De Witt, Sleepy Hollow, 52, 43—95; C. Macy, Sleepy Hollow, 50, 45—95; T. S. Wheeler, Plainfield, 49, 46—95; E. J. Cornelis, Ardsley, 47, 48—95.

A. D. Lawrence, Ardsley, 48, 48—96; E. H. Kendall, South Shore, 49, 47—96; Dr. D. Little, South Shore, 49, 47—96; Norton Squire, Apawamis, 49, 47—96; R. M. Rowe, St. Andrew's, 48, 48—96; Harold B. Miller, St. Andrew's, 49, 47—96; C. C. Phillips, unattached, 51, 45—96; Goodrich Smith, Ardsley, 50, 46—96; the Rev. J. M. Hodson, Ardsley, 48, 48—96; J. F. Matthews, Ardsley, 50, 46—96; P. M. Pearce, Chevy Chase, 46, 51—97; W. G. Bibb, Sleepy Hollow, 50, 47—97; H. K. McCann, Ardsley, 52, 45—97; J. H. Staats, Greenwich, 51, 46—97; M. L. Meeaman, Ardsley, 51, 46—97; N. H. Bussy, Jr., Ardsley, 48, 50—98; C. T. Russell, Ardsley, 46, 52—98.

Other scores—T. B. Thompson, St. Andrew's, 48, 50—98; D. S. Horton, Ardsley, 50, 48—98; A. P. Roth, Manhattan, 48, 50—98; H. W. Slocum, Rockaway Hunt, 50, 48—98; M. P. Collins, Ardsley, 48, 50—98; E. C. Johnson, Fox Hills, 52, 47—99; Dr. Henry S. Sterns, Oakland, 50, 49—99; H. H. Bradley, Glen Ridge, 50, 49—99; James Hayes, Seaview, 50, 49—99; H. B. Scott, Ardsley, 54, 45—99; A. P. Nelson, Atlantic City, 53, 47—100; Benjamin Briggs, unattached, 53, 47—100; Morton S. Paton, Ardsley, 52, 48—100; W. E. Pulsifer, unattached, 47, 54—101; J. P. Wemple, Saratoga, 51, 50—101; D. C. Collins, Ardsley, 51, 51—102; Herbert Cowperthwait, Knollwood, 45, 57—102; E. M. Scoville, Sleepy Hollow, 62, 53—105; C. H. Dickinson, Apawamis, 56, 50—105; Henry W. Sykes, Wykagyl, 55, 51—106; C. M. Fleischman, Morris County, 60, 48—108; F. Vetiler, Ardsley, 57, 51—108; Hampton Anderson, unattached, 57, 53—110; T. J. Donlin, unattached, 56, 56—112; J. T. Terry, Ardsley, 59, 53—112; Stanley Willey, Ardsley, 57, 55—112; Keith P. Walker, Oakland, 56, 60—113; J. Irvin Chaffee, Westagua, 61, 54—115; C. J. Perrin, Hackensack, 56, 61—117; B. K. Bucknam, Gedney Farms, 67, 51—118; Frank Osborn, Ardsley, 61, 58—119.

GIRL GOLFER STILL LEADS.

Miss Alexa Stirling Wins Again in Southern Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 11.—Miss Alexa Stirling of Atlanta, champion of the Southern Woman's Golf Association, continued her triumphant progress in the annual tournament here today by defeating Mrs. Paine of Atlanta, a semi-finalist of last year, 6 up and 5 to play. Decisive as was this defeat, Mrs. Paine made the champion go further than had any other opponent this week.

Mrs. K. G. Duffield of Memphis was defeated by Mrs. Harrington of Atlanta for the honor of opposing Miss Stirling in the semi-finals tomorrow. In the lower bracket Mrs. Henry Howse of Birmingham won a hard match from Mrs. U. Woodward of Knoxville. The other semi-final match was won by Mrs. Rhoaf of Savannah, who defeated Miss Ruth Craig of Memphis, 3 up.

Mrs. Mead of Knoxville, by defeating Mrs. Newell of Nashville yesterday, won her way into the semi-finals of the first flight. She will play Mrs. Smith of Nashville tomorrow. Miss Drummond of Atlanta and Mrs. Chapman of Knoxville are the other semi-finalists in this flight.

GUILFORD IS MEDALIST.

Takes Qualifying Round at Brookline Golf Tournament.

BROOKLINE, Mass., May 11.—Jesse P. Guilford of Manchester, N. H., was the medalist in the qualifying round of The Country Club's open amateur golf tournament today. Playing in a gale he returned a card of 80, considered remarkable under the conditions. E. K. Stirling, Talnuck; C. H. Gardner, Providence, and F. C. Newton, Brookline, turned in the next cards, with 84 each.

TO INSPECT MERION LINKS.

Golf Officials May Use Two Courses for Amateur Championship.

Members of the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association will shortly make a visit of inspection to the Merion Cricket Club links with the object of ascertaining whether it is feasible to use the two courses at Merion in the qualifying round of the national amateur championship, which will be held there during the first week of September. The executive members who will go over the course are Howard F. Whitney, Nassau; F. S. Wheeler, Apawamis; Howard W. Perrin, Merion, and Dr. Walter S. Harban, Columbia.

If the two-course scheme of qualifying is adopted it will be an innovation in the method of conducting the national amateur championship. Not only does such a plan provide a precedent which may favor clubs with two courses in future championships, but it also opens the possibility of two clubs applying for a joint holding of the tournament where the links are close together. This policy is followed by the University Club in its annual Fall and Spring tournaments, which are played over the Piping Rock and Nassau courses on the same day. If the scheme of using the two Merion courses is carried through this year it may shorten the tournament to six days, instead of the usual seven days with an intervening Sunday.

N. Y. A. C. ENTRY BLANKS OUT

Fourteen Events Listed for Annual Spring Games.

Entry blanks for the annual Spring games of the New York Athletic Club, which this year will take place on June 3 at the Travers Island grounds, have been issued by Secretary Fred Fortmeyer. Fourteen track and field events, including a relay race for four-men teams at one mile, are listed. Owing to the danger to spectators, which attends the hammer throwing contest, the club has decided to hold this event on Wednesday evening following the Spring games.

The program includes the following handicap events: 100-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, mile run, three-mile run, one-mile walk, pole vault, running high jump, running broad jump, 120-yard high hurdles, throwing the javelin, and putting the fifteen-pound shot. Entries will remain open until 9 P. M. 27, and will be received by Paul H. Pilgrim at the New York clubhouse, Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue.

RENDEZVOUS FOR AIRMEN.

Government Dirigible to be Tested at Sheepshead Bay.

The Sheepshead Bay Speedway will be, it is said, the future official rendezvous of the airmen, following their election from the Hempstead Plains aviation field by reason of its lease to the Wright Aeroplane Company. The Directors announce the immediate establishment of a modern hangar reservation, which will embody many new features, the creation and maintenance of a flying school, the conduct of license flights and other activities.

Everard Thompson, who is General Manager of the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, plans the utilization of a portion of the 450-acre area as the starting and landing places of cross-country demonstrations and the origin and terminus of trans-continental flights. On the new field will be held the exhibition and official trials of an American-built dirigible. The big balloon is now being constructed for the Government at New Haven. It will be housed in a shed 225 feet long, 75 feet high, and 60 feet wide.

PLAN SPORTSMEN'S SHOW.

Colonel Roosevelt Invited to Head Hunters' Convention.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has been invited to head a convention of prominent sportsmen and hunters which is being arranged for the Sportsmen's Exposition, one of the many unique features of the Military and Naval Tournament to be held at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, May 20-27.

This Sportsmen's Exposition will follow the order of the shows held for many years at Madison Square Garden and Grand Central Palace, and which have been popular with the general public, only it will be much larger and out of doors. There will be numerous exhibits of historical sportsmen's trophies and equipment, live game birds, fishes and fur-bearing animals. Every phase of outdoor life, fro the comfortable camp of the vacationist to the rugged Winter lodged of the big game hunter, will be depicted.

The athletic games and trap shooting tournament will give an added sporting interest to the exhibition, which is intended to stage features from every branch of the army and navy services. Star athletes of the metropolitan district and members of the clubs of other cities will compete for the prizes. The meet will attract athletes from both militiary and civil branches of the sport.

News of Athletics.

Announcement has been made in Chicago that the annual track and field championships of the "Big Nine" Western Conference will be held at Evanston, Ill., on June 2 and 3. Sparrow Robertson of New York has been invited again to fire the starting gun, and has accepted the position.

The track team of the Long Island Athletic Club will celebrate its victories of the past indoor season with a dinner to be given at Trommers, Brooklyn, on May 20.

HACKENSACK WOMEN RETAIN GOLF LEAD

Defeat Montclair in New Jersey District Match of Sectional Tournament.

Only six of the twelve teams of women golfers in the New Jersey district competed in the sectional team championship yesterday. As a result of a clear victory over Montclair, Hackensack continues in the leadership of the New Jersey section. Cranford defeated Westfield easily by the score of 9 to 1, and Plainfield won from the Glen Ridge team, 8 to 3.

Englewood has a record of three victories up to the present time, without any defeats, but because two of the decisions were gained through the defaulting of the opposing teams, Hackensack has a better title to the leading place. Cranford has not been defeated yet in the team competition and its tie contest with Hollywood last Monday, when it was mistakenly announced that the teams did not play, is the only stain on an otherwise perfect score.

Mrs. F. E. Donohoe, President of the W. M. G. A., met her first defeat in the competition at the hands of Mrs. T. F. B. Nielson of Hackensack. Mrs. R. O. Smith of Plainfield turned one of the surprises of the day by defeating Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker of Hackensack, 3 points to 0, the only game lost by the Hackensack team.

Except for the defeat of Mrs. Uebelacker, the team captains fared well yesterday. Mrs. L. L. Blake won her match for Cranford against Mrs. A. E. Matiach of Westfield; Mrs. E. G. Keemper of Glen Ridge defeated Mrs. U. R. Conrad of Plainfield, and the Plainfield captain, Mrs. C. B. Lawrence, Jr., defeated Mrs. John Sands of Glen Ridge, 2 points to 0. Mrs. A. E. Keller completed the list of victorious captains by her victory for Plainfield against Mrs. Crary of Cranford. The summaries:

CRANFORD.		WESTFIELD.	
Mrs. L. L. Blake	3	Mrs. A. E. Matiach	0
Mrs. F. D. Ryan	3	Mrs. H. H. Drake	0
Mrs. F. S. Stevens	3	Mrs. W. H. Davis	0
Mrs. Crary	0	Mrs. A. E. Keller	1
Total	9	Total	1

Played at Cranford.

HACKENSACK.		MONTCLAIR.	
Mrs. T.F.B. Nielson	1	Mrs. F. E. Donohoe	0
Mrs. C.F. Uebelacker	0	Mrs. R. O. Smith	3
Mrs. T. H. Thomas	3	Mrs. R. W. Allen	0
Mrs. J. C. Barclay	2	Mrs. R. B. Neff	0
Total	7	Total	1

Played at Hackensack.

PLAINFIELD.		GLEN RIDGE.	
Miss L. Loiseaux	2	Miss H. Finckel	0
Mrs. U. R. Conrad	0	Mrs. E. G. Koempel	3
Mrs. A. MacDonald	3	Miss M. Mason	0
Mrs. C.B. Lawrence, Jr.	3	Mrs. J. Sands	0
Total	8	Total	3

Played at Plainfield.

DARING DRIVERS ENTERED.

Well-Known Auto Racers in Indianapolis Sweepstakes.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 11.—The official entry list for the sixth International Sweepstakes race on the Indianapolis Motor Speedway has been announced. This list shows the most formidable array of speed talent that ever faced a starter at Indianapolis. The most prominent driver missing is Ralph De Palma, who is unable to get his car rebuilt in time.

There are many foreign built cars and a high average of ability in drivers and quality in cars is represented. George M. Dickson will start the cars on their three hundred mile relays after the prelude at 1:30 P. M. on Decoration Day. The entries are as follows:

Oldfield, Delage; Aitken, Peugeot; Mers, Peugeot; Mulford, Peugeot; Limberg, Delage; Le Cain, Delage; not named, Delage; C. De Du Cheaneau, No. 1 Mercer; Howard Wilcox, No. 2 Mercer; Johnson, Crawford; Thomas Milton, Deusenberg; Josef Christiaens, Sunbeam; A. Chevrolet, Frontenac; G. Chevrolet, Frontenac; E. Hickenbrucher, Maxwell; Henderson, Maxwell; Rooney, Premier; Bergdoll, Erwin Special; Mystery Car from Cleveland; Dario Resta, Peugeot; Gil Anderson, Premier; Harry Stillman, Premier; Louis Chevrolet, Frontenac; not named, Sunbeam; S. Osterwar, Osterwag Special; Tom Alley, Ogren Special; Billy Chandler, Crawford; Stecher, Erwin Special; Eddie O'Donnell, Deusenberg; D'Alene, Deusenberg.

NOTES FOR MOTORISTS.

Six State automobile inspectors will begin work in a few days. They were selected from a list submitted by the Civil Service Commission following an examination of some months ago, and are the first men to be appointed in this way. Under the direction of the Albany office of the Secretary of State, the inspectors will be on the lookout for violations of the motor vehicle law. While the inspectors do not have the power to make arrests they can report violations to the local authorities, and this action is usually productive of results.

From now on motorists in the State will do well to bear in mind these few "don'ts" given out by the Secretary of State's office:

"Don't run an automobile with last year's license plates."

"Don't think that one plate is as good as two or that you can get along without any."

"If you are a dealer don't take a chance with the inspector by using extra plates, intended solely for demonstration purposes, on commercial or pleasure cars."

"If you are a chauffeur, don't forget that the State requires a badge and a card, and what is more they are not to be left at home or at a garage."

"Don't operate a car while intoxicated. There is a possible imprisonment for a year or a fine of $500, or both, staring you in the face."

COLUMBIA ATHLETIC NOTES.

Delta Kappa Epsilon scored 25 runs yesterday in the interfraternity baseball series at Columbia University and allowed their opponents, Theta Xi, one lone tally. Cunningham, a former Horace Mann School star, twirled for the Dekes.

An announcement was made yesterday that the Columbia Freshman crew will enter the race against DeWitt Clinton and Stuyvesant High Schools on May 20. In past years the Columbia cubs have rowed only at the freshman event in the Poughkeepsie regatta.

Several more bouts in the interclass fencing tournament at Columbia University have been staged this week. The results so far are: Sophomores, 6; Juniors, 5; Freshmen, 4; Seniors, 0.

To Raise Funds for Women's Links.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 11.—The Plainfield Country Club at a special meeting last night approved a $100,000 bond issue to purchase an additional sixty-acre tract to provide a nine-hole course exclusively for women, and voted to increase the dues from $35 to $50 a year from April 1, 1917.

Elin Defeats McGowan at 18.2.

In a game of the Manhattan Handicap billiard tournament, 18.2 balk-line, played last night at the Morningside Billiard Academy, A. B. Elin defeated P. W. McGowan, 180 to 89 in thirty innings. High runs—Elin, 26; McGowan, 15.

Heinie Zim Must Give Up $50.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Third Baseman Zimmerman of the Chicago Nationals was fined $50 today by President Tener as punishment for an altercation he had yesterday with Umpire Byron during the Chicago-Boston game.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BOTANY SERGE.—Will buy 11488 any quantity at spot cash. J 186 Times.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.—Chicago jobber open for Fall line; don't call, send address. Room 507, Hotel Woodstock.

COATS.—Jobber looking at ladies' coats Friday, Saturday, Monday, 9 to 11. Latin American Trading Bureau, 377 Broadway.

COATS.—Ladies', misses', children's; jobber placing Fall orders all week. Call with samples, 141 West 28th, 10th floor.

COATS.—Looking at Fall coats, children's, Misses, ladies. 29 West 21st, first floor.

PLUSHES and pile fabric coats, being looked at by jobber. Meyer & Bernheimer, 2 West 33d.

SUITCASES, TRUNKS, BAGS, leather and nickel novelties, looking at, jobs Friday, 9-11 A. M. L. M. Isaacs, 1,140 Broadway.

WAISTS.—Chicago representative wants ladies' waists for fine trade; best reference. L. G. Kahn, Grand Hotel, 31st and Broadway.

WASH SKIRTS.—Contractor wanted on wash skirts; will furnish material; will have to do own cutting. Call at 225 5th Av., Room 949.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 420 Broadway. Spring 3858.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS and Suits to close out, $2.50 up. Rineberg, 38 West 18th St.

COATS.—Several thousand coats; poplins, gabardine, whipcord, checks, velour, chinchillas, Water fall corduroys, at very low prices. Call Lindenman, Gross & Hindes, 130 West 22d St.

COATS on hand for immediate delivery; poplins, coverts, velour, checks, chinchillas, large assortment. Siphin & Gorschen, 38 West 21st.

COATS.—Sport, wool cloth, checks, stripes, $8 up. Ellmer Company, 51 West 24th.

COATS.—High grade, large assortment; close out cheap. Shulman, 114 East 28th.

COATS AND SUITS.—1,000 coats and suits on hand; close out. Morris Jaffe, 40 West 20th St.

COATS.—Ladies', misses', children's; season's newest styles; taffetas, poplins, velour, checks, silks; ready for immediate shipment. Julius L. Goldstein, 141 West 28th. Fairagut 890.

COATS, SUITS, closing out; smart styles, low prices. Talbot Company, 114 West 27th.

COTTON DUCK.—For sale, white cotton duck and canvas remnants from one-half yard to five yards long, 50 to 70 inches wide, consisting of about 50,000 pounds medium weight and about 50,000 pounds medium heavy weights. Sample at 43 Leonard St., New York. Phone Franklin 135. Charles W. Becker, commission merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

DRESSES.—Jersey Silk Sport Dresses, clever styles, exceptionally cheap. Sam Landen, 32 Union Square. Telephone 3847 Stuy.

FOR SALE—Remnants and jobs of cotton cloth; lot No. 4,991, bleached remnants, ¼ to ⅝ yards long, about 4,000 pounds. Lot No. 6,088, white pajama cloth, about 2,000 to 3,000 pounds. Lot No. 6,004, fancy remnants, mostly woven patterns, about 4,000 pounds. Lot No. 6,074, five bales, mostly colored sateen remnants, ¼ to 1 yard long. New York Remnant Co., Leonard St., Room 401. Phone, Franklin 135. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

FURS.—Popular-priced Summer furs for immediate delivery. A. Reichbart & Son, 148 West 24th St.

SATIN MERVEILLEUX, in both evening and street shades. Schland, 19 Madison Av.

SERGES, all wool and golfing corduroys, white and castel shades, to close out; also Junior and Misses' coats at low prices. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

SHIRTS.—5,000 dozen black twill and sateen shirts, blue Chambray and flannel shirts; large stock for quick shipment. Immediate deliveries. Friedman Co., 542 Broadway, N. Y.

SKIRTS.—300 skirts, jobs to close out. Yelden Bros., 16 West 21st.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Immediate delivery; prompt service. Snap Fasteners Sales Co., 47 West 34th.

SUITS.—75 taffeta suits, 50 cloth suits, to close out for cheap price. 182 West 22d. H. Silverman, Inc.

SUITS, $50 cloth and taffeta; closing out at great reduced prices; newest styles. Louis L. Ginsberg & Co., 28 West 27th St.

SUITS, white braid trimmed; immediate delivery; cheap. Kaplan & Alper, 51 West 24th St.

SUITS and Coats; better grade to close out. Alper & Schuits, 140 W. 22d Street.

SUITS and Coats, job, to close out. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

SWEATER YARNS.—Jobs for sale, cotton, wool, and worsted; sweater buttons; sewing thread, etc. Special offer; Germania embroidering, 60,000 yards colored sateens and cambrics, 43 Leonard St., New York. Phone Franklin 135. Commission Merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y. Charles W. Becker.

WASH DRESSES for immediate delivery. D. & E. Dress Co., 151 West 25th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

CONTRACTOR on overgaiters and leggins wants work; best workmanship guaranteed; have complete plant. Box 20, 1,418 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—Established trade, wants line of ladies' ready-to-wear in Georgia; commission. L. K. Stallings, Decatur, Ga.

SALESMAN controlling trade in Brooklyn, Popular line, Shirts. Subin & Weltzen, 388 Broadway, N. Y. City.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..86⅞ per cent. for the best names.
Wednesday..86⅞ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Boucles May Come In.

A tendency is noted in the dress goods trade toward boucles, a type of fabric that was quite popular some years back. A cloth brought out by one of the leading factors in the trade, which was sold up shortly after being opened, is somewhat on the order of the boucle. It is made of very fine worsted and woolen yarns. The color range is especially attractive. The cloaking buyers seem ready to take anything similar to the cloth.

Burlap Prices Steadier Here.

Reports of a firmer feeling at Calcutta and cables telling of the lockout at Dundee combined yesterday to give the local burlap market a little stronger tone. While prices did not advance, most of them were no longer regarded as nominal. A better inquiry for lightweights was reported, nearby sales of 8-ounce, 40-inch goods having been made at 6⅝ cents. Heavy goods in the same width continued more or less inactive, 10½-ounce cloth being held at 9¼ cents. This was considered rock bottom, and bids below that price were refused by sellers.

Ribbon Trade Active.

The ribbon trade is fairly active at the present time, and the Fall orders that have been booked are quite satisfactory to the manufacturers. From the present outlook there will continue to be price advances made, owing to the increased cost of labor and the dye shortage. The drop in raw silk has had little or no effect on the general tone of market values. With the expectation of higher prices for raw material the manufacturers believe that further increases will have to be made. Hair bow fancies are featuring present operations. There has developed quite a call for cotton-faced velvet ribbons, with little chance of supplying the demand.

Trade with Portugal.

Ramon I. Janer, formerly Vice Consul of the United States at Lisbon, who sails tomorrow for his new post at Para, Brazil, spent yesterday at the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. He said that high freight rates, lack of available tonnage, and the depreciation of Portuguese currency all retarded trade between Portugal and the United States at this time. Not more than four or five of the interned German ships taken over by the Portuguese Government had been put in service when he left Lisbon a month ago. Mr. Janer explained that most of the other vessels were undergoing repairs. The Portuguese people, he added, would like to buy more merchandise in this country were ships available to take over the supplies.

Buyers Who Work Together.

Although even a careful investigation might not yield proof for their assertion, certain mill agents in the woolen trade claim that there has often appeared a concerted movement on the part of buyers to "bear" prices. An instance is related of a style number gotten out by a mill that was exceptionally good value and priced at a figure below all competitive lines. Try as he might, however, the selling agent could get no business on this cloth. He was told by his customers that the fabric was too high-priced and might be bought cheaper elsewhere. He could never get the buyers to name the lower-priced cloth. Their replies were vague on the subject. Finally the mill representative was forced to bring down his price. He was swamped with the business placed on this cloth, but in the end he had to face a loss instead of a profit on the goods.

The Raw Silk Summary.

The Yokohama raw silk market has declined $25 a picul from the high point reached in the improvement of the early month, but the drop has resulted in renewed buying, both for American and European account. Sales for the last week totaled 3,000 bales, with stocks left at 12,000. Reports from Canton, received by way of Hongkong, say that that market is inactive. The condition of silver exchange is affecting business as adversely there as at Shanghai, where prices are nominal. Tussahs have fallen off about 20 cents a pound from the recent high point. Reports from Milan indicate a slightly easier tone, with sellers more willing to talk business than they have been. Locally, buying is confined largely to filling-in. Spot prices are fairly steady, but quotations on forward business show some irregularity.

Makes Only Necessary Advances.

At the recent opening of rug and carpet prices for next Fall one house was considerably under the general market quotations on a standard number. In answer to an inquiry why the price on this rug was so low, it was stated that the stock used in it had been purchased before the big advances came in the wool market. It has always been the custom of this concern to base its prices not on the market value of the raw material at the time when the sale of the manufactured goods is made, but upon the actual cost of the material. In other words, the rug was sold not on the basis of what it would cost to replace the wool stock going into its manufacture, but upon the price paid by the rug manufacturer. This is considered a rather unusual method of price fixing, and an exception to the general rule followed.

Objects to Demonstration Sales.

There is a man in this city who is highly posted in the art of selling, both at wholesale and retail, and in a talk yesterday with a TIMES reporter he came out strongly against the so-called demonstration sales used by instructors in many retail dry goods stores in order to show selling employes how to handle a customer. "There is no objection to explaining the merits of the goods or the whys and wherefores of selling to a group of salespeople," he said, "but I am convinced that it does more harm than good to try to drive the desired points home by having one member of the group 'sell' the instructor in the presence of the others. I have seen 'green' salespeople and experienced ones, too, fall down in an attempt to do this because of an attack of something akin to stage fright. This not only weakens the salesperson's belief in his or her ability to sell goods, but the bungling of the demonstration serves to draw the attention of the others from the points that have been laid down."

Dundee Jute Workers Locked Out.

Beginning last night a lockout went into effect in all of the principal Dundee burlap mills, according to cables received in this market yesterday. For some time past there has been labor trouble in the mills, but recent reports were to the effect that the situation was being straightened out successfully and that many of the workers had gone back. The unwillingness of the calendermen workers to return, however, seriously retarded the operation of the spinning and weaving rooms and finally forced the manufacturers to shut down. While it is understood that all of the Dundee mills are not affected, those operated by members of the manufacturers' association are, and they include the principal ones. Though there has as yet been no indication of it, it is thought possible that British officials may seek to end the trouble because of the retardation of Government work.

Gray Goods Sales Limited.

Though a fair amount of business was reported on 38½-inch 60-48s yesterday at 5 cents for the later deliveries, printcloth trading in the local gray goods market was not large. The reason was that the mills did not see their way clear to sell very much with the market in its present condition, and cotton moving up from day to day. Printcloth prices are said, by men who know, to be fully a cent a yard under comparative prices asked for other cottons, and, while it is not fully expected that this gap will be closed, it is contended by the mills that they cannot afford to go ahead in any large way until there has been a substantial rise above present levels. Sheetings, while firmly held, were not very active yesterday. Sateens and twills were bought for late shipment as freely as they could be in view of their sold-up condition. Higher prices are apparently not limiting the inquiry for them. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-60s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	6⅝c
39-inch, 72-68s	7c	38½-inch, 64-56s	6¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	6¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	6¾c
39-inch, 64-44s	5¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	6c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6⅝c	27-inch, 64-60s	5½c

*Asked.

Good Call for Women's Neckwear.

From reports heard in the neckwear trade, business is about as good at this time of the present season as it was bad at a corresponding time in the Fall. Collar and cuff sets of pique, both laundered and soft, apparently still hold the centre of the stage, and there is quite a little business being done on vestees of the same material. Wide, flowing collars of the cape variety continue in favor, though it is said that there are indications of their being reduced in size. For the present, at least, it is thought that this reduction will be confined chiefly to the cheaper lines. Postillion collars are spoken well of in some quarters, though it is apparent that they have had the best part of their run in this part of the country, especially in the larger cities. Combination effects of one kind or another are also good, as are large silk cape effects designed for the better trade and to replace Summer furs. Maline ruffs are said to be staying in demand, both at wholesale and retail, longer than usual this season. A feature of all kinds of neckwear is the trimming used, it ranging all the way from the simplest to the most elaborate effects.

BUSINESS NOTES.

On and after May 15 the factory of J. Charles Teape, Inc., will be located at 15 to 21 Wilbur Avenue, Long Island City.

M. Livingston & Co., Kalamazoo and Battle Creek, Mich., and the Livingston Clothing Company, Flint, Mich., are now making their local office with the Munser-Lyon-Kahn Company, resident buyers, 1,133 Broadway.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

CHAS. N. TRAVER, doing business as W. H. Traver & Son, lumber dealers, at Hudson, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $21,621 and nominal assets of $81,162, of which the largest items are real estate, $28,000; stock, $11,100; accounts, $21,491; notes, $9,002, and interest in property, $1,000. Among the creditors are the Hudson River Trust Company of Hudson, $9,173; Emma N. Traver, $25,000; Harriet Traver, $5,000; Grace B. Traver, $3,620, and James S. Fuller of Kingston, $5,000.

BEN TEICHHOLTZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Ben Teichholtz, dealer in baby carriages, at 1,140 Avenue A, by three creditors: Blenstein & Green Co., Inc., $949; P. & L. Comfort Baby Carriage Company, $1,181, and Sidway Mercantile Company, $344. Liabilities are $7,700 and assets $2,000. He made an assignment on Monday.

NICOLAS PARENTIN, salesman, of 1,080 Fox Street, formerly a saloonkeeper at 126th Street and Amsterdam Avenue and 161st Street at Columbus Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,877 and no assets.

REMSEN SCHENCK, a broker's clerk, at 27 William Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,497 and assets of $3,000. The liabilities are a deficiency judgment in favor of Rosetta Hart.

JULIUS SOKOL of 215 West 120th Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $984 and no assets.

GEORGE L. BROWN of 167 West Forty-ninth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,312 and no assets. Nicola Dippolito, as administrator of Flora Dippolito, is the largest creditor on a judgment for $4,062.

JOSEPH KOLARIK.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Kolarik, doing business as Bohemian Publishing and Importing Company, at 1,947 Ninety-second Street, the following creditors: Vaclav Hlava, $1,515; Joseph L. Hlava, $515, and the Vienna Post Card Company, $42.

ROSS & SCHNEIDER, composed of Lillian Ross and Rose Schneider, dealers in millinery at 18 Clinton Street, made an

Fort Dodge Des Moines & Southern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5's

Absolute First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company

Earnings—8 Mos. ended Feb. 29, 1916

Gross	$941,971.40
Net	463,502.34
Interest on Bonds	183,333.33
Balance	280,169.01

Net earnings more than two and one-half times bond interest.

Price 96 and interest

To yield 5.30%

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We offer and recommend the First Mortgage 6% Bonds, due serially 1919 to 1933, of a sound Public Utility Company, to yield about

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Five Per Cent.
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Listed on the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.

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Earnings applicable to the interest charges on the debenture bonds amount to over twenty-one times the requirements.

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New York Central Equipment 4½% Bonds

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Members New York Stock Exchange
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Exempt From Federal Income Tax
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WEST ORANGE, N. J.
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Due serially April 1, 1936 to 1946, inc.
Prices to yield 4.10%
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$100,000
Omaha, Neb.
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Due March 1, 1936
Price on application
Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 WALL ST., NEW YORK
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Still Dull, but Higher —New Gold Import Movement.

Being confirmed in its view that no special point would be made of the sinking of the Cymric and finding the Mexican news more rather than less favorable, Wall Street went about its operations in the stock market yesterday with a little greater show of activity and with enough confidence to bring net gains in a majority of the more active issues. Some stocks easily advanced on relatively small transactions and some others, peculiarly responsive to speculative rumors, showed very substantial advances, but in most instances the forward movement was fractional. Viewed as a whole, the day's record on the Stock Exchange reflected the narrowness of the influences under whose sway the stock market has again fallen. The public is not active and traders are not disposed to carry the general list very far in either direction without seeking to lessen their commitments and thus bring about reaction or recovery as the case may be.

Though it was a matter of indifference to the majority of traders, very considerable interest attached to the news of the shipment of another consignment of gold from Canada to New York. Before the scheme for the mobilization of American securities held in England was carried into effect a large amount of gold was sent to New York to fortify English exchange. Later sales of securities were depended upon to furnish the funds needed to remove pressure on the exchange market to the extent required to maintain it in the neighborhood of 4.76½, which came to be practically as the normal rate for this war period. It was given something of official support as such a rate by the discussion of the exchange situation in Parliament, where it was pointed out by Treasury officials that what was desired was a rate high enough to impose no serious handicap and low enough to discourage unnecessary imports, while encouraging the export of securities.

While the recent recession in sterling exchange might be looked upon as a reflection of the diminution in the available supply of American securities in England, it is likely that the voluntary lessening of the volume of sales in this market was the more immediate cause of the decline in sterling. The impression prevails in banking circles here that a very large amount of securities is still available for sale, but it was found desirable, particularly during the unsettlement of the market which followed the recent crisis over the Sussex case, to refrain from large scale selling. That would explain the resort to gold exports to the United States as a supplementary support for the exchange market, without that resort implying that all of England's available American securities have been converted into cash.

It would appear that circumstances which would compel England to use gold on an extensive scale to maintain sterling at a desired rate would soon increase the desire for another large credit in this market, but there has been no suggestion recently that another English loan would be sought here. The establishment of a credit in behalf of France based on French holdings of securities of neutral countries has been under discussion, and so far as is known is still proposed. Such a credit would presumably be established for the exclusive use of France, but indirectly that would benefit the English exchange situation also, inasmuch as England has been making large contributions to the financial requirements of her allies. English funds, it is understood, have provided for payments which Russia has been called upon to make in the United States for supplies. The total money aid extended by Great Britain to her allies, as is well known, has reached a huge figure.

The receipt of this gold from Canada and the circumstances attending the transaction serve as the latest reminder of the new part which the United States has been called upon to play. We surely do not need this additional gold, but it comes to us without invitation, so to speak, by reason of the overwhelmingly strong position which we occupy at present in world finance.

LONDON MARKET DULL.

American Shares Decline on Wall Street Advices.

LONDON, May 11.—The stock market was dull today in the absence of stimulating news. Small investment buying maintained gilt-edged securities, colonial bonds, and shipping shares, but irregularity prevailed in other directions. American shares declined on Wall Street advices and Mexicans on political news, while Grand Trunks weakened further. Rubber, copper, and silver mines stocks resumed the advance.

The improved bank return caused satisfaction in the money market, where funds are plentiful. Discount rates were easy.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	78.14	77.78	77.79	+ .03
25 industrials	93.81	92.83	93.25	+ .13
50 stocks	85.97	85.30	85.58	+ .08

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
May 11	85.97	85.30	85.58	+ .08
May 10	85.93	84.81	85.50	— .09
May 9	86.10	85.24	85.59	— .47
May 8	86.78	85.22	86.06	+ .30
May 6	85.99	84.84	85.76	+1.26
May 5	84.60	82.39	84.50	+ .48
May 4	85.10	83.94	84.07	— .72
May 3	85.43	84.30	84.79	— .27
May 2	86.05	84.84	85.00	— .81
May 1	86.42	85.24	85.87	+ .44

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

May.	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1916	86.78	82.39	85.58
1915	72.94	64.14	67.06
1914	69.75	67.48	69.17
1913	71.25	69.45	69.69
1912	83.17	80.08	80.19

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	91.87	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	85.58
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.01
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, May 11.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£1,800,000
Circulation increased	93,000
Bullion increased	1,893,779
Other securities increased	2,033,000
Other deposits decreased	2,582,000
Public deposits increased	6,889,000
Notes reserve increased	1,751,000
Government securities unchanged.	

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 31.37 per cent.; last week it was 30.92 per cent. Rate of discount 5 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, May 11.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand decreased	95,972,000
Silver in hand decreased	2,568,000
Notes in circulation increased	9,343,000
Treasury deposits increased	15,840,000
General deposits decreased	59,918,000
Bills discounted decreased	50,844,000
Advances increased	3,189,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1916.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	468,613
Same day last year	442,603
Year to date	62,314,097
Same period last year	46,617,888
Average price and change 50 stocks	85.58 + .08
Same day last year	86.75 — 1.13

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22
Same period last year	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
18	19	100	Advance Rumely	18	18	18	18	—1
39¼	40½	100	Advance Rumely pf	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅝
20¾	21	100	Alaska Gold Mines	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	...
8⅞	9	300	Alaska Juneau	8⅞	9	8⅞	8⅞	...
27¼	27¾	3,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	26	27⅝	26	27½	+1
80	80⅞	3,200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	78⅜	81	78⅜	80⅞	+2¼
66	67	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	...
72⅜	73	11,500	Am. Beet Sugar	73	73¾	72¾	72¾	+ ⅝
96	98½	400	Am. Beet Sugar pf	94¾	96	94¾	96	+1¼
100	103½	100	Am. B. S. & F. t. r	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	...
56	56⅜	1,300	Am. Can	55¾	56¾	55¾	56	+ ⅜
109	110	100	Am. Can pf	109¼	109½	109¼	109¼	+ ⅜
59¼	60⅜	1,100	Am. Car & Fdry	59¼	60	59¼	59⅝	+ ⅜
116½	116⅝	300	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117	117	116¾	116¾	— ⅛
152¼	155	200	Am. Coal Products	153½	153½	152¼	152¼	—2½
52⅞	53¼	100	Am. Cotton Oil	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	— ⅛
125	128	100	Am. Express	127	127	127	127	...
9¼	9½	200	Am. H. & Leather	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
29	29½	300	Am. Ice Securities	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
22½	23	800	Am. Linseed	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
49	49¼	100	Am. Linseed pf	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛
69	69⅝	6,400	Am. Locomotive	68⅞	70¾	68¼	69¾	+ ⅛
101	102	100	Am. Locomotive pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ⅛
8	8½	100	Am. Malt	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
96⅞	97	8,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	97	98⅛	96⅜	96⅞	— ⅛
113½	114½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	114	114	114	114	+ ½
94¼	94½	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	94½	94½	94½	94½	...
...	...	100	Do., s. 30 f	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	...
52¼	53	500	Am. Steel F'dries	53	53	52⅞	53	+ ⅛
112¾	113	6,400	Am. Sugar Ref	113½	114¾	112½	112¾	— ⅝
117⅝	120	400	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	117	117	117	117	+1
128	128¼	400	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128⅛	128½	128⅛	128¼	...
208	209	600	Am. Tobacco	207	208¾	207	208½	—1⅜
106½	107½	300	Am. Tob. pf. new	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ ⅞
102	103⅞	200	Am. Writing P. pf	102	103¼	102	103	...
91⅜	92¼	7,000	Am. Zinc L. S	91½	92⅝	90½	92	+ ⅝
84½	84⅝	4,700	Anaconda Cop. Co	84⅛	85	84	84¼	...
103½	103⅝	1,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅝	...
100⅜	101	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101	101	101	101	...
86½	86⅝	13,200	Baldwin Loco	86¼	87⅝	85	86⅝	+1⅝
87	87¼	1,700	Baltimore & Ohio	87⅛	87⅞	87⅛	87⅞	+ ⅛
75	75⅜	850	Baltimore & O. pf	75¼	75¾	75¼	75¾	+ ⅛
445	450	100	Bethlehem Steel	445	445	445	445	—4½
60	61	200	Brown Shoe	60½	60½	60¼	60½	...
101¾	102	550	Brown Shoe pf	100¾	102	100¾	102	+1½
92½	92¾	2,100	Butte & Superior	92	92⅜	90⅝	91¾	+ ⅝
23½	23⅝	300	California Petrol	23	23½	23	23½	— ⅛
59¼	60	35	Canada Southern	58⅝	58⅝	58½	58½	...
169⅜	170	5,600	Canadian Pacific	169	170⅞	169	169⅞	+1⅝
88	90½	100	Case (J. I.) pf. ext	90	90	90	90	+3½
52½	53	1,400	Central Leather Co	53½	53¼	52⅞	52⅞	— ⅛
61⅜	62¼	600	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅞	62⅞	61⅞	62	+ ⅝
61¾	62¼	50	Do., odd lot	61¼	61½	61¼	61½	...
13⅛	13½	100	Chi. Great Western	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
37	38	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	37	37	37	37	— ⅛
94⅝	95	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	94½	95	94½	95	+ ⅝
128	130	125	Chi. & Northwest	128	128	128	128	...
20¼	20⅝	11,950	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	21¾	21⅝	20¾	20¾	—⅛
53¼	53⅝	900	Chino Copper	53½	53¾	53	53¾	+ ⅜
48	49	1,450	Clev., C., C. & St.L	45	49	44¾	49	+3½
75	76	200	C., C., C. & St.L.pf	75	75	75	75	+3⅜
72¾	73	1,000	Cluett, Peabody Co	73	73¼	72½	73	+ ⅛
42	42¼	1,000	Col., Fuel & Iron	42¾	42¾	42	42	+ ⅛
27¼	28½	100	Col. & Southern	28	28	28	28	...
44	45	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	44	44	44	44	...
111	115	100	Continental Can. pf	112	112	112	112	+1½
19¼	19¼	400	Corn Products Ref	19¼	19	19	19¼	...
78½	79½	16,600	Crucible Steel	79	80⅞	79	79⅝	— ⅛
235	240	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	239	239	239	239	— ¼
105	107	132	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	106	106	106	106	...
132	135	100	Detroit Edison Co	132½	132¾	132¼	132½	+1½
51	52	9,800	Distillers' Secur	51	52⅝	50⅜	51⅝	+1⅜
27¼	27¾	400	Dome Mines	27½	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ⅜
9	12⅞	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	12	12	12	12	— ⅝
36⅜	36¾	7,400	Erie	36	36⅝	36	36⅝	+ ⅛
52¼	52½	100	Erie 1st pf	52¼	52¾	52¼	52¾	+ ⅛
44⅞	45	100	Erie 2d pf	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
116	116½	500	General Motors pf	116	116¾	116¼	116¾	+1
76½	77	8,900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	76	77¾	75¾	76⅞	+1
88¾	89	200	Granby Consol	88	89	88	89	...
119⅝	119⅞	400	Great Northern pf	119½	119¾	119½	119¾	— ⅛
40½	41	500	G. N. certs.ore prop	40⅝	40⅞	40¾	40¾	+ ⅛
50¾	50⅝	500	Greene-Cananea	51	51	50½	50½	— ⅜
73	74⅛	100	Gulf States Steel	74	74	74	74	...
72½	74½	100	Gulf S. S. 1st pf	74½	74½	74½	74½	— ⅛
129	130½	200	Homestake Mining	129⅝	129⅝	129½	129½	— ⅛
44⅞	45	1,300	Inspiration Copper	45¼	45¼	44⅞	44⅞	...
74½	75	200	Interboro Con. pf	75	75	75	75	+1
15	15¼	400	Int. Agricultural	15	15	15	15	— ¼
48¼	50¼	300	Int. Agricultural pf	50⅜	50⅜	50½	50½	— ¼
25½	25⅝	28,080	Int. Mer. Marine	24⅞	26⅜	24⅝	25½	+1
91⅜	91⅝	83,800	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	88¼	92⅞	87⅞	91⅝	+4¼
49⅜	49⅝	10,000	Int. Nickel	48⅞	50⅛	48⅜	49½	+ ⅛
47	48	600	Int. Paper pf	46	47⅝	46	47⅝	+1½
2¼	3	100	Iowa Central	2¼	2½	2¼	2½	+2⅜
91½	92	2,900	Jewel Tea	90	92	90	92	+2⅜
109	111	1,000	Jewel Tea pf	109	110	109	110	+2
25¼	26	900	Kansas City South	26	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅝
80	86	50	Kayser (J.) & Co	82	82	82	82	...
72½	73¼	200	Kelly Spring Tire	73	73	72⅞	73	+ ⅜
56	56¾	2,700	Kennecott	56	56¼	55⅞	56¼	+ ⅜
49½	50	400	Lee Rubber & Tire	48½	49⅝	48½	49⅜	+ ⅛
78⅝	78¾	100	Lehigh Valley	78¾	78⅞	78⅝	78⅝	— ⅛
118	121	100	Liggett & Myers pf	120½	120⅝	120¾	120⅝	+1⅝
66	75	100	Loose-W. Bis.2d pf	62½	62½	62½	62½	...
106	109¼	1,500	Lorillard (P.) Co	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	+3⅜
82½	83	200	Mackay Cos	82	82½	82	82½	+2½
128	130	100	Manhattan Elev	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜	+1½
82⅜	82⅝	5,200	Maxwell Motors	82	82⅝	81½	82⅜	+ ⅛
85⅜	86½	400	Max. Motors 1st pf	87½	86	85½	86	+ ⅛
56½	57⅜	1,400	Max. Motors 2d pf	57¼	57½	57¼	57¼	+ ⅛
59	60	2,200	May Dept. Stores	57	61	57	60	+2½
103	105½	100	May Dept. St. pf	104	104	104	104	—1
106⅞	107	37,100	Mexican Petroleum	105¾	108½	105¼	107	+2
36⅜	36½	700	Miami Copper	36¼	36⅜	36¼	36½	...
118½	119½	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	...
			s 30 f					
3¾	4	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4	4	4	4	...
6⅛	6¼	3,300	Missouri Pacific	6¼	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	6¼	3,600	Mo. Pacific t r	6⅛	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
76	79	100	Montana Power	78	78	78	78	— ⅛
23	23½	200	Nat. En. & St. Co.	23½	23½	23	23	— ⅛
65½	66	200	Nat. Lead Co	65⅝	...	65⅝	66	+ ⅛
17⅜	17⅝	300	Nevada Con. Cop	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
133	134	600	N. Y. Air Brake	132	134⅜	132	134⅜	+1⅝
104½	105	1,300	N. Y. Central	105	105¼	104½	105	— ¼
37⅝	38½	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	37½	38½	37½	38½	+2
57	58	200	N.Y.,C.& St.L.2d pf	58	58	58	58	+5
57	58	20	Do., odd lot	56	56	56	56	...
58½	59½	100	N. Y. N. H. & H	59	59	59	59	+ ½
123⅜	124½	800	Norfolk & Western	123⅜	124½	123⅜	124	+ ½
112	112⅜	1,400	Northern Pacific	112	112⅞	112	112⅜	+ ⅜
9¾	10⅛	800	Ontario Mining	10	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
56	56¼	8,086	Penn. R. R	56	56½	56	56	...
101½	102	100	People's Gas Chi	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	...
40½	41¼	100	Philadelphia Co	40½	40½	40½	40½	— ½
80	81	100	P., C., C. & St. L	80	80	80	80	...
92	95	100	P., C., C. & St.L. pf	92	92	92	92	...
46	47	200	Pressed Steel Car	47	47	46½	46½	...
100	102	300	Pressed Steel Car. pf	100	100	100	100	—1
100	102	10	Do., odd lot	102	102	102	102	...
129¾	130	1,400	Public Service N. J	128½	129¾	128½	129¾	+1½
42	42½	4,800	Railway Steel Sp	41½	43¾	41½	42½	+1½
22¾	22⅞	1,000	Ray Con. Copper	22⅞	23	22⅞	23	+1⅛
88¼	88¾	7,800	Reading	88½	89	88¼	88½	+ ⅛
46¼	46¾	300	Rep. Iron & Steel	46½	47	46½	46⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	4	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
16¼	16½	300	Seaboard Air Line	15½	16	15½	16	— ¼
37	37½	600	Seab. Air Line pf	37	37¼	37	37	— ⅛
184	184⅝	900	Sears, Roeb. & Co	181	185	181	184	+3¾
32¼	33	100	Shattuck-Arizona	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ¼
55¼	56¾	300	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	56	56	55¼	55¾	+ ¼
97¼	97½	2,000	Southern Pacific	97⅜	98	97½	97½	— ¼
215	225	100	So. Porto Rico Sug	220	220	220	220	—5
215	225	20	Do., odd lot	220½	220¼	220¼	220½	...
117½	119	100	South P. R. Sug. pf	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	— ⅛
117½	119	60	Do. odd lot	118	118	118	118	...
21¾	21⅞	500	Southern Railway	21⅝	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	— ⅜
61¾	62	500	Southern Ry. pf	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	...
101½	103	300	Standard Milling	100	102½	100	102½	+2½
89½	92	310	Standard Milling pf	89⅞	90	89⅞	90	+1½
131⅝	132	4,200	Studebaker Co	132	132⅝	131	132	+ ¾
45	45⅜	400	Tennessee Copper	45¾	45¾	45¼	45½	+ ⅛
190	192¼	700	Texas Co	191	192½	191	191½	+1
...	...	200	Tex. Co. subs. rts.	187	187	187	187	...
60⅜	61½	100	Third Avenue	60½	60¼	60½	60½	...
97	97½	100	Twin City R. T	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	+ ⅛
99	100¼	1,400	Underwood Typew	97⅞	102½	97⅞	100½	+3
5	5⅜	500	Union B. & P. Co	4⅞	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜	+ ⅞
135	135⅜	8,845	Union Pacific	135½	135½	134¾	135½	+ ⅜
82¼	82¾	400	Union Pacific pf	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	...
59⅜	60	100	United Cigar Mfrs	59⅝	59⅝	59⅜	59⅝	— ⅛
110	112	100	Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf	111	111	111	111	+2⅞
92	92¼	300	United Cigar Stores	92	92½	92	92½	+1
160½	161	9,200	United Fruit Co	160⅝	162	159¾	160⅝	+ ⅞
10⅝	11	1,030	United Rys. Inv	10⅝	11	10¼	10¼	...
23	24½	800	United Rys. Inv. pf	23	24	23	23½	+1½
46	47	100	U. S. Express	47	47	47	47	—1
146¾	147½	5,400	U. S. Indus. Alco	146¾	148¾	145¾	147½	+ ⅝
1⅝	1⅝	100	U. S. Red. & Ref	1½	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
55¾	55¾	1,000	U. S. Rubber	55¾	55¾	54¾	54¾	— ⅛
107¾	108¾	300	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	108¾	108¾	108	108	...
76	76½	7,200	U. S. Sm., Ref. & M	77	77½	76	76	— ⅝
50	51½	100	U. S. S., R. & M. pf	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅛
83	83¼	23,800	U. S. Steel	83⅜	83⅝	83¼	83¼	+ ⅛
116¾	116⅞	900	U. S. Steel pf	116¾	116⅞	116⅝	116¾	+ ⅛
79⅞	80	3,200	Utah Copper	80	80½	79⅝	79⅞	— ⅛
41	42¼	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	42	42	42	42	...
14½	14⅝	700	Wabash	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
47¾	48	6,000	Wabash pf. A	48¼	48⅝	47⅝	48	— ¼
27⅜	28	2,000	Wabash pf. B	28¼	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	— ¼
61⅜	62	1,000	Western Union Tel	61½	62	61¼	62	+ ⅛
59⅝	60	5,400	Westingh. E. & M	59½	60⅜	59¼	59⅝	+ ⅛
247	248	3,295	Willys-Overland	242	247¼	242	247	+7
104½	105	200	Willys-Overland pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	...
37	38¼	600	Wisconsin Central	38	38	36	37	—1⅜
137¼	137¼	9,900	Woolw., (F.W.) Co	133	137½	133	137½	+5

ABSORBED BY MIDVALE.

Property of Diamond State Company at Wilmington Taken Over.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—The Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company has purchased the property of the Diamond State Steel Company at Wilmington, Del., including fifty acres of land, five furnaces, and numerous mills. Announcement of the purchase was made in this city after a meeting of the Directors of the two companies. The purchase price was not disclosed.

The property has been idle for two years. More than 500 men will be employed when repairs are made.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 11.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 63 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 29½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 87 francs 95 centimes.

STANDARD SCREW PROFITS.

War Orders Increase Year's Business Enormously.

The Standard Screw Company, which was one of the first to obtain war orders, reports net earnings for the year ended March 31 amounting to $2,163,738, compared with $277,836 the year before. This was the portion of earnings left after $2,000,000 had been charged to reserves for rehabilitation. The company has $2,500,000 common stock. After preferred stock dividends and interest had been paid the equivalent of 78 per cent. remained for the junior issue.

W. B. Pearson, President of the company, says in the annual report that large contracts remain to be filled which should turn in profits as satisfactory as those of the past year. The orders on the books are understood to approximate $5,000,000. The company has specialized in the manufacture of time fuses for shrapnel shells.

TOPICS OF WALL STREET.

Preparedness.

The approach of the Preparedness Parade, according to bond men, has had some influence on business in the way of curtailed activity. In certain directions there has not been much life to bond trading this week, and this is blamed in part to the absence of brokers and dealers from their desks for occasional half-hours. They have been reported to be traveling about the financial district, not searching for new clients but for the strictly utilitarian purpose of unlimbering leg muscles for Saturday's event. They realize that a march of the proportions planned will not be a light matter, except for those of their number who are accustomed to following a golf ball for several hours at a stretch.

***

Tips Appear Again.

The stock market yesterday made no reflection of it, but there was a new crop of tips being made ready for the harvest. During the period of tension preceding the last note to Germany tips fell into disuse. It appeared as though pool activities were held back resolutely even in quarters where pools have been thought to thrive before in periods of great uncertainty in market matters. A prominent

Based on Demand

BENEATH every rise and fall of quotations lies the actual worth of a security as represented by the market for the products which it has helped to create. The best steel securities are based upon products for which the demand is too active and too diversified to be disturbed by conditions in any one industry.

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$2,256,000 IN GOLD HERE FROM CANADA

J. P. Morgan & Co. Make Deposit at Sub-Treasury, Supposedly to Steady Exchange.

MARKET FAILS TO RESPOND

More of the Metal from Bank of England Reserve in Ottawa Expected by Wall Street.

The Sub-Treasury received $1,750,000 in United States coin from Ottawa yesterday and at the same time $506,000 in British sovereigns was lodged at the Assay Office, all for the account of J. P. Morgan & Co. The double shipment constituted the largest consignment for the banking firm that has been received since the great movement from Canada to this city came practically to an end last October.

The general impression in banking quarters after news of the shipments became public was that the Bank of England had again released gold from its special reserve at Ottawa for the purpose of stabilizing the sterling exchange market. Sterling rates have of late receded, demand bills selling below $4.76 to the pound, despite efforts of the British Treasury to keep the quotation "pegged" close to $4.76½. Last Autumn the Chancellor of the Exchequer informed Parliament that banking arrangements had been made to this end, and the plan was carried out through purchases by banks here of sterling drafts and cables when quotations showed a tendency toward breaking through this figure. At the same time, sterling exchange was offered on the market when rates began to rise above the fixed level.

No information about the transfer was obtained yesterday, but the impression was held in some quarters that more gold would come across the border in more or less regular shipments if sterling did not speedily approach the pegged quotation. The market yesterday did not respond to the receipt of the gold, remaining practically stationary at $4.75⅝ for demand bills. Offerings of exchange on London for several weeks have been increasing, as the result of expanding exports of grain and other foodstuffs, cotton, and dry goods, and offsetting factors in the way of importants have not kept pace. Also, the trend of security prices toward a lower level is believed to have checked the sale of American stocks and bonds on the part of Europe, thereby reducing the demand for exchange in process of making payment for securities sold for the London account.

When the movement of gold this way dwindled last October it was thought here that the Bank of England's reserve in Canada had become nearly exhausted. The gold fund at Ottawa was built up largely through shipments from New York, in the early months of 1915, when the British authorities decided to deposit in Canada gold received in the liquidation of American obligations. The return movement of the metal brought from Canada to the United States $218,900,000 gold during 1915. This heavy drain, it is understood, has since been nullified through imports into Canada of substantial amounts of gold from South Africa and Japan and from the mines of the Dominion.

In October $36,550,000 gold was received at New York from Canada, the bulk coming from Ottawa, and $21,758,000 came in September. In November imports across the border dropped to $1,213,000, but $6,000,000 was received from Australia, where another special reserve was maintained by the Bank of England. December shipments from Canada totaled $1,895,000, and last January the total of transfers amounted to no more than $655,000. The aggregate of gold imports into the United States from all sources in 1915 was $451,954,000, and exports amounted to $31,400,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 to 30.	Over 30 to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commercial. modified
Boston	3	3	3	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	3
Philadelphia	3½	3	3	3
Cleveland	3	3	3½	
Richmond	3	3½	3	
Atlanta	3	3½	3½	
Chicago	3	3	3	
St. Louis	3	3	3½	
Minneapolis	3	3	3½	
Kansas City	3	3½	3	
San Francisco	3½	3	3	3½

**½ to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.*

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2	1½	1¾	2

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2¾@3	5 months	3 @3¼
90 days	3	6 months	3 @3¼
4 months	3	@3¼	

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3¼
30 to 90 days	2½@3
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	4.75⅝	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	..
Cables	4.76½	4.76½	4.76½	..
Paris—				
Demand	5.04⅛	5.04⅛	5.04⅜	— .00⅛
Cables	5.03⅜	5.03⅜	5.03⅜	— .00⅛
Berlin—				
Demand	77.62½	77.12½	77.50	+ .50
Cables	77.75	77.25	77.62½	+ .56¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchange so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

	Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
Argentina	44.88¢	44.75⅛		44.75⅝
Belgium	19.30			5.82½
Brazil	32.44		77.50	77.62½
Bombay	32.44		20.20	20.31
Calcutta	32.44		33.60	33.65
China—				
Hongkong	54.50		54.50	54.62½
Shanghai	77.00		77.00	77.12½
India				
Bombay	32.44		33.00	.....
Calcutta	32.44		33.00	.....
Japan—				
Kobe	49.84		50.37½	50.50
Yokohama	49.84		50.37½	50.50
Philippine Islands—				
Manila	50.00		50.25	50.37½
South American—				
Buenos Aires	42.44		42.20	42.26
Rio	32.40		23.37½	23.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71½	$4.69½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $449,810,430; balance, $26,224,287; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $782,860.

Domestic Exchanges.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, $3.4375 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 36⅝d, up 1-16d; in New York, 76½c, up ¼c. Mexican dollars, 58⅝@61⅝c.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

While many stocks yielded from their best prices in the closing dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, net gains for the day were the rule, with the tone generally firm. Removal of the tension between the United States and Germany, unconfirmed reports that the Mexican situation had improved, and denial by Secretary of State Lansing that he had taken up with the British Ambassador the question of peace abroad were among the factors which exerted a favorable influence upon trading sentiment.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
90	Allis-Chalmers	27	27½	27	27½
570	Am. Beet Sug.	73⅝	73½	72⅜	72⅝
60	Amer. Can...	55⅜	55⅝	55¾	55¾
70	Am. Ice Sec...	29	29	29	29
630	Am. Locomot..	68⅜	70⅜	68⅛	69⅛
810	Am. Smelting..	97½	98⅝	96⅝	97⅛
110	Amer. Sugar..	114½	114½	113⅝	113⅝
70	Amer. Zinc...	90⅜	92⅛	90⅜	92⅛
1,410	Anac. Copper..	84¼	84⅜	83⅝	84⅛
2,140	Baldwin Loc.	85½	87⅝	84⅞	86⅛
60	Butte & Sup...	91	91¾	91	91⅝
90	Calif. Petrol...	22⅞	23⅜	22⅞	23⅛
220	Can. Pacific..	168⅜	171¼	168⅝	170⅛
30	Cent. Leather.	53⅜	53¾	53¾	53¾
90	C., M. & St. P.	94⅝	95¼	94⅝	94⅞
1,410	C., R. I. & P..	21⅝	21⅞	20⅝	20⅞
10	Chino Copper..	53¼	53¼	53¼	53⅛
80	Col. Fuel & I.	42⅝	42⅝	42¼	42¼
80	Corn Prod....	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
5,190	Crucible Steel.	79¼	81	79	79⅝
640	Dist. Securities	51	52⅝	51	51⅞
680	Erie	36⅛	36½	36⅛	36¼
280	Goodrich Co...	76	77⅛	76	76⅞
20	Gt. Nor. Ore..	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
820	Int. Mer. Mar.	25	26⅜	25	25⅞
10,870	Int. M. M. pf.	88¼	93	87⅜	91⅜
120	Int. Nickel....	49¼	50¼	49¼	50¼
40	Kenn. Copper..	66¼	66	66	66
240	Maxwell Mot..	82	82⅝	81⅞	82⅜
10	Max. M. 1st pf.	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
4,990	Mex. Pet.....	105⅛	108⅜	105⅛	106⅝
20	Miami Cop....	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
80	N. Y. Central.	104⅞	105⅛	104⅞	105⅛
60	Ontario Min...	9⅝	10¼	9⅝	10¼
60	Ry. St. Spr...	43¼	43¼	43	43
60	Ray Copper...	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝
1,410	Reading	88⅝	89	88⅛	88⅝
40	South. Pac....	97¾	97¾	97⅝	97⅝
50	Studebaker ...	132	132¼	132	132⅝
70	Tenn. Copper.	46	46	45⅞	45⅞
270	Union Pac....	135⅝	135⅞	134⅞	135¼
70	United Fruit..	160⅞	161⅜	160⅝	161¼
50	Un. Rys. Inv..	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
820	U. S. In. Alc.	145⅞	146⅛	145⅞	146⅛
680	U. S. Rubber..	55¼	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝
8,130	U. S. Steel...	83⅝	83⅝	83¼	83⅜
210	Utah Copper..	79⅝	80¼	79⅝	80¼
420	Westing. El...	59¾	60½	59⅝	60⅛
38,840					

MINING STOCKS.

1,500	Atlanta	.12⅜	.13	.12⅜	.13
1,000	Diam. Field...	.06	.06	.06	.06
300	Goldf. Flor...	.50	.50	.50	.50
800	Goldf. Cons...	1.02⅛	1.02⅜	1.00	1.00
1,000	Gypsy Queen.	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
2,000	Lone Star....	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½
400	Jumbo Ext...	.88	.88	.88	.88
700	Midway	.29	.30	.29	.30
400	Portland	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
1,000	Rescue Eula..	.47	.47	.47	.47
400	Serra Nev....	.29	.29	.29	.29
200	Ton. Belmont.	4.62½	4.62½	4.62½	4.62½
400	Ton. Ext....	6.90	7.00	6.90	7.00
500	Union Cons...	.57	.57	.57	.57
600	West End....	1.02½	1.05	1.02½	1.05
11,200					

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Controller J. F. Cochrane of the City of Buffalo has awarded to Salomon Brothers & Hutzler $261,880 4 per cent. deficiency bonds, due July 1, 1917, on about a 3¾ per cent. basis.

Stacy & Braun are offering an issue of $715,000 Pinellas County, Florida, 5 per cent. road and bridge bonds at a price to yield 4.80 per cent.

The Curb firm of S. L. Waltzfelder & Co. has issued a circular describing the Riker & Hegeman-United Drug Company combination.

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Before going on your vacation instruct your newsdealer to send you The New York Times, or telephone Bryant 1000. Daily and Sunday, 75c. per month. Daily only, 50c. per month.—Advt.

$60,000,000 MERGER OF MOTOR CONCERNS

Five Manufacturers of Accessories Unite for Economy of Operation.

W. C. DURANT HEADS IT

Syndicate of Banking Houses Forming to Underwrite the Issue of Stock.

A $60,000,000 company, to be known as the United Motors Corporation, has been formed to merge the Perlman Rim Corporation of Jackson, Mich.; the New Departure Company of Bristol, Mass.; the Hyatt Company of Harrison, N. J.; the Delco Company of Toledo, and the Remy Company of Indianapolis. The sponsors of the organization, who are understood to be headed by W. C. Durant, President of the Chevrolet Motor Company, originally contemplated the inclusion of a tire making concern, but this plan was dropped.

An offering of a substantial amount of the stock is expected in a few days. A syndicate of banking houses, headed by Dominick & Dominick and J. S. Bache & Co., is being formed to underwrite the issue. L. G. Kaufman, President of the Chatham & Phenix National Bank, and a Director of the General Motors Company, is mentioned as a prominent factor in the new company.

The companies mentioned are not competitive. The New Departure Company makes ball bearings; the Hyatt Company, roller bearings; the Delco Company, starters; the Remy Company, magnetos; the Perlman Rim Company, demountable rims.

The latter company was recently formed when L. H. Perlman, who won the suits brought to protect the patent, failed to reach an agreement with the companies which had been manufacturing the rims. Mr. Durant, who is a heavy stockholder in the General Motors Company, took part in the formation of the Perlman Rim Company.

The factories are situated in widely separated parts of the country, ranging from the New England States to the Middle West. All of the companies have been in business for some time, except the Perlman Company, which, however, also represents a product that is well known. A man well posted in the automobile trade said yesterday that so far as he could see the chief advantage in the combination would be centralization and economy in the selling force.

In response to an inquiry at the general offices of the Chevrolet Company the answer was made:

"Mr. Durant has nothing to say in regard to that report—nothing at this time."

Ready to Redeem Vienna Notes.

In connection with the approaching maturity of an issue of 60,000,000 marks of 4½ per cent. Treasury notes of the City of Vienna, issued in 1913, Zimmermann & Forshay announced yesterday that they are prepared to redeem the notes for cash on May 15 at the rate of exchange for the day, or to exchange new 5 per cent. Treasury notes of the City of Vienna, also in German currency, to run for five years.

An Income 30% Greater

than can ordinarily be obtained from good mortgage bonds may be had by the judicious selection of preferred stocks.
We will send on request information regarding a preferred stock which is sound, yields a large income and enjoys a good market. Ask for our Circular No. 91.

A. D. Converse & Co.
49 Wall Street, New York
Commercial Trust Bldg., Phila.

We recommend and offer
$135,000
Hudson County, N. J.
Boulevard 4½% Bonds
Due 1941
Price to yield 4.10%
Descriptive Circular on request
Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Equitable Building, New York

Prospects of the
B. F. Goodrich Co.
and a comprehensive analysis of its earning power contained in our Circular C-14, which will be mailed on request.
A. A. Housman & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / New York Cotton Exchange / New York Coffee Exchange
20 Broad Street New York
BRANCHES:
8 East 43d St.—Robert C. Watson, Mgr.
25 West 33d Street
Amsterdam Berlin

BUY—SELL
SINCLAIR OIL & REFINING CO. STOCK
ODD LOTS AT THE MARKET
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Municipal Bonds
Cuyahoga County, Ohio, 4½s
Jersey City, N. J., 4½s
Kansas City, Kans., 5s
New York City 4½s
Paterson, N. J., 4½s
Yielding from 4% to 4.10%
Price and Particulars on Application
J. S. Bache & Co.
42 Broadway New York

WE WISH TO BUY
Atlantic Ft. & SS.
Atlantic Fruit
Atlantic Holding
LEONARD SNIDER & CO.
RECTOR 496 62 BROADWAY

Steamship Bonds
MOORE & Co
25 Broad St., N.Y. 2850 Broad

MEGARGEL & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange / Chicago Stock Exchange
Investment Securities
35 Pine Street, New York
BOSTON CHICAGO

Gartenlaub & Co.
High Grade Bonds
5 Nassau Street
New York

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B. H. & F. W. PELZER
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Phone Broad 6037. 12 Broadway, N. Y.

WE HAVE ORDERS IN
Schenectady & Duanesburg 1st 6s, 1924
Rutland, Toluca & Northern 1st 4s, 1930
Pere Marquette Rfdg. 4s, 1955
Woodlawn Cemetery Stock
Pacific Fire Insurance Co. Stock
Owego Gas Light Co. Stock
FINCH & TARBELL
Members New York Stock Exchange.
EQUITABLE BUILDING
TELEPHONES RECTOR 5630—4.

$2,000,000
City of Richmond, Virginia
Municipal 4% Bonds
Dated January 1, 1916 Due January 1, 1950
Interest payable January 1 and July 1 in New York or Richmond. Coupon bonds with privilege of registration.

The financial condition of Richmond compares favorably with any city in the country. The assessed valuation for taxation in 1916, as officially reported, is $201,327,908. The total bonded debt, including this issue, is $17,048,095, and after deducting the water debt and sinking fund the net debt is $11,676,208.

Sinking funds are levied annually in an amount sufficient to retire all bonds at maturity. The accumulated fund amounts to over 23% of the bonded debt now outstanding.

Richmond has never defaulted in the payment of either principal or interest of any of its debt, having maintained throughout the civil war an untarnished credit record.

The city had a population, 1910 census, of 127,628 and has a present estimated population of 156,687.

These bonds are eligible as security for Postal Savings Deposits at 90% of their market value.

Price 96.42 and interest netting 4.20%
Complete particulars on request
Estabrook & Co New York
Harris, Forbes & Co New York

Grasselli Chemical
(Established in 1839)

EARNINGS: For 1915 were $4,859,000, equivalent to 41% on the common stock. Current earnings estimated at the rate of $75 per share. Surplus and undivided profits January 1, 1916, were $7,213,300.

BUSINESS: The Grasselli Chemical Co. is one of the world's largest producers of chemicals and zinc. These products have been greatly affected by the European war.

ZINC: The company's zinc smelters have a capacity of between 110,000,000 and 120,000,000 pounds of zinc per annum, approximately 10% of the total output of the United States.

CHEMICALS: Sulphuric acid, the foundation of the company's enormous chemical industry, is procured chiefly as a by-product in the roasting of the company's ores. Therefore all the profits from raw material to finished products are retained by the company. In this respect, Grasselli differs from the chemical manufacturers who must buy their acid and chemical bases.

At present market price, cash dividends net almost 8%, the earnings being over three times the present rate. Attractive possibilities are fully explained in our

Special Circular

Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Specialists
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Finance and Trading Corporation
Formerly G.M.P. Murphy & Co., Inc.
43 Exchange Place *Phone Hanover 5635*

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EDWIN A. POTTER, Jr. - - - - - - - - President
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HARRY E. WARD - - - Vice-President, Irving National Bank

Conducts Examinations and Makes Reports on the Financial, Engineering or Administrative Features of any Business

Our Financial Graphic for May
Presents an argument for
Preparedness as Insurance
An analysis of our National Wealth.
Copies on request.
Coggeshall & Hicks,
Investment Bankers,
128 Broadway, New York

The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company
(Missouri, Kansas & Texas System)

At a hearing in the United States District Court, at which the Committee was represented, the Receiver of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company was directed to pay the interest and sinking fund installment due November 1, 1915, on the above bonds, but the coupons due May 1, 1916, are unpaid.

The Committee, notwithstanding said payment of November interest, deems it of the utmost importance that bonds be deposited promptly with the Depositary, the METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, No. 49 Wall Street, New York City. It feels not only that this course will best secure payment of interest and sinking fund installments during the receivership, but that it is essential in order to secure proper recognition of the bonds upon any reorganization of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas system.

The Committee already represents a large number of the bonds.

ROBERT STRUTHERS, JR., Chairman
Wood, Struthers & Co., New York.
EMERSON W. JUDD, Secretary, 37 Wall Street, New York.
MASTEN & NICHOLS, Counsel, 49 Wall Street, New York.
JOSEPH E. FLETCHER, President Coronet Worsted Co., Providence, R. I.
WM. IVES WASHBURN, Director The Home Insurance Company.
Committee.

Norfolk & So. 1st 5s, 1941
Mo. Pac. Cons. 6s, 1920 Ctfs.
Great North. of Canada 4s, 1934
Atchison 4s, Scrip
Wolff & Stanley
Tel. 6557 Broad. 27 William St., N. Y.

Scovill Mfg. Co.
Autosales Gum & Choc. Co. 6%
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
Central Foundry Co. Stk. & Bds.
Salisbury and van der Kieft
54 Pine Street · New York · Phone John 1449

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Adventure	3½	3½	3½	3½
20	Ahmeek	99	100	99	100
25	Alaska Gold...	20½	20½	20½	20½
180	Algomah	95c	95c	95c	95c
150	Allouez	67	68	67	68
3,615	Am. Zinc	91	92½	90	91¾
50	Am. Zinc. pf..	73½	73½	73½	73½
1,200	Arizona Comb.	9	9	9	9
2,300	Butte & Bal...	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
615	Butte & Sup...	91½	92⅜	90½	91⅜
774	Cal. & Ariz...	73½	74	73¼	73¾
235	Copper Range..	63	65⅜	63	65¼
32	East Butte	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
25	Granby	89	89	89	89
25	Hancock	14½	14½	14½	14½
175	Indiana	4	4	4	4
860	Island Creek...	49¾	49¾	49	49½
260	Isle Royale ...	28	28¼	28	28¼
290	Keweenaw	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
200	Mason Valley..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
10	Mass Con.	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12⅜
125	Mayflower	3¼	3¼	3	3
60	Mohawk	97	97	97	97
80	Nevada Con...	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
15	New Arcadian..	7	7	7	7
110	New Idria	14	14	14	14
185	Nipissing	8	8¼	8	8
195	North Butte...	25⅜	25⅝	25⅛	25½
25	North Lake	1	1	1	1
25	Ojibway	2	2	2	2
265	Old Dominion..	70	70½	70	70½
5	Osceola	94	94	94	94
55	Quincy	94½	95	94½	95
5,416	Santa Fe	2⅝	2¾	2½	2⅝
100	Shannon	9	9	9	9
6	South Lake	7½	7½	7½	7½
45	South L. rights	25	25	25	25
100	South Utah....	80c	80c	80c	80c
95	St. Mary's L..	74	74	74	74
855	Superior & Bos	5	5	4¾	4¾
15	Tamarack	53½	54	53½	54
15	Trinity	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
1,300	Tuolumne	88c	88c	88c	88c
5,843	U. S. Smelt....	70¾	71⅝	70¼	70¾
244	U. S. Sm. pf...	61⅜	62⅜	61¼	61½
475	Utah Apex	5	5	5	5
192	Utah Con.	14	14	13⅝	13¾
85	Utah Copper...	80	80	79⅝	79⅝
470	Utah Metal	9	9	8	8
150	Victoria	3½	3½	3½	3½
50	Winona	4⅝	5	4⅝	5

RAILROADS.

5	Boston & Alb..	183	183	183	183
16	Boston Elev...	74½	74½	74½	74½
20	Boston & Me..	45	45	45	45
1	C. & M., Cl. 1.	100	100	100	100
1	Conn. River...	150	150	150	150
60	New Haven...	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
10	West End.....	89	89	89	89
2	West End pf...	76	76	76	76

MISCELLANEOUS.

72	Am. A. C. pf..	99½	99½	99½	99½
5	Amoskeag	70	70	70	70
250	Am. Sugar....	113½	115	113½	115
181	Am. Sugar pf..	117	118	117	118
390	Am. T. & T...	128½	128¾	128	128
818	Am. Wool. pf.	98½	98½	98	98
11,953	A., G. & W. I.	42⅞	46¼	42⅞	46½
8,080	A.,G.&W.I. pf.	53⅞	54⅜	53¾	54⅜
50	Cuban Cement.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
60	East Boston La.	10	10	10	10
2	Edison	240	240	240	240
100	G. R. & E. pf.	87	87	87	87
15	Mass. Gas.....	82	82	82	82
25	Mass Gas pf..	82¼	82	82	83
10	McElwain pf..	98½	98½	98½	98½
1	Mergenthaler..	158	158	158	158
50	N. E. Cot. Y..	25	25	25	25
15	Nipe Bay	154	154	154	154
12	Pullman	161	161	161	161
24	Swift	132	132	131½	132
776	Torrington	52	52½	52	52
967	United Fruit..	161	162½	160	161
1,135	United Shoe...	61¼	61¾	61¼	61¼
54	United Shoe pf.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
630	U. S. Steel....	83	83¾	83	83⅜
1	U. S. Steel pf.	117	117	117	117
32	Ventura Oil...	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝

BONDS.

$1,000	A. T. & T. 4s.	92	92	92	92
15,200	A.,G.&W.I. 5s.	82½	83¼	82½	83¼
1,000	Cent. Vt. 4s...	83	83	83	83
1,000	Miss. R. P. 5s.	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼
1,000	N.E.T. 5s.	102.02½	102½	102½	102½
4,000	Trend Creek 6s.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
1,000	Swift 5s.....	100	100	100	100
4,500	West. Tel. 5s.	100⅝	100⅝	100¼	100⅜

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado ..	.13	.13¼	Homa Oil..	.82	.85
Am. Oil	.33	.35	Houghton .	2¼	2⅜
B. St. Gas.	.14	.16	Humboldt .	1⅜	1¾
Begole	.80	1.00	Iron Cap...	6	6
Bingham .	14¾	14¾	Iron C. pf.	7	7¼
Bohemia ..	2⅜	2¾	Iron Blossa.	2⅜	2⅝
Bost. Ariz.	1⅜	1⅜	Majestic ...	.75	.77
Bost. Cor..	.85	.88	Mex. Mets.	.38	.41
Boston Ely	.58	.62	N. La & Z..	3	6½
Bost. & M.	1¼	1⅝	Nov. Doug.	.90	1¾
Butte & La.	.80	.82	N. Cornelia	14½	14

Bank Stocks

For Sale

50 Bankers Trust
10 Broadway Trust
10 Corn Exchange
50 Coal & Iron National
100 Equitable Trust
25 Guaranty Trust
20 Importers & Traders Nat'l
20 Lawyers Title & Trust
50 Market & Fulton Nat'l
50 National Bank of Cuba
20 National City
50 National Bank of Commerce
100 Public Bank
25 Title Guarantee & Trust

Gilbert Eliott & Co.
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J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 Aluminum Co. of America
500 Cumberland Corporation Pfd.
100 Eastern Steel Com. & 1st Pfd.
20 German American Insurance
20 German Alliance Insurance
100 Ingersoll Rand Com.
50 Jas. Butler Pfd.
50 New Jersey Zinc
50 National Surety
50 Prairie Oil & Gas
50 Prairie Pipe Line
50 Remington Typewriter 2d Pfd.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Aluminum Co. of America
50 American Meter
100 Eastern Steel 1st Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Freeport Texas Co.
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
50 New York Dock Pfd.
25 National Park Bank
50 North River Insurance
25 Phelps Dodge & Co.
100 Autotgraphic Corporation
50 U. S. Fire Insurance

J.K.Rice, Jr.& Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

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2 Wall St. Tel. Rector 4848

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120 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9710

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Central States Elec. Corp.
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Colum. Gas & Elec. Deb. 5s
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Berdell Brothers
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Private Phones to Philadelphia and Boston.

Cerro de Pasco Copper 6s
Columbia Gas & Elec. Deb. 5s
Anglo-French Small Bonds
Union Trust Co. Stock
Utah Securities Corp'n 6s
Del., Lack. & Western Coal
BEVERLEY BOGERT & CO.
Telephone 8317 Broad. 25 BROAD ST.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Move Within a Narrow Range in an Active Market—Bonds Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 502,877 shares of stocks and $462,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrial, 72,232; oil, 98,420, and mining, 332,225. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,900	‡Aetna Exp...	18½	18½	18⅜	18½
200	Ajax Rub. Inc.	67½	67½	67½	67½
160	Am. Int. Corp.	21½	21½	20½	20½
6,950	Atl., Gulf & W. I. S. S..	43	46¾	42¾	46¾
2,000	Atl., Gulf & W. I. S. S pf.	53¾	54¾	53¾	54¾
1,000	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., Ordinary	16	16½	16	16½
1,200	Brit.-Am. Tob. Ord. Bearer.	16¾	17	16¾	16¾
1,050	‡Butler Chem..	6	6	5¾	5¾
200	Can.Nat.G. Cp.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,125	‡Car L.&Pow.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
4,000	Chev. Motor...	211	213	210	213
170	Cons. Ord.....	25¾	26	25¾	26
1,600	Corp. ofR.& H.	5	5¼	5	5¼
7,000	‡Cuba C. Sug.	61	62	60¼	61¼
600	‡C. C. Sug. pf	94	94½	94	94½
25	Curt. A'plane, v. t.	50	50	50	50
810	Driggs-S'bury.	138	138	135	137
800	‡Elec. Gun..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Emer. Phon...	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
3,000	‡Gaston., W.ms & Wigmore.	64¾	65¼	64¾	65¾
10	Gen. Ry. Sig..	96½	96½	96½	96½
500	Grant Mot.Car	9¾	9¾	9⅞	9⅞
600	Hartman Corp.	75¼	75¾	75	75¼
400	Haskell & B'ker Car Co.	36	37	36	36
1	Holly Sugar..	45	45	45	45
200	Holly Sugar pf	96½	96½	96½	96½
70	‡Hopkins & Allen Arms..	35	35	33	33
100	Kath.Brnz.,pf.	22	22	22	22
400	Kenetick Zinc.	14¼	14¼	14	14⅛
2,000	Lynn Phono...	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
1,500	Manhtn Trans.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,200	‡Maxim Mun..	9	9	8¾	9
1,500	Marconi of Am.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
4,600	‡Midvale Steel	59	59¾	58¾	59¾
10,000	‡Perlman Rim.	186	139	184	186
100	Spgfld. Body..	58	58	58	58
800	‡St. Jos. Lead	16½	16½	16	16½
205	‡St. L. & S. F.	15	16	15	16
2,100	Sub. Bt.v.t.cfs	36¼	37	36¼	36¾
500	‡Tob. Prdcts.	41	41¼	41	41¼
200	Univ. Motors.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	U. S. L. & H.	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
50	Do., pf.....	4	4	4	4
200	Thomas Aeroplane, w. i.	22¼	22¾	22½	22¾
6,000	Utd. Prt. Shrg.	1	1	1	1
3,000	White Motors.	49	49	48	48½
500	World Flim. v. t. ctfs....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,400	‡Zinc Concen..	5	5	5	5

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
250	Ohio Oil	241	238	238	− 1
55	Std. Oil of Cal.	251	248	250	+ 1
15	Std. Oil of N.J.	520	515	518	+ 3
15	Std. Oil of N.Y.	208	207	208	−

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Am. Oil & Gas	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
5,600	‡Barnett O.&G.	3½	4	3½	4
1,400	‡‡Cal. Oil, (a prospect)	17	17	17	17
400	‡‡Cal. Oil pf., (a prospect)	77	77	77	77
250	‡Cosden & Co.	22¾	*23	22¾	22¾
350	‡Cosden Oil & Gas pf	4⅝	*4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
1,375	Empire Petrol.	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
2,725	‡Federal Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,700	‡Int. Petroleum	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
500	‡Lincoln O.&G.	38	38	38	38
6,300	Metropol. Petr.	22¾	23	22¾	22¾
9,000	‡‡Midwest Oil	46	48	46	47
1,000	‡Mt. States O.	35	35	35	35
1,850	‡Muskog. Ref.	2⅞	2½	2⅞	2⅞
5,000	‡Oklahoma Oil..	12	12	12	12
100	‡Okla. Oil pf..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,500	Okla. P. & R..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	‡Pan-Am. Pet.	49	49	49	49¼
100	‡Ski.-Osage..	12	12	12	12
7,700	‡Sinclair Oil..	47⅛	48⅞	47⅛	48⅜
44,605	‡‡Un. W. Oil..	92c	1¼	92c	1⅛
200	U. S. Con Oil.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,200	‡Victoria Oil..	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
500	Way. O. & G.	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	6

MINING STOCKS.

7,000	‡‡Adanac Silv.	64	66	64	66
13,200	‡Alaska-B.C.M.	82	88	82	86
1,000	‡Alaska Gold..	13¾	13	13	13¼
1,000	‡Alta Cons....	45	45	45	45
7,000	Bingham Min..	14¼	15½	13¾	14⅜
2,000	‡Booth	19	*20	19	19
15,000	‡Bos. & Mon....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,700	Brad. M. Ltd..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	Buffalo Mines..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
700	Butte C. & Z.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
600	‡Calaveras Cop	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
2,500	Caledonia	88	89	87	88
4,700	‡Canada Cop..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,500	‡Cashbo.	8	8	7½	7½
1,800	Con. Ariz. Sm..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
6,900	‡Con. Cop. M..	2¾	2¾	2¼	2⅝
500	Con. Nev.-Utah	..	..	..	..
2,000	‡Dome Ext....	35	36	35	36
400	‡Dome Lake....	27	27	27	27
800	‡Dupont Cop..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
200	‡Eagle & B. B.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4,100	‡‡Emma Cop..	46	46	46	46
1,000	‡Florida Can..	5⅝	5	5¼	5⅛
2,600	‡Fortuna M. C.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
12,500	‡Goldf. Cons..	99c.	1¼	98c.	1
4,700	‡Gold. Merger	12½	13	12	13
500	‡Granby M. Sm.	56	56	56	56
3,000	Hecla Min....	4⅞	5	4⅞	4⅞
500	Inter. & Interc. M. & R.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10,000	‡‡Internat. M.	15	15	15	15
1,800	‡Iron Blossom..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
6,000	‡Jerome Verde.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	‡Jim Butler..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,700	‡Jumbo Exten..	8¾	9	8¾	9
2,700	‡‡Kewanas	14	15	14	15
58,600	‡‡La Jera Gold	65	80	65	75
600	La Rose Con....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5,0 0	Lone Star Cop.	6½	6½	6½	6½
12,000	‡LouisianaCon.	15	16	13	14
400	Magma Copper.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
200	Majestic Cop..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,000	‡Marsh Min....	20½	21	20	21
1,500	‡McK.-Dar....	67	67	66	67
700	‡Moj. Tungst..	6	6⅛	6	6⅛
1,000	Monitor Silver.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,200	Mont. Cons....	¾	¾	¾	¾
13,000	‡‡Mother Lode	32½	32½	32	32½
500	N. Butte Dev.	¼	¼	¼	¼
100	‡North Star...	21	21	21	21
1,500	Nip. Mines....	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
2,600	Oatman B. J..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	‡Oatm. South.	42	44	41	42
500	‡Ray H. Min..	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
17,000	‡Rex Con....	23	23	23	23
8,000	‡Roch. Mines..	59	70	59	65
100	‡Round Mt....	75	75	75	75
8,500	‡San Toy....	16	18½	15½	16
2,800	‡Sedalia Min.	2¾	2¾	2¾	3⅛
2,200	‡Scr. Gr. G. M.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,000	‡Seven T. C....	30	33	30	33
300	Stand. Sil.-Ld.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500	Stewart	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
10,200	‡‡Success Min.	78	80	78	79
9,000	‡‡Temiskaming	72	76	72	73
700	‡Tonopah Bel..	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4⅞
1,000	Tonopah Ext..	7	7	6¾	7
500	‡Tono. Mizpah	32	32	32	32
2,100	Tri-Bullion	¾	¾	¾	¾
300	United Eastern	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
2,000	‡‡U. S. Con....	11	12	11	11
6,000	‡Un. Verde Ex.	25¾	26¼	25¾	25⅞
1,250	Unity G. M....	2⅛	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
1,000	‡West.Cop.(spr.)	20	20	20	20
4,000	‡‡West Dome..	28	28	28	28
15,500	‡W. End Cons.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
650	‡W. Oaks M..	13¾	14	13¼	13½
800	‡Yuscaran M..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

BONDS.

$317,000	‡C. & O. 4½s	93⅝	94½	93⅛	94½
5,000	‡C.U.S. 4½s	100	100	100	100
20,000	Int. M. Mar. cv. 6s, w. i.	99	99	98½	98½
50,000	‡M. S. cv. 6s	96¾	96¾	96¼	96½
25,000	‡Sinel. O. 6s	99½	99½	99½	99½
15,000	‡St. L. & S. A. 4s.	69½	69½	69	69½
80,000	‡St. L. & S. Fr. adj. 6s.	69½	71	69½	71

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

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Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Drug Syn..	18¾		18¼	18¾
Marlin Arms pf....	72	78	72	78
Peerless Truck & Mot.	23	25	23	25
Poole Engine	98	105	100	110
United Drug 1st pf..	73	75	72	74
United Drug 1st pf..	54	56	..	..
United Drug 2d pf...	92	94	..	..
Wabash-P. Ter., w. i.	18¾	18¾	18¼	18⅝
Wabash-P. Ter. pf....	48	49	49½	50

OIL STOCKS.

Cosden Oil & Gas...	8⅞	9¼	8⅞	9¼
Houston Oil	18	20	18½	20
Midwest Refining	67	68	67	68
Pierce Oil	13¼	14	13¼	14
Savoy Oil	10½	12	10½	12

MINING STOCKS.

Comstock Tunnel	8	9	8	9
Mines of America....	3	3½	3	3½
Oatman Gold Key....	24	25	24	25
Oatman Nellie	29	30	29	30

BOND.

Pierce Oil	82	85	83	85

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	76	80	76	80
American Brass	270	285	270	285
Atlas Powder	200	205	198	205
Atlas Powder pf.....	99	101	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox....	113	116	113	116
Bliss (E. W.).....	395	410	395	410
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	85	75	85
Can. Fdy. & Forg....	170	190	170	190
Canadian Explosives..	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf....	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	770	785	770	785
Du Pont Powder, nw.	330	340	330	340
Du Pont Powder pf..	104	107	104	107
Hercules Powder....	380	390	380	390
Hercules Powder pf..	115	119	115	119
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	155	165	155	165
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	100	105	100	105
Scoyill Mfg. Co.....	540	555	545	560
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1875	1975	1875	1975

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar.....	125	130	122	125
American Cigar pf...	99	100⅛	99¼	100⅛
Conley Foil	323	350	325	350
J. S. Young	150	155	150	155
Johnson Tin F. & M.	130	145	130	150
MacAndrews & F....	165	170	160	165
MacAndrews & F. pf.	90	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob..	218	222	215	223
R. J. Reynolds Tob..	460	470	460	470

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Kentucky Con....	.01
Con.	.01	Mexican	.20
Andes	.08	Ophir	.23
Best & Belcher....	.02	Overman	.06
Bullion	.01	Potosi	.02
Caledonia	.35	Savage	.04
Challar	.03	Sierra Nevada....	.29
Con. Cal. & Va...	.11	Union Con.....	.01
Con. Imperial....	.01	Utah Con.....	.01
Hale & Norcross..	.03	Jacket Con.....	.11
Justice	.03		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.60	D'field Daisy....	.04
Halifax	.85	Florence	.48
Jim Butler.....	1.00	G'field Cons....	.99
MacNamara	.13	G'field Merger...	.12
Midway	.27	Jumbo Ext.....	.88
Mizpah Ext.....	.28	Kewanas	.14
Montana	.30	Lone Star.....	.06
North Star.....	.20	Red Lion	.27
Rescue	.47	Silver Pick.....	.09
Tonopah Ext.....	7.00	Spearhead	.07
Tonopah Nevada..	6.00	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End.....	1.05	Big Jim.....	1.30
		Man Big Four...	.08
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills....	.22
Atlanta	.12	Nevada Packard..	.44
Booth	.19	Rochester Mines..	.65
C. O. D.....	.03	Round Mountain..	.74
Comb. Fraction...	.08	White Caps.....	.25
D'dfield B. B....	.06		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	10½	10¾
Elkton	25	25½
El Paso....	76	85
Findlay	4½	4¾
Gold Sov...	2½	4½
Isabella....	19½	19¾
Jackpot	6	6¼
Golden Cy.	220	225
Granite	63½	67
Portland ..	168	175
McKinney..	42	46
Vindicator.	244½	247

PROPOSALS FOR COMMISSARY FOODstuffs, etc., Office of Purchasing Commissary, 24 State Street, New York, May 9, 1916. Sealed proposals are invited for furnishing commissary foodstuffs, etc., to the Panama Rail Road Company in accordance with terms and conditions contained in Circular No. P-304. Circulars and full information may be obtained at the following-named places, at which points bids will be received and opened in public on date and at time stated: The Purchasing Department, Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York; Office of Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., Whitney-Central Building, New Orleans, La.; Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A., Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal., and Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A., 115-123 East Ontario Street, Chicago, Ill. Bids will be received at New York until 2:00 P. M.; at Chicago and New Orleans until 1:00 P. M.; and at San Francisco until 11:00 A. M., May 29, 1916; R. E. Rutherford, Commissary Purchasing Agent, Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived at the office of the Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock P. M., June 9, 1916, and then opened, for construction and complete equipment of a twin screw steel steamer. Length 171 feet, load line 156 feet, breadth 32 feet, depth 17 feet. Further information on application.

RIGGS BANK TRIAL DRAGS.

Whole Day Taken Up with Reading of Controller's Statement.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Counsel for the Government in the perjury trial of three officers of the Riggs National Bank, read to the jury today the answer of Controller Williams to the bank's injunction petition last year, which charged that Mr. Williams and Secretary McAdoo had conspired to wreck it. Mr. Williams's answer was a general denial. The whole day was taken up with reading Mr. Williams's answer, and it had not been concluded when court adjourned.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Light pf....	80	83
Adirondack Electric Power.....	25	27
American Gas Co.....	120	122
*American Gas & Electric.....	146	150
*American Gas & Electric pf.....	49	51
American Light & Traction.....	374	378
American Light & Traction pf....	110½	112½
American Power & Light.....	64½	66
American Power & Light pf.....	85	86
American Public Utilities.....	45	47
American Public Utilities pf.....	76	79
American Waterworks & Electric.	6½	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14	17
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.....	53	57
Associated Gas & Electric pf....	55	65
Atlantic P. & L. pf.....	92½	95
Carolina Power & Light.....	26	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.....	95	100
Cities Service	185	187
Cities Service pf.....	84	85
Colorado Power	25½	26½
Colorado Power pf.....	100	101½
†Commonwealth Pr., Ry. & Lt....	63½	65½
†Commonwealth Pr., Ry. & Lt. pf.	84	88
Consumers' Power (Me.) pf.....	96	98
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s....	97	99
Electric Bond Deposit 'pf.....	78	82
Electric Bond & Share pf.....	99½	100
Empire District Electric pf.....	85	88
Federal Light & Traction.....	12	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	45	49
Gas & Electric Securities.....	180	195
Gas & Electric Securities pf....	90	95
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-38....	100	100
Great Western P. 5s, 1946.....	88½	90
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power...	16	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	60	65
Northern States Power.....	60½	61¼
Northern States Power pf.....	96	97½
Ozark Power & Water.....	25	35
Pacific Gas & Electric	58½	59
Pacific Gas & Electric, original..	90	92½
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf....	91	93
Republic Ry. & Light Co.....	27	29
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.....	72	75
Southern California Edison.....	88½	90
Southern California Edison pf....	102½	105
Southwestern Power & Light pf..	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric.....	12	12½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.....	37	37½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power....	11	12
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	51	53
Toledo Trac., Light & Power.....	35	37
Toledo Trac., Light & Power pf..	70	75
United Light & Railways.....	32	54
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.....	76	78
Western Power	16	17
Western Power pf.....	60	62

*Par value, $50. †Ex dividend.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	100⅞		101⅛	101⅛
4½s	Sept., 1917	103½		103⅝	103¾
4½s	June, 1965	106⅞	107	106⅝	106⅞
4½s	Mar., 1965	106⅝	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
4½s	Nov., 1957	106¼	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
4½s	May, 1957	103½	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
4½s	Nov., 1917	101⅛	..	101⅛	..
4½s	May, 1917	100⅜	..	100⅜	..
4½s	Apr., 1966	1.102½	103½	102½	103½
4½s	Mar., 1964	102½	102¾	102½	102¾
4½s	Mar., 1962	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	Sept., 1960	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	Mar., '60, op.	100½	102⅜	102	102
4s	May, 1959	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
4s	Nov., 1958	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
4s	May, 1957	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
4s	Nov., 1955	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
4s	Nov., 1955	99⅝	99¾	99⅝	99¾
4s	Nov., 1936	99¾	..	99¾	..
3½s	Nov., 1935	89¼	..	89¼	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	89½	90⅛	89½	89⅞
3½s	May, 1954	89⅜	90⅛	89½	89⅞

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June, 1916	2.80	..	2.80	..
4½s	June, 1917	3.75	..	3.75	..
4½s	1918-1922	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
4½s	1924-1950	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1950-1954	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1940-1950	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1930-1940	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s	1924-1930	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s	1918-1924	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..
3s	1940-1950	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s	1918-1825	4.10	..	4.10	..
3s	1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Wednesday. Bid.	Ask.
Anglo-American	15½	16	15¾	16
Atlantic Refining.....	700	710	705	715
Borne-Scrymser	325	350	315	330
Buckeye Pipe Line....	94	96	94	96
Chesebrough Mfg.....	1000	1025	1000	1025
Colonial Oil	70	80	70	80
Continental Oil.....	330	340	335	345
Crescent Pipe Line...	39	42	39	42
Cumberland Pipe L..	82	85	82	85
Eureka Pipe Line....	205	210	203	210
Galena Signal Oil..	154	157	154	157
Galena Signal Oil pf..	143	148	143	148
Illinois Pipe Line....	172	175	172	175
Indiana Pipe Line....	97	100	97	100
Int. Petrol. Co., Ltd.	10¼	10½	10	11
National Transit	17	19	17	19
New York Transit....	175	180	175	180
Northern Pipe Line...	98	101	98	101
Ohio Oil	237	238	238	240
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Oil..	57	59	57	59
Pierce Oil	13½	14	13½	14
Prairie Oil & Gas....	83	85	83	85
Prairie Oil & Gas....	405	410	405	410
Prairie Pipe Line....	211	213	211	213
Solar Refining	290	300	290	300
Southern Pipe Line...	200	207	200	207
South Penn. Oil.....	345	350	347	350
So. West Penn.....	104	107	104	107
Standard Oil of Cal..	247	250	247	250
Standard Oil of Ind..	550	555	550	555
Standard Oil of Kan..	440	450	440	450
Standard Oil of Ky...	415	425	420	425
Standard Oil of Neb.	350	360

SAYS M'ADOO HURT PERUVIANS' DIGNITY

American from Lima Tells of Resentment Over Party's Failure to Accept Hospitality.

TAKEN THERE AS AFFRONT

Declares Plans Were Made at U. S. Minister's Suggestion, and That Excuse Is Scouted.

The failure of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and his party on the cruiser Tennessee to accept the hospitality of the Peruvian Government, after it had been officially stated by the United States Minister, Benton McMillin, that they would visit Callao and Lima, has gravely offended the people of Peru and created an unfortunate impression among other South American countries, according to Raymond Guyer, an American mining engineer of Lima, who arrived here yesterday on the United Fruit liner Almirante and is at the Waldorf.

The American population of Lima, which numbers about 900, has been deeply chagrined by the incident, Mr. Guyer said, and many of them asked him to explain how the matter was regarded in Lima. Mr. Guyer brought with him copies of La Prensa and El Comercio of Lima, each giving in several columns the details of the affair, but refraining from comment. He said that both the newspapers and the officials of Peru had treated the matter with politeness and restraint, but that nevertheless there was much anger.

"The explanations which have been offered have only tended to make matters worse," he said. "Several hundred Americans and Peruvians were at the Union Club at Lima at the invitation of the Secretary of State of Peru to have a luncheon in honor of Secretary McAdoo and his party, and had waited several hours, when word came that the party was not coming ashore because of quarantine against the port of Callao on account of bubonic plague, which would hold up the ship for one day at the Panama Canal.

"Now there are a few cases of bubonic plague, not among the white people, but among the native population, at Callao all the time. There were six cases at that time, April 23. There were a few cases when the arrangements were made in co-operation with the United States Minister for the reception. The first point which occurred to the Peruvians was, 'Why did the party arrange in the first place to make an official visit to Lima, knowing that there were cases of bubonic plague at Callao at the time?'

"It should be stated that Peru did not take the initiative in extending the invitation. The United States Minister announced that they were coming, and plans for their reception were made virtually at his request. The plans were elaborate. The Government fitted up a house for the entertainment of Mr. McAdoo and his party during their stay, and arranged for a series of luncheons, dinners, and garden parties. A total of $15,000 was spent in preparing for their entertainment."

Mr. Guyer said the Peruvian delegation that visited the ship offered many suggestions of means to get around the danger, but became convinced that it was not desired to overcome the difficulty.

"The thing that absolutely confirmed the impression that it was the desires of the party and not Government regulations which made it impossible for them to come ashore," said Mr. Guyer, "was the fact that Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo did come ashore alone.

"I was at the luncheon at the Union Club at Lima, which was to take place at noon and waited until 2 o'clock. The Peruvians were then becoming very restive and I left. Both the people and the press have been very polite about the matter to Americans in Lima and Callao, and that is one thing that makes our chagrin the more keen, because there is no miscaking the fact that they feel that the action of the party was a grave injury to their dignity.

"The sentiment among Americans in Peru is very bitter, most of them regarding it as the most uncalled-for injury to good relations with South America that has been committed. Both in Bolivia and Chile the incident has been made much of in the press in attacks on Americans."

Mrs. Benton McMillin, wife of the American Minister to Peru, who arrived here yesterday on the United Fruit Company's liner Almirante, said the reports about the McAdoo party's refusal to visit the Peruvian Government were greatly exaggerated. She said that Mr. McAdoo did not remain on the cruiser Tennessee, but went ashore.

"Mrs. McAdoo remained on board," she said, "as did the other passengers, on account of the health conditions. The Peruvian officials warned the party of the danger and Secretary McAdoo, while ashore, called on them and tendered his regrets and the regrets of the party that they were not able to accept the hospitality prepared for them."

Julio de Betancourt, Colombian Minister to the United States, met the Almirante down the bay and presented his wife with a new hat to replace the one she had lost while promenading in a heavy wind. With her were their children.

Others who arrived were Juan Kohly, Cuban Minister to Holland and Sweden; Alvaro Ledon, a member of the Pan-American Financial Congress; Major Bertram McCullough of the Sixteenth Lancers, British Army, who spent his furlough in Jamaica after being wounded in France, and Hugh Wilson, 2d, Secretary of the United States Legation in Buenos Aires, and his wife.

GERMAN BREAD BAN.

Government Now Regulating the Distribution of Dough.

Control of the production and distribution of all the dough used in the bakeries of the German Empire by the Imperial Grain Committee is announced in the following report sent out from Berlin on April 16 by the Wolff News Bureau.

"The temporary scarcity of the necessities of life, due in no small degree to the large and entirely unnecessary 'fear-purchases' made by middlemen and consumers, has caused the Imperial Grain Committee to make an arrangement with the Association of German Manufacturers of Dough Products of Frankfort-on-the-Main whereby, in order to see that the people's wants are supplied, the combined output of all the dough-making factories must be placed at the disposition of the Imperial Grain Committee until further notice.

"The Imperial Grain Committee will allow the dough products to be sent on to the district associations only, and then in accordance with the population of the district and the conditions obtaining there. Through this method of distribution an equitable allotment of dough will be insured, something that will be primarily to the advantage of the less prosperous part of the population.

"The reasons why the middlemen cannot be allowed the same freedom of action as in times of peace are to be found in the conditions and exigencies due to the war. It is therefore to be expected that the patriotic intelligence of those concerned will cause them to submit to these necessities. The consumers must also take these conditions into account so far as to postpone their requests for the delivery of certain kinds of goods and remain content with the kinds that are obtainable."

The majority of the smaller bakeries in Germany do not manufacture their own dough, but buy it ready-made from the big dough-making concerns in the larger cities.

FUSE PROFIT WENT 3 WAYS.

Cadwell Tells How He, Yoakum, and Bassick Divided $1,000,000.

OTTAWA, May 11.—E. V. Cadwell, an officer of the American Ammunition Company, testifying today before the Meredith-Duff Commission of Inquiry, admitted that an agreement had been entered into between himself, E. W. Bassick, and B. F. Yoakum of New York, whereby they were to divide a commission of $1,000,000 for their trouble in negotiating their fuse contract with the Canadian Shell Committee. Yoakum was to get $475,000, Bassick $275,000, and Cadwell $250,000.

When G. W. Kyte, M. P., preferred charges in the House of Commons regarding the profits alleged to have been made on fuse contracts, he read what Cadwell admitted today was a copy of the agreement entered into among the three men. Mr. Kyte first said that the money to be divided was the advance made by the Shell Committee, but afterward he referred to it as profit out of the transaction. Cadwell said the money was not to come out of the advance money, but from payments after deliveries.

He said there was talk of a division of profits as soon as a letter was received by Bassick from General Bertram of the Shell Committee assuring Bassick of the order for fuses. According to Cadwell, Yoakum and Bassick each claimed credit for initiating the business. Bassick threatened to return the Bertram letter, and then there was peace and agreement, Cadwell added. Yoakum, however, was able to persuade Bassick that he was entitled to the "lion's share," the witness said. He will be cross-examined tomorrow.

MAY VETO MOVIE BILL.

Whitman Hints That Objections to Censorship Are Sound.

ALBANY, May 11.—The constitutionality of the Wheeler-Cristman Motion Picture Censorship bill was attacked at a hearing on the measure before Governor Whitman today. The Executive, by many questions, indicated that he considered the objections well founded and that he would veto the legislation.

The provision giving the State Board of Regents power to withdraw approval of a film passed by the censors, with no right of appeal for the producers, was the chief point of attack. The objection was first raised in a lengthy opinion written by Edgar M. Cullen, former Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and oral argument along the same lines was made by Martin W. Littleton.

Representatives of the chief motion-picture producing firms in the country united in opposing the measure.

Clergymen of all denominations, representatives of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the American Humane Society, and State and city Sunday school associations supported the measure.

In addition to holding that the measure was unconstitutional, the opponents said it was unnecessary, in view of the fact that the police authorities now had power to deal with the situation. The proponents argued that, although the police had some power in this direction, it was not generally exercised, and that State supervision was essential for the proper protection of the morals of the young.

DEFENDS DUAL CONTRACTS.

Travis H. Whitney Insists That Test Suits Were Honestly Brought.

At a recent meeting of the newly-formed League for Municipal Ownership and Operation in New York City the charge was made that suits brought to test the legality of subway contracts were not honest. Public Service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney at once wrote to John J. Hopper, one of the founders of the league and in whose name one of the suits was brought, inquiring whether the charge was made when he was present, and correcting the alleged misstatements. Because the charge has several times been made that the test suits were not genuine, Mr. Whitney yesterday made a statement, in which he said:

"So much doubt has been raised in the public mind with respect to the legality and even constitutionality of the dual contracts by the oft-time repeated statement that the decision of the Court of Appeals was made in a 'framed-up' case that it seems important to point out that when the dual contracts were about ready for aproval three different taxpayers' actions were brought.

"The Ryan suit was brought, it now appears, by an attorney who did it following a suggestion of Colonel Williams of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit. The Admiral Realty suit was brought by the firm which, it appears, received payment from the Interborough Company. The John J. Hopper suit was represented by Clarence J. Shearn, now a Supreme Court Justice. No one can possibly doubt the good faith and honest point of view of either Mr. Hopper or Mr. Shearn."

LITTLE CRIPPLES' GARDENS.

More Materials and Money Needed for City's Wards on Island.

Gardens for the crippled children in the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island have been laid out and party planted, through private contributions. Gifts of plants and seeds have made possible a garden plot for the inmates of the neurological wards in the City Home on the Island. In acknowledging the response of the public to the appeal for this work the officials announced yesterday that a few more gifts, either in money or materials, are needed to properly prepare the gardens for the season.

The gardens for the neurological wards require more perennials, such as iris, peonies, larkspur, hollyhocks, and daisies, and the additional needs for the children's gardens include garden seeds, sand boxes and bamboo or wooden shelters for the children in the hot season, and small-sized gardening utensils. Gifts of materials may be sent to the pier of the Department of Charities, East Twenty-sixth Street, addressed to Dr. C. B. Bacon, Superintendent of the City Hospital, Blackwell's Island. Gifts to the neurological wards should be addressed to Superintendent Edward McMahon, City Home, Blackwell's Island. Contributions of money may be sent to the Treasurer, James F. Curtis, 15 Nassau Street.

MORE PAY FOR ARSENAL MEN

Secretary Baker Announces Increase for Rock Island Workers.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Secretary Baker announced late today that wage increases, to be determined later, would be granted to workmen in the Government arsenal at Rock Island, Ill.

He said, however, that the increases would not be based on the wage scale paid similar workmen in Chicago or in cities adjacent to Rock Island, but would be based on the scales of similar private plants at Rock Island, Moline, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa.

J. O. Von Schmid Estate $200,502.

John O. Von Schmid, President of the L. Marcotte Company, decorators, who died Nov. 3, 1913, left a net estate of $200,502, according to the report field yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Albert J. Berwin. Mrs. Fanny H. Von Schmid, the widow, received $66,834, and Adrian T. Von Schmid, the son, $133,688. The assets were: Bank deposits, $1,390; life insurance, $145,028; notes, $6,622, and sixty shares capital stock of the L. Marcotte Company, $54,966.

French Tax Receipts Increase.

PARIS, May 11.—The Government tax receipts for April show a gain of 10 per cent. as compared with the corresponding month of last year and a deficit of 13 per cent. compared with the normal figure.

COTTON PRICES FALL AFTER EARLY RALLY

The Market Reacts from 13 to 20 Points, with Profit Taking a Feature.

DEMAND FOR OCEAN FREIGHT

New Yorker, Just Returned from Trip Over the Entire Belt, Brings Optimistic Reports.

Cotton showed considerable irregularity yesterday. Liverpool at one time was better than due and failed to follow the sharp reaction which developed in the local market Wednesday afternoon. Opening prices here showed an advance all the way from 6 to 10 points, with buying of a competitive character during the first few minutes of trading. On the bulge, however, profit-taking again became a feature and the market reacted all the way from 13 to 20 points from the high level of the day. The close was steady, with prices unchanged to 2 points higher.

Trading was quiet during the latter part of the session. Southern spot advices reported a strong tone to spot markets, which were unchanged to one-fourth cent higher. There is a good deal of inquiry for ocean freight room to Liverpool on the basis of $2 a hundred.

A New York cotton man connected with a prominent local firm, who has just returned from a trip over the entire belt, has the following to say regarding the new crop outlook:

"I have never seen a better state of preparation than the present over the entire cotton country. The Eastern belt crop is a little late. The increase in acreage in the Eastern belt will be about 15 per cent. While there is some complaint of dry weather, as a matter of fact dry weather is just what is needed. The records will show that all big Eastern belt crops were made with a dry May. Oklahoma and Texas seasons are late, especially South Texas, but the crop is up to a good stand, especially around San Antonio, where I have never seen as perfect condition as now. The acreage in Texas will be increased 20 per cent; in Oklahoma about 25 per cent. It is fair to say that the acreage over the entire belt will be increased by the amount it was decreased last year, giving practically the acreage of two years ago."

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 5 to 13 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points decline. Middling, 13.10c. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	12.98	12.86	12.85@12.86	12.83@12.85
July	13.15	12.95	12.95@12.97	12.96@12.98
Oct.	13.32	13.13	13.15@13.16	13.15@13.16
Dec.	13.47	13.29	13.30@13.31	13.31@13.32
Jan.	13.73	13.35	13.37@13.38	13.37@13.39
March	13.68	13.52	13.53@13.54	13.53@13.54

Total port receipts, 20,100 bales; last week, 12,064; last year, 10,857.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	3,339	3,772	5,084
New Orleans	2,720	4,044	1,980
Mobile	310	85	161
Savannah	1,465	1,627	955
Charleston	1,097	1,584	55
Wilmington	428	751	88
Norfolk	2,282	500	634

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	319	407	477
Memphis	1,884	1,547	770
St. Louis	228	1,204	4,964
Houston	2,142	1,619	3,184

Exports, 28,141 bales; total thus far this season, 4,648,912; total last season, 7,706,615.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
1,353	Galveston 13.15	298,649	344,384
1,940	New Orleans 12.75	206,466	293,166
1,175	Mobile 12.63	17,799	23,936
1,747	Savannah 12¾	137,996	105,645
——	Charleston 12¾	73,346	64,304
——	Wilmington 12¾	47,329	50,212
1,912	Norfolk 12.75	99,934	67,089
——	Augusta 12.75	108,832	110,498
1,400	Memphis 13.00	121,780	129,224
——	St. Louis 12¾	18,290	30,051
1,443	Houston 13.15	86,073	103,711

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good demand; business in spot cotton, with middling, unchanged, at 8.43d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Receipts, 13,000 bales. American, 12,000 bales. Market closed very steady.

CONTROL OF VESSEL LINES.

Commerce Board Reports on Ownership by Railroads.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The results of an investigation of connections between rail and water carriers and of the effect upon transcontinental freight rates of Panama Canal competition were submitted to the Senate today by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The information was called for in a resolution passed by the Senate on May 16, 1914, and the figures given were as of June 30 of that year.

Reports of 337 carriers—170 railroads and 167 water carriers—were submitted in the report. They showed that 121 railroads were interested in 86 carriers by water through intercorporate relationship and interlocking Directorates or officers. Of the total 69 were interested in water carriers through interlocking Directorates and officers only, and 52 through intercorporate relationship.

Of the eighty-six water carriers, forty in which railroads were interested only through interlocking directorates or officers, owned and operated 426 vessels with a gross tonnage of 1,833,966.

There were 1,098 vessels on June 30, 1914, of a gross tonnage of 2,941,941, of which 770 were steam vessels and 328, with a gross tonnage of 226,000, were sailing vessels and barges engaged in coastwise and foreign trade in which railroad companies were interested directly or indirectly.

Twenty-seven railroad systems or their subsidiaries, according to the report, owned or operated steamship lines or vessels. The total number of vessels operated by the twenty-seven carriers was 648 of a gross tonnage of 1,030,214, of which 498 vessels with a gross tonnage of 506,225 operated on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts 71 with a gross tonnage of 234,499 on the Pacific coast and 69 of a gross tonnage of 190,490 on the Great Lakes.

In the time covered by the commission's report vessels were operating actively through the Panama Canal, furnishing real competition with the railroads. Soon afterward the great slide in the canal blocked traffic entirely for many months, and it has been resumed only on a comparatively small scale.

BIG GAIN IN CIGARETTES.

First Quarter of 1916 Shows a Large Increase in Production.

Sales of cigarettes manufactured in the United States in the first quarter of 1916 established a high record for all equal periods in the history of the industry. The gain over the same period of last year was 1,484,000,000, or 41.8 per cent., according to the records of Dow, Jones & Co.

Last year, in the full twelve months, production amounted to 18,000,000,000 cigarettes and if the current rate of consumption is maintained, 1916 will see more than 21,000,000,000 marketed from factories of this country. The output in 1914 was about 16,000,000,000.

Mrs. Maria Wyckoff Left $243,197.

An appraisal filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Office in Brooklyn showed that Mrs. Maria Wyckoff, who died at her home, 385 Clinton Avenue, on Oct. 15 last, left an estate of $243,197. The bulk of the property goes to Mrs. Wyckoff's son, Abraham Vandeveer Wyckoff.

PERFUMERS' CONVENTION.

Stamp Tax and Price Maintenance Among Topics Discussed.

The Manufacturing Perfumers' Association concluded its three-day convention held at the Hotel Biltmore yesterday by passing several resolutions dealing with subjects of trade interest. The annual election of officers took place and resulted in the selection of last year's slate. Before the formal resolutions were acted upon the members discussed the effect in the trade of the 5 per cent. tax carried in the Emergency War Revenue act.

The discussion regarding the stamp tax disclosed that, on account of its supposed temporary character, it had not been possible to pass it on to either the retailer or the ultimate consumer. According to some of the members the emergency tax was taking anywhere from a third to one-half of the manufacturers' profits, the revenue burden, it being explained, falling solely on the makers of perfumes and toilet preparations. Those present were put in a somewhat hopeful mood when the statement was made from the Chair that Claude Kitchin, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, had intimated to representatives of the association that the war tax might be removed at the end of the fiscal year.

Representative George W. Loft was commended by formal resolution for having introduced a bill in the House of Representatives reducing the Internal Revenue tax on alcohol from $1.10 per proof gallon to 65 cents. All present voted in favor of the passage of the Stephens-Ashurst Price Maintenance bill. A resolution to this effect gave it as the view of the association that the measure was the best bill now before Congress to insure the policy of maintaining resale prices.

The association also put itself on record as condemning the practice of some manufacturers in mislabeling products with intent to make purchasers believe they were buying foreign productions. A resolution along this line gave warning that misleading advertising or labeling would result in prosecution of the offenders, even though they happened to be members of the association. Announcement was made that plans had been completed to deal with credit abuse by arranging for an exchange of credit information. Members were urged to utilize the new service as widely as possible in order that an adequate bureau might result.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the re-election of the following: President, A. M. Spiehler, Rochester; First Vice President, S. S. West, Cleveland; Second Vice President, F. F. Ingram, Detroit; Secretary, Walter Mueller, New York, and Treasurer, A. B. Calisher, New York. New members of the Executive Board chosen were Gilbert Colgate, New York; F. W. Jones, Chicago, and P. E. Page, Brooklyn. A banquet at the Biltmore last night closed the convention.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 11.—Forty-six corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $1,302,015, were chartered today. They include:

Young & Griffin Coffee Co., Inc., $250,000, C. W. Griffin, W. H. Klinger, L. C. Young, 97 Water St.

Leander Film Corp., theatrical, motion pictures, $200,000; J. Pascon, H. Vogel, C. B. Ruskay, 949 Broadway.

Boston National Grand Opera Co., Inc., theatrical, produce operas, restaurants, liquors, $150,000; H. A. Conner, S. and M. Rabinoff, 1,425 Broadway.

United States Post Express, Inc., foreign express, freight forwarders, Custom House brokers, bureau of foreign information, capital no par value, carry on business with $220,000; C. Lapbey, E. M. Burns, R. J. Maller, 150 Nassau.

Roberts Iron and Metal Works, Inc., Buffalo, ornamental iron and steel, structural parts, $50,000; R. H. and F. F. Templeton, H. Wenger, 630 Riley St., Buffalo.

Combined Construction Co., Inc., Rochester, contractors, realty, electrical, $100,000; J. J. Shea, H. G. White, C. Ludington, Rochester.

Potter Textile Co., Inc., $90,000, M. Diserio, S. H. Hofstadter, E. Potter, 938 St. Nicholas Av.

Equity Conservation Co., Inc., stocks, bonds, motor, mining, mercantile brokerage, auditing, realty, $25,000; A. Brady, W. M. Murphy, R. C. Kemmerer, 311 Yarmouth St., Woodhaven.

Transatlantic Shipping Co., Inc., transfer forwarding, express, commission merchants, selling agents, $25,000; J. A. Martin, G. E. Pagani, F. S. Rollo, 196 President St., Brooklyn.

Deluxe Manufacturing and Advertisers Agents, Inc., advertising, $10,000; T. A. Gilbert, E. Wardell, L. Estes, 508 East 87th St.

Seliquick Specialty Company, Inc., mechanical engineers, plant, machine tools, $10,000; N. D. Becker, W. P. O'Neil, N. Lillie, 25 West 93rd St.

Reiter & Straus, Inc., leather goods, paper products, $25,000; A. Silver, B. H. Straus, S. Reiter, 1,248 41st St., Brooklyn.

Jaburg Miller Co., Inc., machinery, bakers, confectioners, ice cream makers' supplies, $20,000; P. O'Keefe, M. Miller, J. Jaburg, Jr., 113 West 119th St.

Astor Garage Corporation, $15,000; A. and A. R. Martin, M. Lampert, 40 East 98th St.

Van Allst Chemical Co., Inc., oils, minerals, ores, chemicals, $10,000; I. Auerbach, A. Marcus, T. F. McGuire, 2,154 83d St., Brooklyn.

F. B. and W. Realty Corporation, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $11,500; J. and S. Bernstein, L. Friedman, 603 West 111th St.

United World Photo-Play Corporation, motion pictures, vaudeville, theatrical, $10,000; L. Ognibene, F. Fois, V. Pampallona, 251 East 109th St.

Quartz Glass Co. of America, Inc., quartz glass, glassware, $10,000; Trautmann, S. Herlinger, M. E. Bernhardt, 157 Chambers St.

Alliance Manufacturing Co., Inc., typewriter supplies, office furniture, fixtures, $10,000; W. T. Renneis, J. S. and C. R. Barndollar, 467 East 23rd St., Brooklyn.

Lotem Co., Inc., chemists, druggists, motion picture cameras, apparatus, exhibitions, vaudeville, photography, $10,000; H. W. Lichtenstein, J. J. Cunningham, B. F. Foster, 80 Malden Lane.

New Lots and Warwick Poultry Market, Inc., Brooklyn, poultry, $10,000; B. and J. C. Breger, D. Hasenfratz, 612 Jerome St., Brooklyn.

The Castle Belle Mfg. Co., Inc., perfumery, soaps, toilet articles, $10,000; F. L. Cramer, A. Berger, R. L. L. Warner, 164 East 59th St.

The Seawanhaka Sporting Goods, Brooklyn, auto supplies, novelty games, sporting goods, $5,000; G. K. and M. L. Fisher, L. S. Woodruff, 4 Parkside Court, Brooklyn.

Zipser Cigar Co., Inc., Brooklyn, tobacco, $5,000; W. C. Frank, L. Camardella, S. Zipser, 1,239 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

The Kemp Renting and Improvement Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, $5,000; E. Karns, G. and A. Kemp, 604 Quincy St., Brooklyn.

Le Moyne, Optician, Inc., optical goods, photographic, scientific supplies, $5,000; J. Hollander, S. Strauss, O. Pollak, 2 Farley Av., Newark, N. J.

Howard Rush, Inc., printing, bookbinding, stationery, engravers, electrotypers, $5,000; T. F. MacMahon, B. Carrigan, H. Rush, 150 Bleecker St.

G. and P. National Pure Food Products Co., Inc., pickled goods, salad dressings, preserves, jams, $5,000; M. Goldberg, J. Paley, S. Gustav, 672 8th Av.

Leorsam Realty Corp., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, $5,000; W. L. and S. Feiner, 140 East 92d St.

Wilcox Chemical Co., Inc., Queens, alkalies, chemicals, $5,000; R. H. Wyld, E. H. and S. F. Wilcox, 105 Stewart Av., Garden City.

Sierra Slate Corp., quarries, stamp mills, smelting, reduction works, mining coal, gas oils, hotels, restaurants, capital, no par value, begin business with $3,000; J. T. Grieve, R. A. Sanborn, E. W. Campbell, 4 White St.

Engineering and Trading Corp., merchandise, engineering, contracting, capital no par value, begin business with $2,500; H. Abelson, N. H. Emery, M. Goldsmith, 116 Broad St.

Authorization: Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Co., Inc., Battle Creek, Mich., cereal and other food products, $1,000,000. Representative, Edgar W. Murphy, 100 Hudson St., Manhattan.

Capital increases: Isco Chemical Co., Inc., Hornell, $200,000 to $500,000; Van Gleck Land Co., Inc., Manhattan, $400,000 to $600,000; Midas Amusement Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $100,000; Sheepshead Bay Bungalow Corp., Manhattan, $40,000 to $70,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Feeney & Moss, Inc., Manhattan; Curtis Bros. Lumber Co., Brooklyn; Loft, Inc., New York.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 11.—Charters filed: Hoboken Dry Dock Company, Hoboken, build, lease, repair, and equip dry docks, tunnels, bridges, &c., $1,000,000; Ewing R. Philbin New York; Ralph S. Wolcott, Passaic; Alvin Devereaux, New York.

Union Chemical Company, Newark, manufacture and deal in chemicals, $10,000; Charles W. Chapman, Elizabeth; Fred W. Miller, Kearny; Francis B. Gray and William N. Gray, Newark.

Frost-A-Light Company, Newark, manufacture and deal in corrosive frosting compounds, $10,000; Sydney C. Lyons, Peter N. Wettlaufer, Newark; H. H. Wallen, New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., May 11.—Charters filed: Darnell Steam Sterilizer Products Company, manufacture, sell, and deal in and with the Darnell Steam Sterilizer and other commodities; $500,000; L. H. Gunther, Samuel B. Howard, S. A. Anderson, all of New York.

Guarantee Liquid Measure Company, manufacture and sell liquid measuring vessels, $500,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman F. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., parties.

Capital increase Borderland Sugar Corporation, N. Y., $500,000 to $2,000,000.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market showed a downward tendency during the greater part of the day and while there was a partial rally toward the close, final quotations were ⅝ to ⅞c net lower. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.31; No. 2 hard, $1.27; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.35½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.35; all free on board New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.23¾	1.24½	1.58
July	..	..	1.25	1.25¾	1.35½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.16¾	1.15	1.15⅝	1.16½	1.55
July	1.17⅝	1.16	1.16⅞	1.17⅝	1.29⅝
September	1.17	1.15⅞	1.16⅞	1.17½	1.23

CORN.

The corn market was heavy during the greater part of the day in sympathy with wheat and on more favorable reports regarding the progress of planting. It is also predicted that the acreage this year will show a large increase. On the decline shorts were fair buyers and toward the close of the day the market hardened and final quotations were only ⅛c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 88¾c, cost, insurance, and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	74¾	73¾	74¼	74⅝	74⅝
July	74⅝	73⅝	74	74⅞	76⅝
September	73⅝	72⅝	73	73¼	78½

OATS.

A steady undertone prevailed in the oats market, but price changes were narrow, and final quotations were ⅛c net lower to 1¼c higher. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 52½c; No. 3 white, 50¼@51c; No. 4 white, 49½@50c; fancy clipped white, 52¼@53¼c; ordinary clipped white, 50@51½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	48	47⅜	48	47⅝	52⅝
July	43¾	43⅜	43¾	43⅝	52⅜
September	40½	40	40⅜	40¼	46¾

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was easier under liquidation, prompted by the action of grain. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 11,000; estimated for Friday, 10,000. Kansas City received 6,000 and Omaha 8,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	12.72	12.62	12.67	12.80	9.75
July	12.77	12.45	12.67	12.80	9.97
Ribs—					
May	..	..	12.55	12.65	10.55
July	12.60	12.32	12.52	12.60	10.82
Pork—					
May	23.90	23.87	23.87	23.85	18.05
July	23.52	23.35	23.50	23.62	18.45

COTTONSEED OIL.

An easier tone developed in the market for cottonseed oil early in the day, and prices for the active positions declined 9 to 10 points for the old crop months and 2 to 9 points for the new crop positions. Toward the close there was a partial recovery on covering, but final quotations were 2 to 9 points net lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.88@10.95	10.90
May	10.89	10.80	10.88@10.89	10.80
June	10.99	10.99	10.96@11.00	11.00
July	11.05	11.00	11.02@11.05	11.10
August	11.08	11.04	11.05@11.07	11.14
September	11.11	11.04	11.07@11.08	11.16
October	10.14	10.08	10.09@10.10	10.17
November	9.30	9.25	9.27@ 9.28	9.30
December	9.19	9.16	9.16@ 9.17	9.18

COFFEE.

Trade interests sold coffee yesterday in moderate volume, and as the demand was slow and scattered prices were easier, closing with net losses of 3@6 points. Sales were reported of 30,000 bags on the spot between importing interests at 10⅝@10½c for Santos 4s, and 10,000 bags of Rio 2s and 3s on private terms. Aside from the sales mentioned the local spot market was quiet, with a very slow outside demand, but prices were steadier, especially for Santos grades, which were advanced ¼c to 10⅝c for 4s, while Rios remained unchanged at 9¾c for 7s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	..	..	8.29@8.31	8.32
June	..	..	8.33@8.35	8.39
July	8.40	8.39	8.37@8.38	8.41
August	..	..	8.41@8.43	8.46
September	8.50	8.45	8.46@8.47	8.52
October	..	..	8.50@8.51	8.56
November	..	..	8.54@8.55	8.59
December	8.60	8.56	8.57@8.59	8.63
January	..	..	8.62@8.64	8.68
February	..	..	8.67@8.69	8.72
March	8.78	8.75	8.73@8.74	8.76
April	..	..	8.77@8.78	8.80

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was only moderately active total sales amounting to 9,450 tons and the undertone was easy, closing prices being net unchanged to 5 points lower. There was considerable liquidation in progress, and longs were nervous owing to reports that holders of spot sugar afloat here were inclined to sell while disturbed labor conditions and congested traffic were construed as features which might have a tendency to cause some pressure on the market. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	..	..	5.48@5.50	5.48
June	..	..	5.50@5.52	5.52
July	5.55	5.52	5.53@5.54	5.56
August	5.59	5.56	5.56@5.58	5.56
September	5.53	5.53	5.57@5.58	5.60
October	5.53	5.55	5.52@5.53	5.53
November	..	..	5.33@5.35	5.33
December	5.15	5.10	5.09@5.10	5.13
January	4.70	4.70	4.67@4.70	4.72
February	..	..	4.49@4.50	4.51
March	..	..	4.49@4.51	4.51
April	..	..	4.50@4.52	4.51

The market for refined sugar was quiet and unchanged at 7.85@7.75 for fine granulated. There were moderate withdrawals on old contract, but new business was light, and no further sales were reported for export. There was no change in the local market for raw sugar, and trading was very quiet with no further business reported. The close was steady at 6.52 for Centrifugal, 5.75 for molasses, and 5¼c for Cubas, cost and freight.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,147 packages. Buying was on a fairly liberal scale and the market for the finer grades of fresh creamery was well sustained. There are more of the undergrades and a little widening tendency to values. Renovated easy. Ladles about ½c lower, and packing stock somewhat weaker. Creamery, extras, 92 score, 30c; higher scoring, 30½@31c; firsts, 29@29½c; seconds, 28@28½c; thirds, 27@27½c; State dairy, finest, 29½@30c; good to prime 28@29c; common to fair, 26½@27½c; renovated, extras, 29@29½c; firsts, 27@28c; imitation creamery, firsts, 27@28c; ladles, current make, firsts, 26@26½c; seconds, 25½c; lower grades, 24½@25c; packing stock, current make, fine, 25½c; No. 2, 25c; lower grades, 24@24½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 35,879 cases. Much of the fine Northern stock is going to the warehouses, and although arrivals as a whole continue largely in excess of current trade needs the offerings of desirable qualities are moderate except at rather stronger prices than lately ruling. Country advices continue rather firm, and it is difficult to buy stock in the interior at prices that permit profitable sale except at still higher prices here. The market is strong, but buyers at outside quotations are very critical. Medium and lower grades are meeting a fair demand when offered at prices proportionate to quality. Dirties and checks firm, and high qualities tend slightly in sellers' favor. Nearby white eggs are in fairly liberal supply, but receivers report a little better clearance, and the quality of the supply is more irregular, leading to a wider range of prices; strictly fancy new laid selected stock commands rather better prices than lately quoted, but much of the supply can be sold at no improvement. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 24½@25c; storage packed, firsts, 23½@24c; regular packed, firsts, 21¼@23½c; seconds, 20¼@21¼c; thirds and poorer, 18@20c; dirties, storage packed, 20c; regular packed, No. 1, 19½@20c; No. 2 and poorer, 18½@19¼c; checks, good to choice, dry, 18½c; undergrades, 17@18c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 25@26c; ordinary to good, 23½@24½c; gathered whites, ordinary to f

TODAY AT 2:30 O'CLOCK

IN SILO'S
Fifth Ave.
Art Galleries,
"Silo Building,"
546 Fifth Av., N. Y.
and
1, 3 & 5 West 45th St.
James P. Silo & Son,
Auctioneers.

English Furniture
of All Periods
Modern Furniture
and 26 Very Valuable and Rare
XVII. and XVIII. Century
Chinese Rugs
and other sumptuous Hangings
By Order of Several Estates, Including Koehler & Kemp, Insurance Adjusters.
—ALSO—
Chinese Porcelains
from the Collection of the late
GENERAL CHAFFEE,
Together with important pieces from a famous English Manor House.
—And by Order of—
A Foreign Collector Residing Abroad
A Very Rare Collection of Stone and Shell Cameos,
Comprising About 400 Pieces Dating from the XV. Century.
TODAY AT 4 O'CLOCK
COMPULSORY SALE
To Pay Off a Mortgage of
Ten Thousand Dollars Loaned on
A Great Collection of
PAINTINGS
Valued at $120,000.
Works of Rosa Bonheur, Diaz, Jacque, Delacroix, Millet, Mosler, Daubigny, Courbet, Troyon, Isabey, Harpignies, Van Marcke, Cazin, Decamps, Ziem.
ALSO
Early English, Spanish and French Portraits,
AND
Old Paintings of the Italian, Flemish and Dutch Schools.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Please take notice that on Monday, May 15th, 1916, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. of that day, we, the undersigned, will cause to be sold at public vendue by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at his salesrooms, No. 539 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the following property, to wit:

A certain assignment of retained percentage of $350,000 of Contract Number 65 with Board of Water Supply of New York in the hands of the Controller of New York City.

And take further notice that the foregoing sale of the said property will be held by virtue of the terms and provisions contained in a certain promissory note, made by the Pittsburgh Contracting Co., dated New York, January 5th, 1915, for the payment of $350,000 on demand after that date to the Liberty National Bank of New York, and which said note and the said collateral consisting of the said assignment hereinbefore mentioned were thereafter duly assigned to the Pittsburgh Trust Company, which is now the holder and owner thereof.

Dated New York, May 5th, 1916.
PITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY.

To recover cost of storage. Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, will sell this day, Friday, May 12th, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Manhattan, a very large quantity of account books and papers of various bankrupts' estates.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART 1, OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of May, 1916.—Present, Hon. W. Warley Platzek, Justice.—In the matter of the application for the dissolution of the corporation of E. FUCINI & CO., INC.—Order.

On reading the petition of Enrico Fucini, a stockholder and Director of E. Fucini & Co., Inc., a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, having its office and place of business in the County of New York, and the schedule thereto annexed with the exhibit, duly verified by the petitioner on the 13th day of March, 1916, the affidavits of Luigi Casazza and Rudolph Thomitz, verified the 20th day of March, 1916, and the affidavit of Enrico Fucini, verified the 21st day of March, 1916; and it further appearing that this case is one of those specified in Section 172 of the General Corporation Law; and on reading the notice of this application, dated the 13th day of March, 1916, with proof of due service thereof and of said petition and schedule, and a copy of this order on the Attorney-General of the State of New York, and with proof of due service thereof and of said petition and schedule upon Luigi Casazza and Vittorio Casazza, and after hearing Sol. L. Youngentob, attorney for the petitioner, in support of said motion, and no opposition being made on the part of the Deputy Attorney-General of the State of New York, and Bertram L. Marks, Counsel for the said Luigi Casazza and Vittorio Casazza, appearing in opposition thereto, (and upon filing the opinion of the Court);

Now, on motion of Sol. L. Youngentob, attorney for the petitioner, it is

Ordered, That all persons interested in the said corporation show cause before Charles D. Donohue, Esq., who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 1 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 25th day of May, 1916, at 2 o'clock P. M., why the said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is further

Ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 25th day of May, 1916, in the New York Law Journal and The New York Times, newspapers published in the City and County of New York.

Enter—M. WARLEY PLATZEK,
Justice of the Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York, County of New York.—ATLANTIC DOCK COMPANY, plaintiff, against RELIANCE BUILDING, INC., GEORGE H. FIGUERON, JOHN KENNEDY, MICHAEL KENNEDY, GEORGE G. DUTCHER, as sole surviving Trustee of the trusts created under the Will of J. Spencer Turner, deceased; JOHN J. VAUSE, WILLIAM P. BAKER, THE CITY OF NEW YORK, JOHN SPENCER TURNER, JUNIOR, HAROLD M. TURNER, SPENCER TURNER; MAUD MAY TURNER, as General Guardian of THOMAS McILVAINE TURNER, and the said THOMAS McILVAINE TURNER, Defendants.—Amended Summons.

To the above-named Defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, March 3rd, 1916.
CULLEN & DYKMAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 177 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

To the Defendant John Spencer Turner, Junior:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. M. Warley Platzek, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of April, 1916, filed in the office of the clerk of the County of New York in the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 6th day of April, 1916, the original amended summons and amended complaint having been theretofore filed in the said office of said Clerk on the 5th day of March, 1916.

Dated, New York, April 7, 1916.
CULLEN & DYKMAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 177 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on October 15, 1915, John D. Schoonmaker and Jacob Rice filed their petition praying limitation of liability as former owners of Barge "C. R. Sheffer" for any loss, damage or injury arising on or about January 8, 1912, from a sinking of said vessel in Newtown Creek, N. Y. That petitioners have stipulated to pay into this court the value of said barge and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $8,984.10. That all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident or sinking are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, U. S. Court and P. O. Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before July 6, 1916, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
HYLAND & ZABRISKIE, Proctors for Petitioners.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on March 14, 1916, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the steamtug P. R. R. No. 7 for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about September 15, 1914, from a collision between tug P. R. R. No. 7 and her tow with the motor boat Dorothy; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said tug P. H. R. No. 7 and pending freight and appraised, viz.: $32,000 with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alex Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before June 26, 1916, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—W. A. TAYLOR & CO. against the STEAMSHIP "ADA," HER ENGINES, &C.—Notice:

I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause of contract, civil and maritime, $44,985.10; process returnable and cause heard on opening of said court on May 22, 1916, in U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear, or default and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated New York, May 5th, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.
HARRINGTON, BIGHAM & ENGLAR, Proctors for Libellant.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Salas‹US.
Ug-Jung‹US
Thacher‹Transit Const Co.
Oriental Tissue Co‹ Louis De Jongo Co, Compagnie Gen Trans ‹Buny.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 228, P. O. Building, at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Henderson‹Delpark, (2)
Atlantic Fruit Co‹ Engelbrecht.
Goodwin‹Camp, (2.)
Berkshire Ice Co‹New Rochelle Tr Co.
Paper Nov Mfg Co‹ Rothschild.
Gaffney‹Tug Bridgeton.
Keller‹Dailey.
Smithson‹Roneo.
Coral‹Alpha Portland Cement Co.
Bryant‹Goldberg.
Webber‹W Va P & P.
Aleeg‹Friedrich.
Badger B & P Co‹Republic B & P Co.
Woodburn‹Tug Ira M Hedges.
Thomas Towboat Co‹ John Scully.
Iowa Wash Mach Co‹ Montgomery W & Co
Guaranty Trust Co‹ Int Steam Pump.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough J.—Room 227, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Case on—Bronner‹NY, N H & H RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Smith, J.—Room No. 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10 A. M. —Admiralty.

NY & NJ Transp Co‹L V Transp Co‹Tug Hugh Bond.
Lailey‹Carroll & CNY
Franklin‹Sam-Am Packet Co.
Pappas‹Drasulis.
Galsen, Albright, Czito, Fuehrer, Pitch, Sangermano, Horgon, Clements, Willer, Gaillard, Owens, Benyacar, Brodek, Levinbuck, Kelly, Yudovictz, Barton, Roth, Kurtz, Gillberto,
Meyer, Alexander, Cats, Hantmacher, Hennessy, Stevenson,

General calendar: Doty & Orr Co‹ Redeedale Corp. Manead Con‹Brown. Miller‹Steiner. Lasky‹Coverdale & White. Phinney‹Phinney. Moran‹Yroeland. Learhard‹Kountouzos. Koenig‹Hunneke, Brown‹Berardini. Am Floor Co‹CNY. Case on.

PART IV.—————, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Flex‹Leavitt.
Palst Brew Co‹Gilmore.
Goldberg‹Globe IndCo
Klein‹Cohen. Case on.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Lewis‹Nielson, Fay‹N Y Herald Co. Same‹Tribune Assn. Tashjian‹Spengeman. Hone‹N Y Cent R R, (2.)
Barett‹NY & Q C RR. Halzrichter‹Davis. Maloney‹Levy & Gilliland Co. Spelling. Clear.

PART IV.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Groso‹N Y Ry. Sinsheimer‹Underpinning, &c, Co.
Gall‹Int R T. Chappotin‹same. Case on.

PART V.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Fuller‹Int R T. Fuchs‹Krinsky. Lisenda‹John J. Creem Co, Inc. Nenner‹Engel. Schoppmeyer‹Mulrooney.
Maroney‹Broadway Taxicab Co. Laks‹Keller. H. Wiener‹Ottenberg, (2.)
Baumgarten‹Am Sugar Ref Co.

The following cases will be added to the day calendar of this part as needed:

Rocks‹Int R T. Berkowitz‹same. Coon‹same. K. Scol‹same. Scol‹same. Peluso‹same. Feller‹Frankenstein. Ettenger‹Clinton. Berstein‹Milliken.
Gale‹Lord & Taylor Corp. McElvaine‹Goldberg Furniture & C Co. Schaeppi‹Loew's Theat Enterprises. Tetanis‹Atlantis, (2.) Kennedy‹Kahn. Case on.

PART VI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Kaufman‹5th Av Coach Co. M. Miller‹Carmana Realty Co. G Miller‹same.
Rosalor‹Knick Marble Co. Capiozzo‹N Y Rys. Case on.

PART VII.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Galanek‹Astoria Lt, &c, Co. Szabo‹Schumacher.
Horn‹B'klyn, Q Co & Sub R R. Case on.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar. Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to the day calendar of Part XI.

PART IX.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

PART X.—Newburger, Leshinsky‹Turtel. Christy‹Lewis. Theobald‹CNY, N H & H RR. Klein‹Mackay-Smith. Glantz‹Public Bank. Kovach‹Zellinek. Lulka‹Britz. Sussman‹Waterson. Hazlett‹Barrett. Mayer‹Bway & 97th St Realty Co. Terk‹2d Av Dev Co, Inc. C Dullea‹Motor Delivery Co. D Dullea‹same. Guthell‹Consol Gas. Lenhan‹Block.
Welensky‹Brealin. Lilly‹Shaffer. Rubinstein‹Rubinstein Desmond‹Rice. Levy‹Bd of Educat'n. Lobel‹C Daniels Co. McFarland‹Stilger. O'Hara‹Saydah. Tupka‹Penn C & C. Florio‹CNY. Smith‹Indelli. Bernardo‹Bradley Cont Co. Ell‹Realty Supervision Co. Brannick‹Kempner. Zimmer‹Merchants & Traders Rity Co. Haramt‹Tsoromokos. Case on.

Rudnick‹Maloney.

PART XI.—Whitaker, Inq—Kiegan‹Imperial Auto Renting Co. Bernstein‹Columbia O K Ice Cream Co. Cronin‹Agnew. Butlitz‹Sauer. Walker‹Maloney.
Nugent‹NY Rys. Stephowitz‹Jager. Shiel‹Schnaper. Socha‹C RR of N J (2.) Kelley‹Jackson. Case on.

PART XII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Hecht & Campe‹ Rohn. Starr‹Gayley.
Martin‹Betts. Giles‹E Langer Print. Case on.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Alywin‹Chas Talbot & Co. Ruffer‹Waterbury Co. Cent Tr & Sava Co‹ same.
Convent Av Const Co‹ Chas Buek Const Co. Bolsseviln‹Sociological Research Film. Case on.

PART XVI.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Morton‹Releya. Am Audit Co‹Seybel. Hanlon‹Gregory Galvanizing Co‹Vogelstein. Gannon‹Brunker. Napier‹Shethar. Ogden‹Elena Rty Cor. Miller‹Day Pub Co. Johnston Heating Co‹ Bd of Education. Barnes‹Taylor. Williams‹Scott & Fowles Co. Hyman‹Dunstan. Richards‹Aetna Accident, &c. Co.
Same‹London & Lancashire, &c, Co. Wood‹Thompson. McCuaig‹Ellis. State Bank‹Aachen & Munich F D Co. Halmont‹Litzoik. McBride‹Maloney. Hannon‹De Grushe. Trepel‹Deauville Bath & Swimming Pl & Sons‹ Mendelson. Workman‹Gt Neck Villa Co. Esterly‹Marks. Case on.

PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
C F Harmes‹Lennhard Michel Brew Co. Brit Alum Co‹Trefts. Levin‹James Everard's Breweries.
Orbach‹Orpach. Arbib‹Weil Feather. Bahnsen‹Altkrug. Hafter‹Olsen. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Mack‹Field. Porter‹Low. Kenneally‹Massachusetts.
Florio‹Schaff. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar:
Solomon Cohen, Margaret M Wallace, Minnie Brown, &c, Richard S Bryant, Joanna M Neustadt, L C Konemann, inf, John I Valentine, G V Volckhausen, David C Andrews, Francis L Ireland, Abraham M Siegel, Michael Curley, George J Losea, Mary F Bloodgood, Domanico De Fazio, F Marion Crawford, Thomas Booth, Emilia Serra, Tomaso Biggi, Luigi Della Fiora, Raska Dembina, Michna Guglielmo, Frank Iuia, Sam Rockwerk, Charles Kohler, Walker Inv Grants, Donald Mitchell, Joseph Killian, John Sullivan, Joseph Isaacs, Rosalie Cestero, Thomas Thorn, Sarah E Pearsall, Adelaide Lagassi, Christopher H Garden Hilarian H Noll, &c,
William Brennan (4,) James J Cooke, Ann Wiley, Ermina J Proal, Annie J Mason, Otto A Sorensen, Andrew W Flixgibbon Terrance Somers, Clara Schramm, Richard Berger, Mary C Leary, Philipp Fee, Louis Adler, William Fill, Mary Horkan, Elizabeth Ross, Elizabeth C Field, Anna C W Ayers, Emma Newmark, C H Whitlock, Ann D Brown, Catherine Curran, Miguel R Martinez, Benno Neuberger, Herman N Walter,

Wills for probate:
Henry Ryan, Francis L Leland, Gustav A Krauss, Mary A Gordon, Adolphine Hance, Rosalie Cestero, Thomas Thorn, Rocco Giuffreta, Dora Jacobs, Esther Taylor, Jane Hollis, Mary Houghery.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Frederick J Meiss. Contested will:

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lynch, J. Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Casola‹Stebelen & Frankenbach. Dilworth & Wurts‹ Dye. Salzman‹Weil. Glanner‹J K Armsby. Thedford‹Howe. Taylor‹Slayback. Rogers‹Corbett. Glatz‹Weinstein. Thompson Scenic Ry‹ Hunter. Ludington‹Posnick. Magaleff‹Mann. Conversano‹Kandell Bros. Kresh‹Sulzberger & Sons Co. De Ley‹Holbrook Co. Harris Handman & Bro Co‹Mendelson.
Goulding‹Shapiro. Alterman‹Peribinder. C E Gates & Co‹ Slokin. Davis‹Adler. Miller‹Krauss. Szyptuch‹Tereszko. Hornichter‹Churbach. Schwartz‹Schwartz. Peters‹A Schwoerer & Sons (2.) Noer‹Ellwell. Ernest Gustav Hoffman. Motions: Nicholas S Smith, Edward L. Guard. Attorneys' motions: William H Morris, Mary Keating.

PART II.—Blackmar, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Benedict, J.
Navesink Con‹Reiss. Schnuer‹Schlegel Rty. Burke‹Flaherty. Hennigan‹Hennigan. Lie‹Lie. Lipkowitz‹Lipkowitz. Coggeshall‹Bennett. Vogler‹Nathan. Frerichs‹Love. McDaid‹Levy. Mayer‹Pettit. Kaiser‹Levine. Wilson‹Robbins. Diedrick‹B & P Realty Corp. Pelcyger‹Pelcyger (2,) Clute‹Clute.
Greenpoint Construc Co‹Epstein. Kronenberg‹Kronenberg. Hussey‹Hussey. Kelly‹McGovern. Weinmuller‹Mahland. Bklyn Develop Co‹ Purdy. Berk‹Eagle Svgs & L. Harmon‹Purdy. Harwood Real Est‹ same. Scappaticcio‹Levenson Coyne & Delany Co‹ Gasner. Rosenquist‹Rosenquist

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3174.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Crane, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part IV., Cropsey, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Kelby, J.

Newman‹B H RR. Goldstein‹Bloomingdale. Schnaebels‹Henderson Talbot‹Newtown Co. Watson‹Atl Amuse. Schaefer‹Jones. McNamara‹Stanley et al. Gellert‹B H RR.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until May 15.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4495.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., May, J.—Actions triable by the court without a jury.

Upton‹Gibfert et al. (held Ready Pt IV.) Levine‹Cohen et al (peremptorily.) Samy‹Schwartzman. Fitall Co‹Brick Church, Inc. Fader‹Deutscher. Joachim‹Levinsky.
Sacher‹Dusel. McClane‹Lester et al. Ruttger‹Andrews, Flink‹Keppel. Demond‹Rosen Co. Rubin‹NY Municipal Ry et al. Sternin‹Int R T. Bresslin‹NY Herald.

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German Stone Co‹ Green et al. Barad‹Rosenthal. Gans‹Hurwitz. Vitols‹Volppa. Borowitz‹Lippman et al. Halpern et al‹Long et al.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I.—Morschauser, J.—Case on.
Reynolds‹Fleishman Co.

PART II.—Young, J.—Case on.
Ganung‹Palmer.

PART III.—Keogh, J.—Naturalization.

Remainder of calendar goes over until Monday.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate:
Harriet L Hoyt.
Delia Wynne.
Guardianship:
William Crossman Lee
Executor's acctg:
Sarah A Ferris.
John F Craddock.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.
Muldoon, as admr‹ Anderson.
Fenwick‹Cypress Hills Ceme Co et al.
Strobel‹Int R T.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 930.

County Court.

TRIAL OF EQUITY CAUSES—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Parshelsky Bros, Inc‹ Stevenson et al.
Copp‹Firemi. Moran‹Russo.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia..May 12
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia.....May 13
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China .....May 15
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Hawaii Maru..May 17
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....May 18
Tahiti, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Moana.....May 19
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport..May 31

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, April 15; Hongkong, April 19; Shanghai, April 21, and Yokohama, April 27—which arrived per steamer Asia, were dispatched east from Seattle on May 6, and mails dated Melbourne, April 18; Sydney, April 19, and Honolulu, May 2, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Honoma, were dispatched east on May 8. These mails are due in New York today.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[*By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.*]

Sun rises..4:42|Sun sets..7:03|Moon sets..1:41

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:46	3:29	9:17	9:47
Governors Island	3:03	3:57	10:01	10:36
Hell Gate	5:09	6:03	11:52	12:00

Arrived—Thursday, May 11.

SS New York, Liverpool, May 3.
SS Oscar II., Christainsand, April 30.
SS California, Liverpool, May 1.
SS Regina d'Italia, Gibraltar, April 28.
SS Virginia, Havre, April 27.
SS Almirante, Cristobal, May 4.
SS Thorsa, Philadelphia, May 10.
SS St. Ursula, Norfolk, May 9.
SS Neches, San Juan, May 6.
SS Catherine Cuneo, Sama, May 5.
SS Comus, New Orleans, May 6.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, May 8.
SS Gallia, Rotterdam, April 14.
SS Ville de Tamative, Marseilles, April 15.
SS Thelma, Antilla, May 4.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, May 8.
SS Edgar F. Luckenbach, Newport News, May 10.
SS Delagoa, Kirkwall, April 11.
SS Huttonwood, Savannah, May 8.
SS Nicholas Cuneo, Baracoa, May 5.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Adriatic	Liverpool	May 4
Menelaos	Piraeus	April 13
Pengreep	Genoa	April 15
Cairnhill	Havre	April 21
Fenchurch	Havre	April 23
Ardgowan	Havre	April 23
Ocamo	Gibraltar	May 3
Framlington Court	Havre	April 26
Reukeisgyk	Rotterdam	April 26
Canadian	Demerara	April 29
Andania	London	April 29
Randwyk	Rotterdam	April 26
Arpllino	Barcelona	April 21
Atahualpa	Barbados	May 3
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	May 9
El Mundo	Galveston	May 6

DUE TOMORROW.

*Duca d'Aosta	Naples	April 29
Mancunia	London	May 2
Kroonland	Liverpool	May 3
Manhattan	London	April 29
Roma	Lisbon	May 1
Berwick Law	London	April 28
City of St. Louis	Savannah	May 10
Evangeline	Bermuda	May 11

DUE SUNDAY.

*Philadelphia	Liverpool	May 6
Monterey	Vera Cruz	May 5
Morro Castle	Havana	May 11
Kotonia	Puerto Mexico	May 7
Lenape	Jacksonville	May 11

DUE MONDAY.

Lygensfjord	Newfoundland	April 30
Evelyn	San Juan	May 9
Coamo	San Juan	May 10
Pastores	Havana	May 10
Exeter City	Swansea	April 29
Queen Margaret	Liverpool	May 1
Mesaba	London	May 4
Avra	Las Palmas	April 30
Drome	Bordeaux	April 30
Bermudian	Bermuda	May 13
Tivives	Santiago	May 10

DUE TUESDAY.

Francesco	Hull	April 30
Falkland	London	April 29
Tongrier	Havre	April 29
City of Montgomery	Savannah	May 13
Apache	Jacksonville	May 13
Chorley	Liverpool	May 6
	Havre	April 29

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Napoli	Leghorn	April 19
Isle de la Reunion	Marseilles	May 1
Agueron	Liverpool	May 3
Rysbergen	Oran	April 27
Saratoga	Havana	May 14
Allianca	Cristobal	May 11
Munamar	Antilla	May 11

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rimfaxe, Haiti	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Prins der Nederlanden, Haiti	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bayamo, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Vinonia, London		12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
†Bergensfjord, Bergen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, S. Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Voltaire, Buenos Aires	1:30 A.M.	5:00 P.M.
Stephen, Para	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Guantanamo, Vera Cruz	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sao Paulo, Para	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Olinda, Nuevitas		12:00 M.
Clare, San Juan		12:00 M.
Lampasas, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Vucos, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

California, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hellenes, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Evangeline, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Clara, Havana		12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Kroonland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tocantins, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Almirante, Panama	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Adriatic, Liverpool		3:00 P.M.
Yumuri, S. Domingo		1:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston		12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Oscar II., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Monterey, Nassau	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tivives, Santiago	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Manchuria, London		12:00 M.
Roma, Lisbon		12:00 M.
Toarmina, Naples		12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

†Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAY 11.

SS Krooniand, Liverpool to New York, was 400 miles E. at 2 P. M.; due 13th, forenoon. American Line.
SS Philadelphia, Liverpool to New York, was 1,350 miles E. at 6 A. M.; due 14th, forenoon. American Line.
SS Manchuria, London to New York, was 240 miles E. at 8 P. M.; due 13th, forenoon. Atlantic Transport Line.
SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 456 miles S. at noon.
SS J. M. Guffey, Port Arthur to New York, was 28 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 12:30 P. M.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 223 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 33 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 33 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 240 miles S. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 180 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Wm. O'Brien, Jacksonville to New York, was 206 miles S. at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 182 miles S. at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Orduna, at Liverpool, May 11.
SS Tuxandrier, at Cherbourg, May 7.
SS Oceano, at Barbados, May 8.
SS Capella 1., at Liverpool, May 10.
SS Ellen, at Colon, May 11.
SS Saina, at Colon, May 11.
SS Carrillo, at Colon, May 11.

Sailed.

SS Kaupangu, from Gibraltar, May 9.
SS Port Delaide, from London, May 9.
SS Atland, from Shields, May 9.
SS Queenstad, from Cardiff, May 11.
SS Allianca, from Colon, May 11.

Transatlantic Mails.

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 12:30 P. M., (supplementary, 2 P. M.,) (sea post)—SS New York.....May 13
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, and Turkey, via Bergen, at 6:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.,)—SS Bergensfjord.....May 13
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—SS Touraine .....May 13

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 13, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. May 13, SS Touraine.
Belgium and Netherlands—Service suspended.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Greece—No sailing at present.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. May 31, SS Tamele.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 A. M. June 7, SS Cretic.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. May 11, SS United States.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. May 13, SS Bergenafjord.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, April 15; Hongkong, April 19; Shanghai, April 21, and Yokohama, April 27—which arrived per steamer Asia, were dispatched east from Seattle on May 6, and mails dated Melbourne, April 18; Sydney, April 19, and Honolulu, May 2, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Honoma, were dispatched east on May 8. These mails are due in New York today.

Go by Day Line

Magnificent river scenery, large, beautifully equipped steamers, devoted exclusively to passenger service—the ideal route between

New York and Albany

ALBANY DAY LINE STEAMERS leave daily except Sunday, on and after Friday, May 12th. Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42nd St., 9:00 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Music, restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE—Large new steamers leave foot of Christopher St. on and after May 12, daily except Sunday, on and after May 12th, at 6:00; W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M., for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie and intermediate points. Tickets interchangeable with those of the Day Line. Tel. 1007 Spring.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE

(Albany

BIG, REGULAR HOTEL TO BE FOR GIRLS ONLY

Guests of the Irvin, Which Is to Be 13 Stories High, May Stay Out Late as They Please.

WILL HAVE "BEAU ROOMS"

No Charity or Surveillance, and the Prices Will Range from $4 to $8 a Week, Room and Board.

Working girls are to have for themselves the Hotel Irvin for Women, Incorporated, to be built upon three lots purchaser at 308 to 312 West Thirtieth Street, near Eighth Avenue, the plans for which were shown for the first time last night to the officers and Directors at the home of Mrs. Richard Irvin, 961 Park Avenue.

The first consideration is to provide an ideal and independent home for girls and women where charity will have no place, it was announced. Each guest will be as independent as any guest of a hotel anywhere.

"The guests of the Hotel Irvin may go and return as they please at any hour of the night, and there will be no question of propriety as to the hour," was the announcement of one of the prominent women identified with the enterprise.

Mrs. Philip Chadborne said there were 70,000 working girls in boarding houses in Manhattan, most of whom have no place in which to receive company. "We have never been able to learn how many ballroom girls there are in Manhattan," said Mrs. Chadborne. "But we have letters from girls complaining of their lot in such places, especially of the rule that prohibits them seeing their male friends at their homes. This leads to strolls, such as frequenting cafés or walking the streets, to have a few minutes' conversation between friends."

"The new hotel will have a dance and assembly room, and, in addition to the house laundry, each girl may use a small laundry on each floor for washing handkerchiefs and waists," said Miss Virginia Potter. The thirteen floors will accommodate more than 400 women.

"Don't forget to mention the beau parlors for the girls," Mrs. Irvin reminded the architect. "There are to be a number of these "beau parlors," where each guest may have privacy and receive their friends. They are also to have a roof garden, a chafing dish room for little parties, a big restaurant, a gymnasium, a hospital, sitting rooms, sewing rooms, and all the luxuries of a modern hotel at cost ranging from $4 to $8 a week. The greatest spendthrift will not be able to exceed $8 a week for room and board.

The hotel clerks will be women, and the only men will be the porters and furnace men.

The cost of the structure and equipment will be $490,000, for which shares of stock remaining will be offered to those who wish to invest in promoting welfare work. John L. Thomas, who originated the hotel enterprise, has assured the projectors of the women's hotel that the investment promises a fair return on the capital. Women who continue as permanent guests will get a rebate or a share annually in the surplus earnings.

Others who supoke for the project last night were William Fellowes Morgan, Asher Mayer, Mrs. William Herbert, and William M. Baldwin.

FRENCH CROP OUTLOOK GOOD

Consular Report Shows Yield of Products Is Satisfactory.

French crops for 1916 are in pretty good condition, according to a report sent to the Department of Commerce by Consul General A. M. Thackara, who is at Paris. In his report Mr. Thackara says:

"The French Minister of Agriculture has just issued a statement showing the results of inquiries made as to the condition of the French crops on April 1, 1916, as compared with the results of a similar inquiry on April 1, 1915. The condition of the crops is expressed in figures as follows: 100 represents very good; 80, good; 60, fairly good; 50, medium; 30, mediocre, and 20, bad.

"For Winter wheat the crop is indicated by the figure 69, compared with 70 on the same date last year; spelt, 71, against 70; rye, 70, against 71; barley, 71, against 68; and Winter oats, 70, against 69. Forage is given as 70, compared with 75 last year, while artificial, temporary and natural pasture lands show an average of 77 2-3, as compared with 73 2-3 on April 1, 1915."

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,055.—In Bankruptcy.—WALL ART NOVELTY CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Wall Art Novelty Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 4, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on May 22, 1916, at 3 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, pass upon a proposed offer of composition of 40 per cent. in cash, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. DIV. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—Vincenzo Cinque, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said VINCENZO CINQUE are hereby given notice that on May 9th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on May 23rd, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, May 11, 1916.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 21410.

Notice is hereby given that HENRY HERZOG, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, June 12th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, May 11th, 1916.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy, No. 23,014.

Notice is given that BENJAMIN H. JAFFE, individually and trading under the name of UNITED TRADING CO., a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, June 12th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy, No. 22,908.

Notice is given that MAURICE A. GRIDENT, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, June 12th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sec. 3082 R. S. U. S. and Sub-section 11, Par. III., Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold one package containing 76.43 karats cut diamonds.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on May 22, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated May 2, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

MAYOR VETOES COURT BILL.

Unwilling to Sign Measure Affecting Powers of Grand Jury.

Mayor Mitchel vetoed yesterday the legislative bill introduced at the request of the Committee of Fourteen amending the Inferior Courts act to provide that when a case has been transferred to the higher courts for trial from the Court of Special Sessions, it shall be unnecessary to go before the Grand Jury and the trial in the higher court shall proceed on the information found before the committing Magistrate. The Rev. Dr. Peters, Chairman of the Committee of Fourteen, informed the Mayor that in a number of cases in which his committee had obtained evidence the Grand Jury has failed to indict.

In a memorandum explaining his veto of the measure, the Mayor said he had sought the advice of five of the present Appellate Division Judges and one former Justice and had been advised by them that any breaking down of the powers of the Grand Jury should be permitted only after the most careful scrutiny and open discussion. Only one member of the Committee of Fourteen, the Mayor said, had appeared at the public hearing on the bill, and he regretted that it did not attract more public attention so that he could have had the benefit of an open discussion. If the bill is again passed, the Mayor said he hoped there would be a broader discussion of its merits and the sentiment of the community duly registered.

100 SIGN FOR SECESSION.

Staten Island Vigilance Committee Ready to Seek Separation.

At a meeting of the Vigilance Committee of the Staten Island Civic League, held last night in the Borough Hall at St. George, Edward P. Doyle announced that he had obtained 100 signatures to his petition for the separation of Richmond from New York City, and that he would present the petition to the courts tomorrow.

The committee voted to use full-page advertisements in the Staten Island papers to set forth the reasons why the garbage disposal plant should not be put upon the island. This action was taken after the contractors had used a page in one of the newspapers last Sunday in which it was stated that the opposition to the plant was based on misinformation.

The membership of the committee was increased from 36 to 100, and it was planned to have representatives on the committee from each of the forty-three communities on Staten Island.

LEAVE TO TEACHER-MOTHER

Mrs. Edgell Gets Two Years in Which to Rear Her Child.

Mrs. Katherine C. Edgell, the teacher in the Erasmus Hall High School, whose application for leave of absence to bear and raise a child was denied a few years ago by the Board of Education, has received a two years' maternity leave at the hands of the Board of Superintendents from April 1.

Mrs. Edgell, who is married to Calitro Mrs. Augusta N. Levy, and Mrs. Bernardine H. Burwell have received similar leaves.

This action has been taken in the case of 100 teachers.

Hotel Owner Dead from Gas.

Max Altenkirch, 58 years old, proprietor and manager of a hotel and picnic park on Queens Boulevard, Jamaica, known as Morningside Park, was found dying in bed yesterday by his son Michael. The gas in the room was turned on full. Dr. Wrana of St. Mary's Hospital worked a long time over Mr. Altenkirch, but failed to revive him. Recently Mr. Altenkirch's wife was convicted under the charge of operating a disorderly house. It was asserted by Mr. and Mrs. Altenkirch that the charge was a frameup. An appeal was to have been argued yesterday in the strength of the conviction the Excise Department sued for the forfeiture of the bond, but Mr. Altenkirch won the suit.

Hunter Graduates in Civil Service.

Misses Sylvia Siltzberg, Florence Knacke, and Louise A. Smith, seniors at Hunter College, took the recent civil service examination in bacteriology. Of ixty-six candidates, including physicians and other men and women of experience, these three, each of the three Hunter College candidates, who were among the successful ones, has been offered two municipal positions.

1,600 Carnations for Sing Sing.

Mrs. Philip Lydig has written an appeal to THE TIMES for donations of white carnations, to be distributed among the prisoners in Sing Sing on Sunday, which is Mothers' Day. The flowers may be sent in care of the Warden. Mrs. Lydig writes that 1,600 carnations will be needed.

CITY BREVITIES.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the University of Chicago will be celebrated by the Eastern Alumni Association tonight at a dinner to be held at 7 o'clock at 304 West Fifty-eighth Street.

The semi-annual prize speaking contest of the College of the City of New York will be held tonight at 8 o'clock in the Great Hall. The contest is divided into two sections, the first consisting of original orations by seniors and juniors, and the second half consisting of poems declaimed by sophomores.

Governor Whitman and his military staff will review the Ninth Coast Defense Command, N. G. N. Y., tonight in the armory at 125 West Fourteenth Street. After the review regimental and State trophies will be awarded.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of EUGENE F. LAMBERT, trading as EUGENE F. LAMBERT CO., Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer of Southern District of New York, Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, May 17th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 240 West 14th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of canned goods, bottled goods, fixtures, large lenbox, electric sausage grinder, platform scale, two safes, four desks, typewriter, counters, showcases, horse, harness, three delivery wagons, Ford delivery auto, etc.

LEON LAUTERSTEIN, Receiver.

LEON DASHEW, Attorney for Receiver, Office and P. O. Address, 320 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Open for inspection from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. on May 15th and 16th, 1916.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHILIP GOLDSTEIN, Bankrupt. — Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, May 23, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 351 Canal Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of woolens, piece goods, cotton goods, lawns, muslins, cambrics, satins, velvets, ginghams, linings, flannels, pillow slips, towels, quilts, safe, desk, tables, fixtures, etc.; also outstanding accounts, a list of which may be inspected at the Auctioneer's Office, 639 Broadway, or at the offices of the Referee, Macgrane Coxe, or Rosenberg, Levis & Ball.

MORRIS B. ARNOLD, Trustee.

ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Trustee, 74 Broadway, New York.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, Woolworth Building, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LIPPARD-STEWART MOTOR SALES COMPANY, Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 23,146.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, will sell on Friday, May 12th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 154 West 62nd Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of auto trucks, parts, safe, machinery, fixtures, good will, etc., also the lease of said premises. Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises from May 8th to May 11th, inclusive, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

MINTURN DE S. VERDI, Receiver.

OSCAR LOWENSTEIN, Attorney for Receiver, 31 Liberty Street, New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GEORGE FORD MORRIS, Bankrupt.

Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, sells at public auction at 339 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, this day at 10:30 o'clock A. M., property belonging to this estate, consisting of a one-half interest in a show horse, large number of copyrights on sketches, drawings, &c.; outstanding accounts, shares of stock, drawings, pictures, &c.

Dated New York, May 12th, 1916.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee.

ROBERT G. PERRY, Trustee, 65 John Street, New York City.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, MAY 11.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorneys name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 44.4 ft s of 85th St, 40x100; Berry K. Simons to Manock Realty Co., Inc.; 9 East 62d St, mtg $57,000, May 9; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of Croton St, 90x40.8x90.5x49.9, with all title to land in bed of Croton St; Henry Morgenthau Co. to Enwil Holding Co., Inc., 505 5th Av, May 1; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$1

BANK ST, 56, s s, 40 ft w of 4th St, 20x42, Ella M. W. Scarsi to Arthur T. Neville, 56 Bank St, May 10; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

FT. WASHINGTON AV, bounded e by w s of Ft. Washington Av, w by w s Old Ft. Washington Ridge Road, s by n s 161st St x n by centre line block between 161st and 162d Sts, being land not needed for public use, City of N. Y. to Anne L. Cockran of Fort Washington, L. I., May 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LEWIS ST, 93, w s, 74.1 ft s of Stanton St, 24.1x100; Solomon Komito to Annie Herbst and another, 209 West 118th St, mtg $20,000, May 9; attorneys, Wiltzetch & Komito, 299 Broadway.

LENOX AV, s e corner 120th St, 37.2x85, Mathilda White to Helton Realty Co., Inc., 229 West 98th St, May 1.....$1

NORTHERN AV, (Haven ....) s w corner 180th St, 100x75, Charlotte Harrison to Park Av. Operating Co., Inc., 527 5th Av., mtg $103,125, May 10; attorneys, Swan, Moore & D., 29 Liberty St.....$100

PEARL ST, 228, s e s, 90.7 ft s w of Burling Slip, runs s e 97.4x s w 23.6x n w 65.7x n e 2.4x n w 33.8 to street x n e 23.7 to beginning, with all title to strip on rear x—; Ingraham Corp. to Kenneth Stevenson, 15 West 55th St, mtg $28,000, May 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

130TH ST, 28 East, n s, 262 ft e of 5th Av, 16x99.11; Frank Mucha to Rudolf E. Walde, 783 Fresh Pond Road, Ridgewood, N. Y., May 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

132D ST, 214 West, n s, 142.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Charles A. Curtin, 49 West 47th St, to Matilda Stiefel, 36 East 60th St, foreclosure May 4, 1916, May 10; attorneys, Wise & Ss., 15 William St.....$4,500

135TH ST, 508 W, s s, 191.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 45.10x99.11; North Castle Realty Corp to Hurtra Realty Co., Inc., 217 West 125th St, mtg $60,000, all liens recorded from mtg. May 12, 1916, to read as from 136th St to read as above, April 28; attorney, L. E. Schlecter, 220 Broadway.$100

139TH ST, 270 West, n s, 223 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Arthur Abrams to Frederick E. Johnson, 2,311 7th Av, April 27; attorneys, Greenberg & L., 55 Liberty St.....$100

153D ST, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x99.11; Charles Infante to Lawyers Mtg Co., 59 Liberty St, foreclosure, May 4, 1916, May 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$12,000

Bronx.

BUCHANAN PL, n s, 200 ft west of Jerome Av, 50x100; Nellie Weed to U. S. A. Bldg. & Construction Co., Inc., 1,407 Jesup Av, mtg $1,500, May 10; attorney, Walter S. Auld, 1,407 Jesup Av.....$100

CLINTON AV, e s, 193.2 ft n of McKinley Square, 153.1 ft to Boston Road x101.7x irr.x102.2; Kobre Assets Corporation to 301 Fulton Street Corporation, 350 Fulton St, Brooklyn, May 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

COLLEGE AV, 1,237, w s, 38x85; Alotto Realties, Inc., to Elizabeth Dinkel and another, 1,937 College Av, mtg $22,400, May 1; attorney, Edward G. Krug, Jr., 150 Nassau St.

DAVIDSON AV, s e corner of 183d St, 15x100; Timothy Collins to U. S. A. Building and Construction Co., Inc., 1,407 Jesup Av, May 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

FORDHAM ROAD, s s, 240.6 ft e of Loring Place, 21.6x100; Lloyd E. Stryker, referee, to Elizabeth M. Miller, one 5th Av, May 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,500

FOREST AV, s e corner 136th St, 88x100; Herman Miller to Fannie Miller, 441 West 124th St, May 10; attorney, Anton Gronich, 200 Broadway.....$100

GRANT AV, e s, corner of 169th St, 200 ft to Morris Av, x222.3x100x50x100x272.9; Kobre Construction Co. to Vermilyea Realty Co., 550 West 207th St, mtgs $29,000, May 10; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....

GUNTHER AV, 4,111, w s, 100 ft n of Jefferson Av, 20x100; Ida C. Smith to James H. Harper and another, 800 East 170th St, mtg $3,424, May 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

HERMANY AV, 2,148, n s, 50x103.1; John Braccount to Sarah Braccouerl, 2,141 Hermany Av, April 17; attorney, Robert H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av.....$1

HONEYWELL AV, s w corner of 170th St, 39.2x140.5; Philip Becker to Frank Becker, 1,157 Lexington Av, 25 part, mtg $7,000, May 10; attorney, F. V. Mayforth, 99 Nassau St.....$100

HUNTER ST, 28 East, n s, 262 ft e of 5th Av, 16x99.11; Frank Mucha to Rudolf E. Walde, 783 Fresh Pond Road, Ridgewood, N. Y., May 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

123D ST, 183 East, n s, 82 ft w of 3d Av, 18 x100.11; Manock Realty Co., Inc., to Columbus Realty Co., Inc., 1 Nassau St. May 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

130TH ST, 28 East, n s, 262 ft e of 5th Av, 16x99.11; Frank Mucha to Rudolf E. Walde, 783 Fresh Pond Road, Ridgewood, N. Y., May 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

132D ST, 214 West, n s, 142.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Charles A. Curtin, 49 West 47th St, to Matilda Stiefel, 36 East 60th St, foreclosure May 4, 1916, May 10; attorneys, Wise & Ss., 15 William St.....$4,500

135TH ST, 508 W, s s, 191.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 45.10x99.11; North Castle Realty Corp to Hurtra Realty Co., Inc., 217 West 125th St, mtg $60,000, all liens recorded from mtg. May 12, 1916, to read as from 136th St to read as above, April 28; attorney, L. E. Schlecter, 220 Broadway.$100

139TH ST, 270 West, n s, 223 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Arthur Abrams to Frederick E. Johnson, 2,311 7th Av, April 27; attorneys, Greenberg & L., 55 Liberty St.....$100

153D ST, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x99.11; Charles Infante to Lawyers Mtg Co., 59 Liberty St, foreclosure, May 4, 1916, May 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$12,000

United States Title Guaranty Co. to Hoytreis Construction Co., Inc., 515 5th Av, mtg $6,500, April 28; attorney, United States Title Guaranty Co., Court and Remsen Sts., Brooklyn.....$100

138D ST, 541 East, n s, 25.8x100; Mack Realty Corporation to Emma Isenberge, 135 East 116th St, mtg $12,000, May 10; attorney, Casualty Co. of America, 68 William St.....$1

148TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of St. Anns Av, 24.6x99.9; Isidore Horowitz to Yetta Horowitz, 1,081 Simpson St, mtg $10,250, May 9; attorney, J. Wilson Bryant, 391 E. 149th St.....$100

161ST ST, n s, 253.8 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x72.9; Flora Schmitt to Margaret Scobie, 163 East 184th St, mtg $5,000, May 10; attorney, Richard Scobie, 149th St and Melrose Av.....$100

187TH ST, n s, 23.4 ft w of Park Av, 33.4x100; Thomas E. Desmond to Mary A. Hagerty, 1,142 Franklin Av, mtg $15,000, April 24; attorney, J. J. Duffy, 138th St. and Park Av.....$100

191ST ST, s s, 135.8 ft w of Creston Av, 50x100; E. Charles Hvass to Claude S. Stephens, 2,409 Grand Av, mtg $10,000, May 10; attorney, Robert H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av.....$100

191ST ST, s s, 136.8 ft w of Creston Av, 50x100; Claude S. Stephens to Henry F. Keil, 2,535 Creston Av, May 10; attorney, Robert H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 206th St, 99.11x100, May 10, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; Michael J. Mahony to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 31 Chambers St.....$15,000

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of Croton St, 90x40.8x90.5x49.9, with all title to land in bed of Croton St, May 1, due Nov. 1, 1917, or sooner, 6 p. c.; Enlvil Holding Co. to Henry Morgenthau Co., 30 East 42d St; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$5,500

BANK ST, 56, s s, 40 ft w of 4th St, 20x42, May 10, 5 years, interest as per bond; Arthur T. Neville to West Side Bank, 110 6th Av; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$3,000

COLUMBUS AV, 30, s w corner of 86th St, 201.5 ft to s s of 87th St x30, co-ordinate with another mortgage, $130,000, May 10, 3 years; Isaac Berg to Brooklyn Trust Co., 177 Montague St, Brooklyn; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$10,000

PEARL ST, 228, s e s, 90.7 ft s w of Burling Slip, runs s e 67.4x s w 26.3x n w 65.7x n e 2.4 x n w 36.8 to street x n e 23.7 to beginning, with all title to strip on rear x—, May 10, due and interest as per bond; Kenneth Stevenson to Ingraham Corp., at Hempstead, L. I.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

RIVINGTON ST, 101-3, s e corner of Ludlow St, 120.1x irr., May 11, due and interest as per bond; Esther Riedler to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$5,000

1ST AV, 577, n w corner of 33d St, 24.8x100, May 10, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; Terrace Holding Co. to American Mortgage Co., 46 Cedar St; attorneys, B. & S., 40 Cedar St..$9,750

3D AV, 1,574, w s, 70.5 ft n of 88th St, 25x100, May 10, due and interest as per bond; Louise Alexander to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$18,000

8TH AV, 2,307, s w corner 124th St, 26.11x75, May 10, due and interest as per bond, Patk. Doonan to Danl. Houlihan, 2,867 Bainbridge Av, Bronx; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$30,000

8TH AV, 2,307, s w corner 124th St, 26.11x75, May 10, due and interest as per bond, Patk. Doonan to Danl. Houlihan, 2,867 Bainbridge Av, Bronx; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$6,050

10TH AV, 1,160, e s, 275 ft n of 168th St, 37.5x100, May 10, due and interest as per bond; Louis J. Pooler to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$12,000

125D ST, n s, 82 ft w of 3d Av, 18x100.11, May 10, 3 years or sooner; Columbus Holding Co. to Berry B. Simons, 115 West 118th St; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....

135TH ST, 506 West, s s, 101.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av., 45.10x99.11, April 28, re-recorded from April 29, 1916, installments, Hurtra Realty Co., Inc., to North Castle Realty Corp., 56 Pine St.; attorney, Otto R. Hartmann, 56 Pine St.....$20,000

Bronx.

AVENUE B, w s, 54 ft n of 2d St, Unionport, 54x105; George Rueckel to Gottlieb Wieland, 1,130 Havemeyer Av, May 8, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank Goss, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$500

CLINTON AV, e s, 193.2 ft n of McKinley Square, 153.1 ft to Boston Road x101.7x irr.x102.2; 361 Fulton Street Corp'n to Kobre Assets Corp'n, 81 Broadway, prior mtg $100,000, May 5, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

WEBSTER AV, 1,417, w s, 62.6x82; Sikora Realty Corporation to Charles A. Jurka and another, 242 East 72d St, prior mtg $31,000, May 10, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

3D AV, s s, 350 ft e Bronx River, 17.6x irr. Old Boston Post Road x31.7x158.6x50; Otto Mollenhauer to John W. Fincke, 3,461 White Plains Road, prior mtg $5,000, May 9, due and another to Dominick Vastano, 3,459 Hall Place, May 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,500

1279 and 1281, map of Lohbauer Park; also Williamsbridge Oval, part, mtg $7,000, of Silver St. 37.5x irregular; also Lots 606 and 607, Block 14; Lots 706 and 707, Block 14; Lots 408 and 409, Block 14; Lot 746, Block 14; Lot 578, Block 8; Lot 1, Map Claflin Hill Place, May 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10

LOTS 4 and 5, Map Century Investing Co.; Henry Cleland, Inc., to Henry Wagner, 1,717 Park Av, mtg $4,000, May 10; attorney, Thomas L. Zimmerman, 120 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 136 and 137, Map Century Investing Co.; Henry Cleland, Inc., to Henry Wagner, 1,717 Park Av, mtg $4,000, May 10; attorney, Thomas L. Zimmerman, 120 Broadway.....$1

PARK AV, s e s, 223.10 ft e of 175th St, 20x120.11; Anna Hoffman to Lizzie A. Weiss, 339 East 140th St, mtg $3,500, May 9; attorney, M. J. Grossman, 338 East 143d St.

PROSPECT AV, n w s, 182 ft n e of 181st St, 35x150; Frank Becker to Philip Becker, 1,908 Prospect Av, ½ part, mtg $11,000, May 10; attorney, Fred V. Mayforth, 99 Nassau St.

PROSPECT AV, n w corner of 177th St; Philip Becker to Frank Becker, 1,157 Lexington Av, ½ part, mtg $20,000, May 10; attorney, F. V. Mayforth, 99 Nassau St.$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 559, n w s, 50x 116; Dolma Realty Co., Inc., to Schoen Leasing Co., Inc., 850 Westchester Av, mtg $4,500, April 27; attorney, L. S. Harris, 370 East 161st St.....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 559, n w s, 50x 115, Schoen Leasing Co., Inc., to Dolma Realty Co., 850 Westchester Av, mtgs $4,800, April 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 383 East 149th St.....$100

TIEMANN PL, n s, 84 ft w of Prospect Av, 20x96; Frank Becker to Philip Becker, 1,908 Prospect Av, ½ part, mtg $9,000, May 10; attorney, Fred V. Mayforth, 99 Nassau St.

VYSE AV, w s, 300 ft s of 173d St, 20x100; 111th St; three years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Franklin Brewing Co., 414 Flushing Av, Brooklyn.....$300

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Bronx.

CRESCENT AV, n s, 44 ft w of Hughes Av, 59.7x98.1; Michele Santora against Eustachio Martunucci et al.; Jan. 26, 1915.$10,700

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

Mechanics' liens filed yesterday, May 11.

CROTONA PARKWAY, e s, 109.9 ft s of 177th St, 109.8x121.7 x irreg.; Elsmere Pl, n s, 90.11 ft e of Crotona Pkwy, 106.1x 101.7; and Crotona Pkwy, s e corner Elsmere Pl., 109.9 x 126.4 x irreg.; and Elsmere Pl, s s, 126.4 ft e of Crotona Pkwy, 76.3x101.1; Salvatore Naccarato against Defender Construction Co., owner; Kramer Contracting Co., contractor.....$600

ELSMERE PL, n e corner Marmion Av, 96x 100; Salvatore Naccarato against Defender Construction Co., owner; Kramer Contracting Co., contractor.....$260

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, s e corner Fordham Road, 280 x 125; Salvatore Naccarato against Edmund Francis Realty Co., owner; Kramer Contracting Co., contractor (renewal).....$90

11TH AV, 829 to 835; Rufus Darrows' Sons, Inc., against Edgar S. Appleby et al, owners; Wm. L. MacElraevy and William Lincoln MacElraevy, Inc., contractor.....$1,020

11TH AV, 829 to 885, Rae Glass Co. against Gibney Tire & Rubber Co., owner; W. Lincoln MacElraevy, Inc., contractor.....$38

Bronx.

FORDHAM ROAD, S and 10 West, Louis E. Gunset Plumb. & Heating Co., Inc., against C. L. & M. Rosenbaum Realty Co., owners; Charles J. Petterson, contractor.....$650

TREMONT AV, s s, 123 ft e of Anthony Av, 67.8x188.9; Evans & Kaestner against Davidson Avenue Realty Co., Abraham Davis and Louis Davis, owners; Davidson Avenue Realty Co., contractors.....$200

TREMONT AV, No. 814, Jackson Bros. against Davidson Avenue Realty Co., and Henry Cleland, owners and contractors.$1,875

176TH ST, n w corner of Anthony Av, 81.1x 98.4, Evans & Kaestner against Cleland Realty Co., Abraham Davis and Louis Davis, owners; Cleland Realty Co., contractor.....$653

176TH ST, 278 East, Jackson Bros. against Cleland Realty Co. and Henry Cleland, owners and contractors.....$1,650

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MAIDEN LANE, s e corner of Broadway, 76.7x110.11x irregular; Broadway Building Co. against the Edward W. Martin Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

RUTGERS ST, 54; Bernhard Felfer against Mary Schulman, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. Hymans.

23D ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x98.9; 23d St, n s, 218.9 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x98.9, and parcel of land beginning at a point 200 ft w of 1st Av and 75 ft s of 24th St, 25x23.9; Jennie A. Mapes against Elvira Purdy et al., partition; attorney, H. A. Vieu.

133D ST, 114 West; William Georgi, guardian, against Martha A. Reade et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. A. Vieu.

Bronx.

218TH ST, n s, 105 ft e of Bronxwood Av, 114x180; Michael J. O'Connor et al. against Emma Arenander, warrant of attachment; attorneys, Kelly & Quinn.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Manhattan Av, 391, w s, 55.11 ft n of 116th St, 18x50, three-story dwelling; John Clark against Fanny L. Davis et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; John O'Connor, referee; due on judgment, $3,041.17; taxes, &c., $260.43; subject to a mortgage of $4,000; to the plaintiff for $5,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Southern Boulevard, 1,160, e s, 275 ft n of 167th St, 37.5x100, two-story dwelling; Edwin W. Stern against Isaac Hurwitz et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; William W. Pellet, referee; due on judgment, $4,735.98; taxes, &c., $210; to the plaintiff for $9,000.

141st St, 456 East, s s, 353 ft e of Willis Av, 38.6x100, five-story tenement; Augusta Knoepke against Abe Meyer et al.; Timme & Knoepke, attorneys; J. J. Dalton, referee; due on judgment, $7,702.12; taxes, &c., $1,450.38; subject to a mortgage of $22,000; to the plaintiff for $31,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Trafalgar Pl, 1,822, e s, 124 ft s of 176th St, 25x78, two-story dwelling; Ella L. Ray against John L. Riemenschneider et al.; Hedlock, Eugene & Reidy, attorneys; Louis Brisach, referee; due on judgment, $2,810.73; taxes, &c., $925; to the plaintiff for $3,500.

By George Price.

Fordham Road, s s, 75.5 ft w of Belmont Av, 25.5x127.7x25x182.6, vacant; Fannie Vioth against Post Avenue Construction Co. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; George W. M. Clark, referee; due on judgment, $2,310.37; taxes, &c., $100; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York. FANNIE MOSES, Plaintiff, against MOSES H. MOSES and others, Defendants. In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 5th day of April, 1916, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of May, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Henry Brady, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold in and therein described as follows: Parcel No. 1—House and lot on north side of East 60th Street 43 feet westerly from Lexington Avenue, 21 feet in width front and rear, by 100 feet, 5 inches in depth on each side.

Parcel No. 2—House and lot on north side of East Houston Street 140 feet west of Avenue C, 22 feet in width front and rear, by 65 feet, 9 inches in depth on the easterly side and 64 feet, 7 inches in depth on the westerly side.

Dated, New York, May 2nd, 1916.

GEORGE J. GILLESPIE, Referee.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 256 Broadway, New York City.

The following are the diagrams of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 135 East 60th Street and 348 East Hou

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Upper East Side Deal Involving $200,000—Evelyn Hall Apartment, Held at $325,000, Sold to an Investor—New York Title Insurance Company Makes a $325,000 Bronx Loan.

Evidences of the well-sustained activity in the upper east side residential centre which have been so characteristic of the realty market during the last few weeks were again brought prominently to the front yesterday in a Lexington Avenue deal, which, with the projected improvement, will represent about $2,000,000.

The principals in the deal were Julius Tishman & Sons, Julius Tishman, President, who have been active apartment house operators in that section, as well as on the west side, and Ferdinand E. M. Bullowa. The Tishmans sold to Mr. Bullowa, who will take title under the name of the Souerbee, Inc., of which Mr. Bullowa is Vice President, the fourteen-story apartment house now nearing completion at 156 to 164 East Seventy-ninth Street, 100 by 100, between Lexington and Third Avenues, on the south side of the street. It will be ready for occupancy by Oct. 1, and is 40 per cent. rented, Douglas L. Elliman & Co. being the agents of the house. The property has been held at about $800,000.

In part payment the Tishmans took from Mr. Bullowa the old St. Lorenz Hotel, on Lexington Avenue, and the adjoining Lexington Hotel, on the northwest corner of the avenue and Seventy-second Street, which were purchased by Mr. Bullowa a few years ago. The two parcels cover a frontage of 102.2 on Lexington Avenue by 155 on Seventy-second Street. Both are seven-story buildings. The Tishman concern is preparing plans to improve the entire site with a high-grade fourteen-story apartment house, which, with the value of the land, will represent an investment of about $1,300,000.

H. J. Krantowitz was the broker in the transaction. Stoddard & Mark represented the Tishmans as attorneys.

Evelyn Hall, Held at $325,000, Sold to Investor.

Evelyn Hall, a seven-story apartment house on the northwest corner of Seventy-eighth Street and Columbus Avenue, has been sold by the Halcyon Real Estate Corporation to an investing client of F. V. Calder. The structure, which occupies a plot fronting 102 feet on Columbus Avenue and 100 feet on Seventy-eighth Street, has been held at $325,000.

Buyer for Two Dyckman Flats.

In the Dyckman section a client of Albert R. Lesinsky has purchased for investment from the Smada Realty Company 56 to 62 Seaman Avenue. The property consists of two five-story apartment houses, each occupying a plot 55 by 95 feet. They are fully rented and were held at $130,000. It was an all-cash transaction.

New York Steam Company Completes Site for New Power Plant.

The Ingraham Corporation sold to the New York Steam Company 228 Pearl Street, an old three-story building, on a lot 23.7 by 96.7 by irregular. The property adjoins the property recently purchased by the company, which now controls a plot 73.4 on Pearl Street, 197 feet on Burling Slip, and 97 feet on Water Street. A power house of Colonial design will be erected on the site. Cruikshank & Co. negotiated the transaction.

Private Dwelling Buyers.

The four-story dwelling at 159 East Seventieth Street, 19 by 100, has been sold by Douglas L. Elliman & Co. for Dr. H. B. Wilcox to an investor. It has been held at $60,000.

The four-story dwelling at 144 East Sixty-second Street, 20 by 102.2, has been sold by the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company to a buyer for occupancy.

Lester H. Goodkind has purchased from Charles Gronick the three-story dwelling at 151 East Eighty-second Street, 14.3 by 102.2.

Dr. H. B. Wilcox has purchased for occupancy from N. A. Prentiss 39 East Seventy-Fifth Street, a four-story dwelling on a lot 20 by 100. Douglas L. Elliman & Co. were the brokers.

The dwelling 121 West 131st Street, 18.6 by 100, has been purchased by William Brown from H. Sandford. Tucker, Speyers & Co. were the brokers.

Elizabeth G. Dortic is the purchaser of the dwelling 53 East Seventy-fifth Street, sold recently by Elizabeth P. N. Outerbridge.

$150,000 Bronx Trade.

Alexander Selkin and David Mintz sold for the Nista Construction Company the five-story apartment on the southwest corner of Valentine Avenue and 184th Street, on a plot 76 by 100 by 93. The purchasers are the Henry Morgenthau Company, who gave in part payment the northeast corner of Jerome Avenue and 169th Street, 75 by 100, and the southwest corner of Walker Avenue and Seddon Street, 100 by 262 by irregular. The deal aggregates $150,000.

A $325,000 Bronx Loan.

The New York Title Insurance Company has made thirteen loans aggregating $325,000 to the Vermilyea Realty Company, Charles Hensel President, in the form of building and permanent loans, to be used in financing the erection of thirteen five-story apartment houses which the above company has commenced on the east side of Grant Avenue, south side of 169th Street, and west side of Morris Avenue, these apartments to be ready for occupancy in the late Summer.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company sold a plot, 40 by 100, on Dale Place, to Mary Obert, and a plot 40 by 100, on Rose Place, to V. & E. Bradley.

Charles A. Krey sold to Fred C. Lemmerman a plot 80 by 100 on the northeast corner of Edgewater View and First Street, Bayside.

The Ivywood Corporation of Richmond Hill purchased a plot 80 by 100 on the east side of Twentieth Street, near State Street, Flushing, from Edna M. De Ronde.

John W. Rapp, President of the Empire Art Metal Company, has purchased the old Karsch Brewery plant at College Point. The plot, 200 by 200, extends from Second to Third Avenue and from Tenth to Eleventh Street.

George Pratt, of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, has purchased from the Auburndale Realty Company 125 lots fronting on the north and south sides of State Street and the north and south sides of Mitchell Avenue, Flushing, for $75,000.

Westchester County.

The Gedney Farm Company sold a plot on Littlejohn Place immediately to the north of the lot recently purchased by H. W. Craw to Emerson W. Adams of White Plains, N. Y.

New Jersey.

Benjamin H. Todd has sold his residence and sixteen acres of land at Farmingdale, N. J., to Robert B. Parker of New York. This property was originally owned by Mr. du Pont of the du Pont Powder Company. Theodore S. Hall was the broker in the transaction.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. sold for Dr. E. W. Johnson his residence and stable on plot 100 by 200 at 44 Kingman Road, South Orange, N. J.

$750,000 Building on Berkeley Lyceum Site.

Plans were filed yesterday for the construction of a seventeen-story fireproof store and office building on the north side of Forty-fourth Street, 250 feet west of Fifth Avenue, running north through the block to Forty-fifth Street. It will have a frontage of 100 feet on the former and 62 feet on the latter street.

Th cost has been placed at $750,000. The Berkeley Arcade Corporation, James T. Lee President, is the owner. Starrett & Van Vleck are the architects.

$300,000 Lease from Plans.

J. Mehlin & Sons, piano dealers of Union Square, have leased from Klein & Jackson, operators, on a net rental basis aggregating $300,000, the six-story store and office building now under construction at 4 West Forty-third Street. The structure, which will occupy a lot 25 by 65.5, is estimated to cost $50,000.

To Foreclose $310,000 Mortgage on Lower Broadway Corner.

Action has been begun in the Supreme Court by the filing of a lis pendens for the foreclosure of a mortgage for $310,000 on the property situated at the southeast corner of Maiden Lane and Broadway, fronting 76.7 feet on the former and 110.11 feet on the latter street.

The mortgage was executed by the Edward W. Martin Company to the Broadway Building Company on March 1, 1916.

$500,000 Plant for Flushing, L. I.

The Nathan Manufacturing Company has awarded to Rheinstein & Haas, Inc., contracts for the erection of a group of reinforced concrete factory buildings, administration building, warehouse, garage, and docks at Flushing, L. I., to cost $500,000.

According to the plans of the architect, Eugene Schoen, the factory buildings will consist of a central craneway 311 feet long, with six two-story buildings at right angles to it, 150 by 60 feet each. The administration building will be located at the head of the craneway, overlooking the entire plant. There will be railroad sidings and docks for handling large cargoes.

Work will be started at once, and it is expected that the entire plant will be completed in six months.

The Save New York Movement.

The following letter is typical of many which are being received daily by the "Save New York Committee," of which John Howes Burton is Chairman:

"We wish to assure you that we are in thorough sympathy with your 'Shall We Save New York' movement. We have a lease on our premises until Feb. 1, 1918, when we shall positively move out of the district.

"If we can sublet our loft to good advantage we shall gladly move sooner.

"Yours very truly,

"CHARLES ISAACS & SCHEER."

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased, furnished, for E. H. Landon to Benjamin Armstrong of New London, Conn., the 5½-story American basement dwelling at 40 East Fifty-first Street, between Madison and Park Avenues.

Goodwin & Goodwin leased for Aaron Adler to Dr. Ernest Gluck for a term of five years the three-story and basement private dwelling at 116 West 118th Street.

Worthington Whitehouse, Inc., has leased for Adelina Pell Sargeant to Laura D. Babcock the dwelling at 61 West Fiftieth Street for a term of years.

Porter & Co. have leased for William Colgate to Ellen F. Wright the three-story brown stone dwelling located at 2,111 Madison Avenue.

Commercial Leases.

William A. White & Sons have leased the entire building at 247 East Thirty-third Street to Patrick Clifford.

McDowell & McMahon have leased the store on the northeast corner of Broadway and 178th Street to Martin Gibbons for a term of ten years.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., have leased for the estate of Joseph Milbank at 334 Fourth Avenue the twelfth floor, containing 12,500 square feet, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $50,000. The lessees are The H. W. Gossard Company of Chicago, one of the largest corset manufacturers in the West. This is to be the headquarters and salesroom for their Eastern territory. Homer Foot, Jr., represented the Milbank Estate.

Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the store and basement 541 to 547 Pearl Street for a term of years to the Bishop Paper Company; the store 85 Maiden Lane to C. H. Koenig and A. E. Rosenfeld; the store 92 Broad Street to Lunham & Moore.

Charles B. Van Valen has leased the store at 110 William Street to Carsten D. Borger.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd have leased the entire building 35 Front Street for Amos F. Eno Estate to Washburn-Crosby Company of Minneapolis, Minn.

James A. Dowd leased the five-story building at 922 Sixth Avenue for a term of years to Kelly's Restaurant; also the three-story garage building at 121 West Fifty-third Street for a term of years to George Thomas.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Greene St, 31, w s, 96 ft s of Grand St, 25x100, five-story loft; R. L. Redfield, trustee, against C. C. Stephens et al.; R. F. Lydon, attorney; due, $31,294.74; taxes, &c., $850.

2d Av, 1,919, w s, 25.11 ft n of 99th St, 25x79, five-story tenement and stores; M. A. Howard against Peter Lennon et al.; McClure & P., attorneys; due, $16,337.32; taxes, &c., $1,577.98.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Simpson St, 1,239, w s, 107.2 ft s of Freeman St, 51.2x109.10x irregular, six-story flat; Niagara Life Insurance Co. against Lincoln Mortgage Co. et al.; Gregg & M., attorneys; due, $38,840.29; taxes, &c., $1,974.74.

By Joseph P. Day.

Nereid Av, 1,716, s s, 107.4 ft w of Barnes Av, 25x100; Moore Realty Co. against Vincenzo Palmieri et al.; J. T. P. Van Derveer, attorney; due, $4,852.83; taxes, &c., $420.89.

By George Price.

176th St, 332 East, s s, 336.8 ft e of Anthony Av, 21.8x137.8x irregular, three-story frame house; National Surety Co. against Caroline Wenninger et al.; action one; W. R. Page, attorney; due, $7,619.96; taxes, &c., $5,885.23.

176th St, 334 East, s s, 358.6 ft e of Anthony Av, 21.8x127.7x irregular, three-story frame house; action two; same against same; same attorney; amount due, $7,614.90; taxes, &c., $4,297.84.

176th St, 336 East, s s, 380.4 ft e of Anthony Av, 21.8x143.2x irregular, three-story frame house; action three; same against same, same attorney; due, $8,716.40; taxes, &c., $4,335.69.

By James J. Donovan.

165th St, 232 East, s s, 84.6 ft w of Grant Av, 45x81x irregular, five-story flat; Ess Ess Realty Co. against Kovacs Con. Co. et al.; J. K. M. Ewing, attorney; due, $6,-268.86; taxes, &c., $405.05; prior mtg. $25,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Interior parcel, 68 ft n of 159th St and 140 ft e of Speedway, for a one-story shop, 44x25; Interborough Rapid Transit Co., 165 Broadway, owner; G. H. Pegram, 166 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,000.

Ellsworth Av, w s, 100 ft s of Baisley Av, for a one-story frame greenhouse, 16x67; Benjamin Blaine, owner and architect, 2,074 Arthur Av; cost, $1,000.

44th St, n s, 250 ft w of 5th Av to 45th St, for a seventeen-story store and offices, 100x200.10x92x irregular; Berkeley Arcade Corporation, 25 West 45th St, owner; Starrett & Van Vleck, 8 West 40th St, architects; cost, $750,000.

42d St, s s, 300 ft w of 6th Av, for a twenty-nine-story show rooms, offices, &c., 50x98.9; Bush Terminal Co., 100 Broad St, owner; Helmle & Corbett, 190 Montague St, Brooklyn, architects; cost, $600,000.

42d St, Lexington Av, Depew Place, and 43d St, block, for a twenty-six-story hotel, 275x208.4; N. Y. State Realty and Terminal Co., owner; Warren & Wetmore, 16 East 47th St, architects; cost, $6,000,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

7th Av, n e corner of 48th St, to a four-story dwelling, &c; G. H. Eraie, 721 7th Av, owner; Bruno W. Berger & Son, 121 Bible House, architects; cost, $5,000.

SASQUA HILLS
CONNECTICUT

Several responsible New York business men built homes on a Connecticut hilltop overlooking the Sound. These plots were bought after inspection covering practically all the available territory within reasonable distance of New York. In order to protect their homes against undesirable conditions—or neighbors—they purchased the property immediately surrounding and lying between their respective plots.

This property is now offered to acceptable purchasers, who will erect homes conforming to the high-class surroundings. Every plot has unobstructed view of the water. Golf and country clubs nearby. Time by rail, one hour and ten minutes from Grand Central Terminal.

This is an exceptional opportunity to secure a real country (not suburban) home, with every city convenience, under ideal conditions.

Refined people who are interested will appreciate the extraordinary features and advantages of this property.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY DEPT A.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.
SELLING AGENTS
Cor. Broadway and 80th Street, N. Y. City. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MALBA
ON THE SOUND

New York's Nearest Waterfront Suburb.
Exclusive *Restricted*
Convenient *Complete*

An established social centre on Long Island's North Shore. Property office open today. For time table phone
"7440 Cortlandt"
and ask for "Malba Information."
Malba Estates, 217 Broadway, N.Y.
Also represented in Grand Central Terminal at Country Life Exposition.

NEAR THE LAKE.

6 room cottage; newly renovated, bath, all improvements, 22 minutes from city; 10c. fare; price $3,600, worth $4,500; must have $250 cash, balance $17 per month. B. Neumiller, 340 E. 14th St.

FULLY IMPROVED PLOT

¼ acre, in restricted locality; sewer, water, gas, and electricity; 30 minutes from city; privileges of private bathing beach; bargain for cash. North Shore, Box 176 Times Downtown.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$5,800

CRAFTSMAN HOMES on beautiful parked street only 2 minutes' walk from Kings Highway Station Sea Beach Subway. Open fireplace, electric lights, etc. Wonderful decorations. Also a large
HOLLOW TILE GARAGE
Positively the most artistic homes ever offered at the price. Handsome booklet upon request. OTTO SINGER, 348 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

BEDFORD SECTION.

Four-story single apartment building, fully rented and in A1 order; free and clear; rental $2,900; want a quick offer.
J. P. OLANO,
47 BREVOORT PLACE, B'KLYN.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A MANSION IN NEW YORK CITY

at University Av. and 176th St. Spacious grounds. Exceptionally desirable location.
MANHATTAN LEASING COMPANY
149 Church St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Plots of Varying Size at Reasonable Prices and at Exceptionally Attractive Terms to Home Builders.

Edgemont Estate AT SCARSDALE STATION

Overlooking Bronx Parkway and within 5 minutes' walk of station.
For Particulars Apply
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av., N.Y. Scarsdale Offices STATION PARK

Quaker Ridge

This beautiful countryside with trees, flowers and extended view of Long Island Sound is waiting for YOU. Price and terms can be arranged absolutely to your satisfaction. All we ask is an appointment to show you the best property in lower Westchester County. Booklet sent on request.

Cooley Realty Co.,
Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

Overlooking Van Cortlandt Park.

Beautiful country home, just out of the city South Yonkers; high ground, extensive view; plot 75x100; covered with large trees; ten-room spacious stucco house; verandas ten feet wide; sleeping porch, sun parlor; large natural stone fireplace; parquet floors; quartered oak trim; two baths; must be seen to be appreciated; two minutes' walk from Caryl station, 15 minutes from 6th and 9th elevated roads. Price $12,000; terms can be made to suit. E. A. Fairbanks, owner, 54 Manhattan St. Phone 8024 Morningside.

DARWOOD

At Columbus Avenue Station, New York, New Haven & Hartford and N. Y. New York.
Westchester & Boston Railroad, nine houses now under course of construction. Lots for sale at reasonable terms and at low prices. Owner anxious to market a few plots and will not refuse any reasonable offer.
COOLEY REALTY CO.,
Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

GENTLEMAN'S FARM
53 Acres—Commuting Distance

Residence, stone, 3 years old, hardwood throughout, open fireplaces, 4 master bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 servants' rooms, bath; hot water heat; farm cottage, 5 rooms; stone garage; barns; ice house; poultry houses; wonderful views. $20,000.
SEAMAN LOWERRE & CO.,
15 East 40th St., N. Y. C.

PELHAM MANOR.
NEW HOLLOW TILE STUCCO HOUSE.
9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
On Rochelle Terrace near Boston Road. Mortgagee purchased at Foreclosure Sale and will sell at his cost, which is $2,000 less than real value. Price $9,600. Convenient terms.
LOT 75 x 150.
S. E. JACOBS, 30 E. 42nd St., N. Y.

Park Hill North High, Healthful Beautiful

A limited number of lots at reduced prices to open up the selling; better see this glorious country; just outside of New York in PARK HILL NORTH, South Yonkers.
THOMAS S. BURKE, Radford Building, Getty Square. Phone 5000 Yonkers.

RYE, N. Y.

directly on the water, modern house, 9 bedrooms, 4 baths; garage; 2 acres. Price $25,000. Rent, furnished, $2,000. Complete list on application.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN
20 Nassau St., 41 E. 41st St., or Rye, N. Y.

NEW 6-ROOM HOUSE

28 miles Grand Central Harlem Division, on 3 lots, 10 minutes from depot, near lake. Price $2,250. Terms. Also few very desirable lots cheap. Will pay fare to visit property. Jonap, 1,495 Bryant Ave., Bronx. Telephone Intervale 4169.

AT RYE
ALONG THE SOUND.
Fully furnished, handsome modern dwelling, 18 rooms, 4 baths; large garage; 8 acres of ground; shade, fruit trees.
FOX REALTY CO., Brokers
51 EAST 42D ST.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Owing Money

on past due or open mortgages carries an element of risk you can ill afford. We are replacing now, on most favorable terms, many mortgage loans for wise borrowers.
Loton H. Slawson Company,
171 Madison Ave., New York City

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CAN SAVE ½ OF 1% INTEREST A YEAR BY CONSULTING US.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES
32 Nassau St. Tel. John 6094

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The Stamp of Approval

Every home community is judged by the people who live in it. A most representative group of men of affairs have expressed their appreciation by buying or building homes at

Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station.
15 Minutes from Herald Sq.
via Penn., L. I. Electric Express Service
MANY NEW HOUSES
JUST COMPLETED.
Prices $9,000 to $22,500.
On Convenient Terms.
Villa Plots of Exceptional Beauty. Information on request from
JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway & 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens Office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8:17, 9:00, 10:00, 11:05, 11:50 A.M.; 12:30 (12:52 Saturday only), (1:15 Saturday only) 1:25, 2:06, 3:00, 3:45, 4:07, 4:29, 5:00 (5:11 except Saturday), (5:18 Saturday only) 5:33 P. M., &c. SUNDAY — 8:25, 9:05, 10:00, 11:17, 11:34, A. M.; 1:08, 1:56, 2:12, 3:03, 4:11, 4:45, 5:25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 Minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet T.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Motor Out Today

or take a train from the Pennsylvania Station to

Kensington Great Neck.

Kensington contains 46 ideal country houses, constructed at a cost of more than one million dollars.

Over four hundred thousand dollars has been expended for landscaping, a sanitary sewer system, water, gas, electric light, porte drives and walks, and a ten-acre waterfront park, containing a swimming pool, bathhouse, bathing beach, a dock for yachts and motor boats, and tennis courts, in all of which every purchaser becomes a part owner absolutely without cost.

Our plan for building and financing your home will be sent on request.

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.
Tel. 5600 Greeley. 1 West 34th St.

FOR SALE.

Account of removal to Syracuse my house at Douglaston, hollow tile, 9 rooms, 2 baths, lavatories, sun parlor, large porch, garage. 'Phone 7294 Barclay, R. L. Kenyon, or 3091 Bayside.

MERRICK One of the most attractive Residential Sections on South Bay. To let, unfurnished, three-story house, all modern improvements, open fireplaces, in perfect order. Water on all floors, baths, laundry, five master's, three servants' rooms; heated, lighted. Garage with man's room; ½ acre; fifty minutes from city, five minutes from station.
H. SCHUYLER CAMMANN,
84 William St., New York. Tel. John—1630

Shorefront Bungalow For Rent Northport, on Shore of Sound

Completely furnished, delightful location; attractive Summer home; large verandas, every improvement; garage, chauffeur's room; wonderful bathing and fishing; always cool; commuting distance; rental $600, unlimited season. Apply owner,
THEO. S. HALL, 47 West 34th St., N. Y.

Elegant Home on Shore Front.

Property fronts the water; all-year residence; high land; all laid out in shrubs; 8 beautiful rooms and bath; heat, gas, electricity; extra large porch; select neighborhood: 45 minutes from city; sacrificing this place for $5,500; worth great deal more; $500 cash; for particulars and be convinced. E. E., Room 608, 1 West 34th St. Phone 3612 Greeley.

GARDEN CITY, L. I.

Hilton Ave. Beautiful corner house on plot, 100x200; 12 rooms and 2 baths; electric light, parquet floors; newly decorated. Within 3 minutes' walk of Garden City Station, and 5 minutes' walk of Garden City Hotel. Will be sold at a great sacrifice. For particulars, write to
J. P. OLANO,
47 BREVOORT PLACE, B'KLYN.

Choice Modern Homes

Marathon Park, Little Neck, L. I.
Manhasset Park, Manhasset, L. I.
Near Sound; 26 minutes from Broadway; at station; electric train service; for sale or will build to order; houses to rent; choice lots cheap; reasonable terms.
JOHN M. RIEHLE, 68 William St., N. Y.

MODERN SHORE FRONT

40 miles from city, plot running from Sound to harbor; sandy beach, shade trees; new ten-room bungalow, two baths; electricity; sleeping porch, etc. Garage. $8,500. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th Street, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND
THE BEST
SUBURBAN HOMEPLACE.

UP-TO-DATE BUNGALOW.

5 rooms and bath; within 2 minutes' walk of bathing beach; has electricity; water, gas, privilege of private bathing beach; bargain easy monthly payments. B. Shore, 243 West 34th St.

New Fireproof Buildings
With Every Modern Improvement
Now in Course of Completion
N. W. Cor. of 103d St. & West End Ave.
And
North Cor. of 108th St. & Riverside Drive
MODERATE RENTALS
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths

We are offering a number of very desirable furnished and unfurnished apartments in the most exclusive localities on the West Side at very attractive rentals. For further particulars consult
Representative on premises, or
PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders
JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres. and Treas.
Office, 601 West 115th Street, near Broadway.
Tel. 1114 Morningside.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OVERLOOKING THE OCEAN.

Beautiful cottage, just finished, built for all-year home; owner cannot occupy; 7 large rooms, bath; open fireplace in living room; all the very latest improvements, electricity, gas; full cellar; hot-water heat; new model range with extra hot-water attachment in kitchen; abundance of shrubbery; price $5,200, worth $6,000; responsible party can take possession for $800 cash, balance very easy terms; 40 minutes from city. B. Browne, 349 E. 14th St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SACRIFICE $6,200.

Terms to Suit Responsible Purchaser.
Beautiful Colonial Home
BEST OF COMMUTATION TO THE CITY.

Delightful all-year home on large grounds, with 100 ft. frontage, in most select neighborhood. Large living room with old-fashioned open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry and well fitted kitchen on the first floor.

Four fine master bed chambers and tiled bath on the second floor; separate entrance porch; large veranda and open terrace. Every modern convenience; electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; walls beautifully panelled in hardwoods; convenient to country club, golf, ideal outdoor and water sports. Send for photograph.

Attorney, D 238 Times Downtown.

300 DOLLARS ONLY
and your rent

Buys this Dutch Colonial House

built on large shaded plot in attractive Northern New Jersey Club colony. If you are socially eligible for membership in country club; 6 large rooms; tiled bath; wide porches; big open fireplace in living room; model gas kitchen; steam heat; 5 minutes' walk from Club House and Golf Course. For particulars, write Treasurer, P. O. Box 416, N. Y. City.

RUMSON ROAD—
SEA BRIGHT, N. J.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

One of the show places in the best locality; fine residence, ready to move in; beautiful trees and shrubbery; price $30,000.

For Further Particulars,
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St., N. Y. Murray Hill 4030.

Navesink Park

About 1 hour by Sandy Hook boats.
Wonderful Marine Views.
House & Garage, Now Building, for Sale At Actual Bona Fide Cost.
PLOTS OF VARIOUS SIZES
At Sacrifice Prices.
Fully restricted. Maps and particulars.
NAVESINK PARK CO.,
280 Broadway, New York City.

For Sale—
73 Acres in Ramapo Hills.

Twenty-nine miles from New York, 16 miles from Tuxedo, 5 miles from Ridgewood and 2 miles from the railroad; old Dutch Colonial, partly stone farmhouse, completely remodeled by New York architect for own use; six master's bedrooms, three baths, sleeping porch, four servants' rooms and bath, laundry, garage, &c.; artesian well; stone cottage; all necessary farm buildings; all in good order; ready for immediate occupancy; walled perennial garden, apple and peach orchards; 5 acres wooded, rest in cultivation. Price $30,000.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY,
141 Broadway, New York City.

NEW HOLLYWOOD COTTAGES
WEST END, N. J.
ADJOINING PRESIDENT WILSON'S SUMMER CAPITOL.
Private golf links and tennis courts. Cottages all newly furnished and rebuilt. Rents moderate. Apply Benjamin P. Morris, Esq., Long Branch, N. J., or any broker.

Allenhurst
Deal Asbury Park
Choice Summer Homes Now Renting. Complete list; all sizes and prices; Booklet Y.
Ferguson & Son 711 MATTISON AVE. Tel. 392. ASBURY PARK, N. J.

NEW JERSEY SUMMER HOMES.

SUMMER HOMES
ASBURY PARK ALLENHURST
DEAL BEACH INTERLAKEN
and vicinity. Trains met by appointment.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET "T."
MILAN ROSS AGENCY,
Asbury Park (Phone 406-407) Allenhurst

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

INVESTMENT
To Yield Better Than Bonds and More Secure—
The largest block of real estate in the most prosperous city in
Western Massachusetts
Located in the very heart of the business section. A conservative investment for large investors. Y 302 Times Annex.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT RIDGEFIELD, CONN.

Farms, Country Homes, &c., for Sale or Rent. Rentals Furnished or Unfurnished. Prices Reasonable.
THADDEUS CRANE,
Ridgefield, Conn. Phone 1.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Adjoining Riverside Drive.

At 615-21 West 136th Street, we have, with telephone service, electric light, hall boy service, very modern and well-kept apartments; to lease, with concessions during summer:

Ground floor, 4 rooms, $42.00. Second floor, 7 rooms, $40.00, to October 1st, and $55.00 thereafter. Second floor, 5 rooms, $36.00. Fourth floor, 4 rooms, furnished, until October, if desired, at a rental of $32.00. Fifth floor, 7 rooms, at $48.00, and 5 rooms at $35.00.

At 129-131 West 90th Street, one third floor, 6-room apartment, $36.00, and one first floor, 6 rooms, $39.00.

As owners we are interested in both the buildings and give to our tenants the best service possible.
R. H. KITTEL,
Room 803 505 Fifth Avenue.
Telephone Murray Hill, 7258.

THE SONOMA
S. E. Cor. Broadway & 55th St.
Convenient, Centrally Located.
Have a Few Apartments to Rent.
Immediate Possession.
2-5-8 Rooms
Furnished or Unfurnished.

Attention of tenants seeking improvement on their present homes is directed to the High-class, Fireproof Building,
261 Central-Park-West
N. W. Cor. 86th Street.
Apply to Supt. on premises.
9-Room Aparts., $1,800 & Up.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City.
RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY)
C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

THE HILLCREST
430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths
Rents Parlors 18x23
$1,500 to $1,800 Dining Rooms... 19x19
Bedrooms 14x16

TheBROCKHOLST
101 WEST 85TH ST.
Tel. Schuyler 4774.
8 ROOMS, 1 AND 2 BATHS,
$900 to $1,200.
Ground Floor, Suitable for Doctor. Apply Superintendent, on Premises.

4 and 5 Rooms

The Lavalette, new elevator apartment, 1 Arden St., one block from Dyckman St. subway station; plenty of light and air; rent $32 and $42. On premises, or E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St. Tel. Hanover 5989.

324-328 WEST 51ST ST.
THE JEFFERSON
7 Large, light rooms, bath. Only 1 apartment available. Elevator; telephone; all night service. SAMUEL FREEDMAN, 489 5th Ave.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Third Ave. and 72nd St.
Northwest Corner.
Three story and basement building, on lot 27x100, to let for long term of years. Suitable for large store and lofts. Apply to CRIMMINS OPERATING COMPANY, 624 Madison Ave.

LOFT SPACE A1
REASONABLE, 157-9 East 32d St.
Telephone, 2410 Bryant.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FACTORY SPACE WANTED.

Factory space for handling heavy machinery; complete one-story building or ground floor with crane; location not to exceed 10 miles from city; will pay $3,500 to $6,000 per annum, according to conditions. P 250 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.

11 and 12 room Cottage on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River. Comfortable and roomy; 3 minutes' walk from railroad station. Rent $450-$600 per year.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

AT LONG BEACH

Attractive modern cottage, ten rooms, two baths, completely furnished; piano; gas, electricity. Finest residential section, half-way between railroad station and board walk. Beach three minutes' walk. $1,000 for season. Apply, premises, 138 West Olive Street, or telephone (except Sunday) 678 Bryant.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

RESIDENCE WANTED

West Seventies or Eighties. Not over $30,000. Quick action.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The northern disturbance is now north of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the winds from the upper Ohio Valley and the lake region eastward have diminished and the weather generally cleared after local rains over this section. Another disturbance of well-defined character has developed over the extreme Southwest, and thus far light local rains have resulted in Missouri. Elsewhere over the country the weather was fair, except in Western Montana and Northern Wyoming, where there were light snows.

Low temperatures continue throughout the Northwest and the Central West, and it is much cooler in the lower Missouri and the Ohio Valleys and the lake region. Temperatures below freezing were quite general Thursday morning in Northern Nevada, Idaho, Eastern Oregon, Wyoming, Montana, and North Dakota. In New England and thee middle Atlantic States temperatures have risen decidedly, and they remain high in the South.

There will be showers Friday night or Saturday in the lower Mississippi and lower Ohio Valleys, Tennessee, and probably on Saturday in the upper Ohio Valley, the southern upper lake and western lower lake region. Elsewhere in the lake region and in the Atlantic States the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday.

It will be cooler Friday in the Atlantic States from New England to South Carolina and Northern Georgia.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh to strong west, diminishing by Friday night; middle Atlantic Coast, fresh west; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly south, except fresh and shifting off North Carolina and east off South Florida.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England and Eastern Pennsylvania.—Fair Friday and Saturday.

Western New York.—Fair Friday; Saturday, partly cloudy.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	54	60 | 4 P. M.	72	75
6 A. M.	52	63 | 6 P. M.	68	76
9 A. M.	64	68 | 9 P. M.	68	69
12 M.	71	78 |11 P. M.	62	67

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 67; for the corresponding date last year it was 62; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 58.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 65, at 8 P. M. it was 71. Maximum temperature, 76 degrees at 2:15 P. M.; minimum, 58 degrees at 1 A. M. Humidity, 60 per cent. at 8 A.M., 22 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.65 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.76 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
12:10—186	Houston St.; Synagogue	Slight
12:30—159	Stanton St.; J. Sipinger	$1,000
12:32—16-18	W. 22 St.; Smart Under-wear Co.	Slight
12:35—130-132	W. 29 St.; Simon Costume & Dress Co.	Slight
1:35—609	Amsterdam Av.; not given	Slight
4:30—306	Bowery; Sobel & Lieberman	Slight
4:50—308	W. 125 St.; Star Beef & Meat Co.	Slight
9:10—University & Burnside Aves.; trolley car		Slight
9:30—Madison Av. & 54 St., auto truck		Slight
9:40—Long Acre Express Co.		Slight
9:40—620	6 Av.; Morris Feides	$10
10:20—319	E. 9 St.; Samuel Raterman	Slight
11:30—536	E. 72 St.; E. Gottfried	Not given
P.M.		
2:05—146	E. 4 St.; Jennie Moskowitz	Slight
2:35—Pier 9, E. R.; Gustave Slatras		$10
8:20—2,550	Grand Concourse; Arthur Briggs	Slight
4:40—853	1 Av.; W. H. Truesdale	$50
5:05—Riverdale Av. & 245 St.; John Delefield		Slight
5:10—236	E. 100 St.; N. Corvada	Slight
5:10—Foot	B. 112 St.; N. Y. Central R. R.	$5
5:10—209	Av. B; Sidney Fray	Slight
6:55—137	W. 23 St.; H. Liebowitz	Slight
7:00—14	Willett St.; Fannie Well	Slight
7:10—25	Jones St.; Victor Ecca	Slight
7:45—168	E. 81st; not given	Slight
9:10—222	E. 119th; Harry Vogel	Slight
10:45—111	W. 134th; Agnes Bowen	Slight

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following promotion lists are announced:

To stenographer and typewriter, Board of Education, office of the Secretary, Francis J. Coan, 70.10. Police Department, George R. Murphy, 70.10.

To stationary engineer, Bureau of Street Cleaning, Richmond Borough, William K. Williamson, 84.30.

To laboratory assistant, (mechanical,) Board of Estimate, Bureau of Contract Supervision, Otto Miller, 84.15; Franklin J. Connor, 77.05.

United States.

There will be an examination for marine oiler, Quartermaster Service, Fort Hancock, N. J., on May 27. The pay is $65 a month. No educational test will be given, and applicants will not be assembled for a mental examination. The examination will consist of physical ability, training, and experience. A marine engineer's license of at least 100 tons is necessary in connection with this vacancy.

ESTATE APPRAISED.

COHEN, JACOB, (April 19, 1915;) net estate, $47,116. Forty-two beneficiaries received legacies, the largest amount being $5,413 to Sadie C. Crager, niece of decedent. The rest of the estate, except $5,000, distributed among ten institutions, was given to relatives of decedent. Assets: Equity, $12,885, in 123 Broome St., appraised at $38,000; equity, $8,654, in 120 Attorney St., appraised at $25,000; bank, $12,504; mortgages and personalty, $10,023.

Summer Homes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Remodeled farmhouse to rent, furnished, on State road leading from Brewster to Pawling; 1¼ miles to station; eleven rooms and bath; hot and cold water; three open fireplaces; extended view; fine shade trees; $400 rent for season, beginning June 1. Apply Room 1,618, 2 Rector St. Telephone Rector 1307.

OCEAN BEACH, FIRE ISLAND.

Furnished bungalows for rent at seashore location, where boating, bathing, and fishing are unsurpassed; $150 to $400 per season. Ocean Beach Protective League, 217 West 125th St., New York, N. Y. Telephone Morningside 612.

Sharon, Conn.—A delightful Summer home among the hills—10-room farm house, completely furnished; barn, carriage house, &c., maple shade, orchard, garden. C. E. Peck, 547 Riverside Drive. Phone 3753 Morningside.

Deal Beach, N. J.—Attractively furnished house, near Casino, Ocean View, Monmouth Drive; fourth from ocean; 7 bedrooms, billiard room, 3 baths; 2-car garage, 2 bedrooms, bath; $2,000. 1201, 373 4th Av.

Summer homes for rent on Connecticut coast; houses furnished; running water; electric lighting; garage; country club, golf; rentals $300 to $1,000 season; request descriptive list. J. M. Hull, Madison, Conn.

Country estate for rent, fifty minutes from New York, near station; large house, ten bedrooms; high elevation, extensive views, lawns, woodland, and garden planted. Room 1,003, 64 Wall St.

Beechhurst, Whitestone, L. I.—Eight-room house, furnished complete; five minutes to private bathing beach or electric trains, 30 minutes to Penn. Station; $100 monthly. For appointment telephone Owner, Chelsea 2591.

SMITHTOWN, L. I.—Small cottage for rent, season; excellent location; fully furnished; modern improvements throughout; garage. Address owner, Edwin Melvin, 1 Broad St., New York City.

Newly furnished 8-room bungalow; among pines, overlooking lake; bathing; all improvements; rent, $400. Owner, Apartment 1, 986 West End Av. Telephone Riverside 2536.

Pine Orchard, Conn.—Rent your Shore Cottage (or an agent who has lived on the grounds and rented cottages for twenty years. Inquire H. L. Hollmann's Store.

COUNTRY AND WATER SPORT.

Gentleman's farm with luxurious surroundings, boats, horses, &c., wants to share or rent. 414 West 120th. Opp. D 3.

Connecticut Beach hour out; furnished cottages; all improvements; $500 up; city water; hotel; tennis. Owner, 825 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

Long Beach.—Elegantly furnished house for sale or rent, bath with each bedroom, bargain for cash. Arnold House, Beech St.

Furnished cottage, 7 rooms, bath, Arverne, L. I. Dorman, 980 DeKalb Av., B'klyn.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished house, June 1 to Sept. 20; near water, on Sound; either side, within 30 to 40 minutes of 42d St.; five master bedrooms; accommodations in garage for chauffeur; not over $300 month. T 158 Times.

Wanted, a furnished house for the Summer months, within reasonable distance of New York; good neighborhood; five or six bedrooms, two baths; place to keep automobile. Address Y 206 Times Annex.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments, 4 P. M., May 12.—Sergts. W. A. Morris, J. Murphy, and J. McCarthy, 81, motor cycle to bicycle duty; Patrol. H. J. McCrossen, 170 to 153, assign. to bicycle duty discont.; Bicycle Patrol. J. S. Perfora, 153 to 170.

Temporary Assignments—Patrol. to Training School from commands indicated, 1 day, 9 A. M., May 12: J. L. Mohr, 14; W. F. Cox, 36; B. F. Brackett, 66; D. J. Quinlan, 81; J. F. Dolan, 148; W. J. Hayes, 150; T. J. Hart, 161; M. Keane, Traffic A; R. J. Marshall, Traffic D; C. Leff, 18; W. Kehoe, 42; D. King, 77; W. S. Winant, 99; T. Brady, 149; J. J. Walsh, 160; T. G. Clancy, 274; W. J. Distler, Traffic C; A. L. Bourke, Traffic E.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. C. W. Brophy, 146, 1 day, 8 A. M., May 12; J. McDonald, 151, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 12; J. McLaughlin, 152, 1 day, 8 A. M., May 17. Sick leave: Patrol. M. P. Dowling, 277, 50 days, 8 A. M., May 13.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. E. Smith, 2 I. D., 6:05 P. M., Sept. 29, 1915, to 8 A. M., April 1.

Patrol. R. H. Miller, 23, against whom charges are pending, having submitted his resignation, has been dropped from the rolls of the Police Force.

Fire Department.

Decisions rendered:

Fire. 2d Bn. Chief Morris, Eng. 1, (violation of Sec. 122, R. and R. 1912,) charge dismissed; Eng. of Steamer S. Walsh, Eng. 12, (conduct unbecoming an officer or gentleman,) charge reprimanded.

Fined: Fire. 4th gr. J. T. Brady, H. & L. 26, $1, (loss of copy of book;) Fire. 2d gr. G. W. Reilly, H. & L. 3, $5, (loss of coat badge.)

The charge of reckless driving on which Fire. 1st gr. R. J. T. Harde, Eng. 94, was tried, found guilty, and sentence suspended, has been dismissed.

Engine Co. 217 will be substituted in place of Engine Co. 218, to report at Company School at 1 P. M., Tuesday, May 16.

Retired: Fire. 1st gr. R. Reinhardt, Eng. 243, (on his own application,) on annual pension of $700, 8 P. M., May 16; on medical certificates, Fire. 1st gr. F. J. Murphy, H. & L. 1, on annual pension of $486.66, 8 A. M., May 12; Fire. 2d gr. J. Burns, H. & L. 112, annual pension of $400, 8 A. M., May 12.

The Department Band having been assigned to take part in the Citizens Preparedness Parade on Saturday, May 13, the members of the band will be directed to report to Fire. W. H. Breuer at the corner of Pearl and New Chambers Streets at 9 A. M. sharp on said date.

Special leaves: Capt. T. J. Dunn, H. & L. 1, 12 hours, 8 P. M., May 17; Fire. 1st gr. F. F. Wartzinger, Eng. 94, 24 hours, 8 A. M., May 14.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Hunter College Glee Club will sing at the Home for Incurables at Third Avenue and 182d Street on the afternoon of Memorial Day.

On the afternoon of May 15 the Hunter undergraduate basketball team will play the alumnae.

On the afternoon of June 6 the annual Hunter athletic meet will be held in the Seventh Regiment Armory.

Hunter has recently been recognized as an accredited college by the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations, and its graduates are registered by the bureau.

The student body of Hunter College has elected Helen Hume President of the Student Council for 1916-17.

Miss Isabelle A. Ennis has been elected President of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association.

The following attendance officers have been assigned as supervising attendance officers for one year beginning May 17: Division Supervising Attendance Officers, Joseph L. Coppinger and Charles T. Garland; District Supervising Attendance Officers, Joseph A. Carlin, Valentine M. Collins, James S. McCloskey, James Rorke, Ernest Loring, Owen J. Martin, William J. Black, Clifford T. Graham, Albert B. Ripley, Thomas P. Byrnes, Hubert Kelly, Theobald M. Purcell, Edward P. Rausch, Felicia Capperata, Jennie F. Walsh, William T. Byrnes, Thomas A. Tydings, Jesse Frank, Edward M. Michelbacher, and Timothy Donovan.

As the janitors of the public schools are paid by the year, it has been decided not to allow them any extra pay for the Summer schools except for their help. They will receive two weeks' vacation.

Permission has been granted Principal Zabriskie of the Washington Irving High School for a boat ride up the Hudson for his pupils on May 31 to Washington Irving's home at Sunnyside. The consent of the girls' parents will be obtained. The trip will be made on the Washington Irving steamboat.

Dr. Joseph Kahn, a member of the New York Philosophical Society, will deliver a lecture on Thomas Davidson, on Friday, May 13, at 8:15, at the Thomas Davidson School, 307 Henry Street.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Lt. Col. E. L. Munson, M. C., is detailed a member of the Board of M. C. officers appointed July 3 to determine result of preliminary examination of applicants and the final examination of candidates for admission to the M. C., Vice Maj. E. R. Schreiner, M. C., relieved.

1st Lt. F. D. Applin, C. A. C., from assignment to 136th Co. to unassigned list, and detailed for general recruiting service at Ft. Slocum, N. Y., reporting there on June 8 for duty.

An army retiring board to consist of Cols. J. L. Chamberlain, Inspector General; C. Richard, M. C.; J. B. Bellinger, Q. M. C., and C. R. Noyes, 17th Inf., and Maj. A. E. Truby, M. C., has been appointed. Capt. G. Johnson, 11th Cav., Aide-de-Camp, is recorder. The board is ordered to meet at Governors Island for examination of such officers as may be ordered before it.

Capt. A. N. Tasker and Capt. W. P. Huntington, M. C., are detailed as medical examiners and witnesses before the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet at Governors Island, N. Y., on 16th inst. of this date.

Col. H. C. Davis, C. A. C., will report to the President of the foregoing Army Retiring Board for examination, then to place of receipt by him of this order.

Orders of April 28 relating to Capt. D. T. Merrill, 3d Inf., revoked. Upon arrival in the United States he will join his regiment.

Assignments of Q. M. C. officers ordered: Maj. W. H. Bertsch to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty as Camp Quartermaster, Organized Militia; Maj. W. D. Newbill to Columbus, N. M., for temporary duty as Camp Quartermaster, Organized Militia, and Capts. T. S. Moorman and J. E. Morris to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty as Assistants to the Quartermaster of Southern Dept.

Capt. H. La F. Applewhite, retired, is relieved from duty at University of Nevada, Reno, effective May 31. He is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at that university, effective June 1.

Orders of April 27, relating to Capt. L. P. Williamson, M. C., revoked.

Orders of May 8 are amended to relieve Maj. I. L. Hunt, Bureau of Insular Affairs, from duty as Assistant to Chief of the Bureau, effective Sept. 11.

Leaves: 1st Lt. H. S. Brittkerhoff, 3d Inf., 1 month; Capt. P. Giddings, Q. M. C., 2 months; Lt. C. T. Menoher, 3d F. A., 3 months; Capt. J. N. Pickering, 10th Inf., 20 days; 1st Lt. W. E. Dawson, 21st Inf., 4 months. He will report to Commanding Officer, Letterman Hospital, San Francisco, for observation and treatment.

Navy.

Jr. Grade Lt. H. T. Bartlett, Naval Aero Station, Pensacola, Fla., to the North Carolina.

Ens. H. D. Clarke, the Jupiter to the New Jersey.

Boatswain J. B. Hupp, Newport News Shipbuilding Co. to the Lebanon.

Gunner F. Clifford, the Maine to the Montana.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Hercules, at Indian Head; Jason, at Norfolk Yard; Mars, at Corinto; New Orleans, at Bremerton; Sacramento, at Port au Prince; Vermont, at Hampton Roads, and the Vulcan, at Newport.

Sailed—Culgoa, Cape Haitien for Santo Domingo City; Dolphin, Port au Prince for Santo Domingo City; G-3, Newport for Block Island; Neptune, Guantanamo for Hampton Roads; Oklahoma, Philadelphia for Delaware Breakwater, and the Osceola, Guantanamo for Port au Prince.

The Salem was placed in full commission and the Chester in reserve at the Boston Yard May 10.

The Charleston has relieved the Severn as tender to the First Division, Submarine Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet. The Severn will be towed from Cristobal to Norfolk Yard by the Nereus, leaving the Isthmus about the middle of June.

The Salem has been assigned to duty with the Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic Fleet.

The Albany has been detached from duty with the Pacific Reserve Fleet and assigned to duty with the Pacific Fleet.

The Chester has been assigned to duty with the Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

The Nashville has been detached from duty with the Cruiser Squadron.

Coast Guard.

Capt. K. W. Terry, to waiting orders about June 1.

1st Lts. J. F. Hottel, to command the Tallapoosa, and J. H. Crozier, to the Onondaga.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Apartments, 2 rooms and bath; furnished; full hotel service; 1 block from subway and "L"; rent $12 weekly. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St., and Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

To Sublet for Summer.—Furnished apartment, two rooms and bath; cool; 111 East 56th St., New York City.

A cheerful two rooms and bath apartment to sublet, June, July, and August. 132 East 19th St. Apply agent, on premises.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, $42.50.
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

98th, 307 West, Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Broadway and Riverside; strictly high class; beautifully furnished 3, 4, 5 rooms; shower bath; hotel service; rent $50 to $115 monthly, $12.50 to $25 weekly; restaurant in building; immediate possession; telephone. Riverside 3964.

153d, 445 West.—Charming five-room suite exquisitely furnished, in modern elevator apartment; accessible to subway, elevator, and 5th Av. stage line; 20 minutes to Times Sq. Kinghaven. Phone Audubon 6360.

Beautiful furnished apt. to sublet from now until Oct. 1; 7 rooms, 3 baths; reference required; can be seen between 11 and 12 A. M., 6 and 7 P. M. Phone Schuyler 9962. H. A. James, 320 West 86th.

For Rent.—Exceptional four-room apartment, newly furnished; rental $100 per month; immediate possession. Della Robbia Apartments, West End Av. cor. 96th St. Riverside 1860. Apartment 53.

65 Fort Washington Av., Apartment 35, corner of 161st St.; five-room elevator apartment, completely furnished, with victrola. Sublease to October; reasonable; references required.

101st St., 211 West. (Apartment 52.)—Attractive five-room apartment; southern exposure; near Broadway; silver and linen; sublet June to October. Tel. Riverside 7550.

Desirable furnished sublet apartments, choice localities, exceptional Summer opportunities. Wilhelmina Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

COOL, AIRY, LUXURIOUS.
Six-room apartment, 2 baths; Broadway, corner 115th; May 1-Oct. 1 or less; $100 a month. Opportunity. P 257 Times Downtown.

St. Nicholas Av., 674, (Corner 139th.)—A charming apartment of four rooms, high class elevator house; every modern improvement.

Sherman Square Hotel, Broadway, 70th-71st; to sublet for Summer, furnished apartment, 4 rooms, bath, 7 windows, unobstructed river view. Apartment 815.

Ft. Washington Av. & 162d St.—New, beautiful 5-room apartment, June to Sept. Baby Grand Piano; Victrola. Tel. Audubon 9240, Apt. 41. Mornings only.

A beautiful, spacious 4-room apartment, charmingly furnished, in exclusive, high-class elevator house. Apply 507 West 113th.

Desirable apartment on 65th St., near 5th Av.; 7 rooms; June to October; rent moderate; references required. T 163 Times.

Sublet until Oct. 1; 118 West 72d, bedroom, sitting room, bath; furnished; elevator; maid service; $60. Apartment 24.

Three rooms and kitchenette; 59th St., overlooking Central Park; finest location in New York; furnished, $200 month. T 176 Times.

Riverside Drive, 456, (116th.)—Four rooms and bath; May 15-Sept. 15; $65 monthly. Apartment 8-C. Phone 5490 John. Platt.

Riverside Drive, No. 120, (Corner 84th.)—11 all light, well-furnished rooms. Call, address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

To let nicely furnished 5-room elevator apartment overlooking Cathedral and Morningside Park. Kaplan, phone 1117 Academy.

Attractive apartment, fine river view; family will sublet for Summer. Apt. 8BB, 300 West 109th St.; immediate occupancy.

Eight rooms, attractive apartment, river view; reasonable; Summer months. Audubon 6941, 8-A.

Six rooms, Broadway frontage; will let May till September; reasonable; references. Apt. 48, 601 West 156th.

90th, 35 West.—High class, elegantly furnished, seven rooms; elevator apt.; piano; Malmck.

144TH, (608 Riverside Drive.)—Large, sunny room; running water; reasonable. Apartment 25.

Unfurnished—East Side.

21st, 143 East, Gramercy Park.—May 15 until Oct. 1, unusually attractive apartment, with excellent service; living room, 16x20; fireplace; bedroom, bath, kitchenette; $35.

Unfurnished—East Side.

MADISON AV., 158, between 32d and 33d Sts., three rooms, kitchen and bath, duplex, roof garden; $1,500; possession May 22. Apply on premises between 2 and 5 P. M., or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 7700.

76th, 55 East, (Apt. 10.)—Sacrifice cheap, unfurnished, 7-room apartment; one-half block from 5th Av.

Two large rooms, overlooking Madison Av., at 34th; bath, open fire, service; will sacrifice. Tearse, 179 Madison Av.

414 Madison Av., at 48th St.—Two rooms and bath; hotel service.

28th, 32 East.—Skylight studio; all improvements.

Unfurnished—West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
19 West 54th Street
Yearly Rental, $1,300 to $1,500.
Apply on Premises, or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

Corner 102d St. and Broadway.—Unfurnished apartment of balance of lease until October, 1917; immediate occupancy; balance of May free; 7 rooms and bath; southern and eastern exposure. Johnson, 235 West 102d, or Sharp & Co., 99th St. and Broadway.

An attractive apartment, 6 rooms, all outside, facing Columbia campus; wonderful situation; will take big sacrifice for balance lease; immediate possession. Spaulding's apartment, 15 Claremont Av.; ask for Mr. Jordan. Supt.

7TH AV., NO. 2,424, NEAR 141ST ST.
High-class elevator house.
Four rooms, $30; six rooms, $45.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

To sublet, unfurnished, in exclusive apartment house, 4 large, sunny rooms and bath, reasonable. Doherty, 7A, 644 Riverside Drive.

ROXBOROUGH, BROADWAY AND 92D ST.
—7-room apartment, Broadway front, $1,700 per year. Apply at building or L. B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

164th, 559 West.—Six large, light rooms to sublet; high-class elevator apartment; $55. Simons, Apt. 63.

ELEVATOR, 5 ROOMS, $45.
Convenient, fashionable neighborhood; 509 West 112th St.

To sublet, one 4-room and bath, one 5-room and bath, 507 West 111th St. Agent on premises.

To sublet, two-room kitchenette, southern exposure, 435 West 119th St. Agent on premises.

To sublet, 305 West 72d St., one 5-room and 2 baths, suitable for doctor. Agent on premises.

To sublet, one 5-room and bath, one 6-room and bath, 526 West 136th St. Agent on premises.

To sublet, one 7-room and 2 baths, one 5-room and bath, 615 West 162d St. Agent on premises.

160th, 638 West.—Five rooms, outside; exceptionally attractive, light, large. Apt. 5C.

Sacrifice six-room $70 apartment, $55; leaving city. Apartment 24, 260 Convent Av.

105th, 228, (Broadway.)—Entire second floor; suitable two families; eight rooms; $60.

Manhattan Av., 842.—Opposite park, floor, five rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water.

To sublet, one 7-room and bath, 180 Claremont Av. Agent on premises.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

56TH, 59 WEST.—Bachelor apartment and studio; unfurnished.

Bronx.

NEW BUILDINGS.
Tremont and Walton Avs.—4-5 rooms; all modern improvements; phone connection.

Brooklyn.

Studio apartments, new last Fall; north light. Brooklyn Heights Studios, 66 Poplar St. Inquire C. A. Anderson, 61 Poplar St., Brooklyn.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted, from May 15 to Nov. 1, six or seven rooms, furnished apartment, family of two adults and maid; place must be clean, with plenty of light and air; references given and expected; will pay $80 to $130 a month for the above period; give full particulars in answer; phone and address. T 118 Times.

Wanted, nicely furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths, 3 bedrooms, below 90th St., from Oct. 1 to June, 1917; responsible party. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

Furnished apartment for Summer; 4 or 5 airy rooms, fine neighborhood. Law, 503 West 88th St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

MILLINERY.

PROMINENT AND WELL ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURER OF HIGH-CLASS TRIMMED HATS OFFERS PARTNERSHIP TO EITHER DESIGNER WITH WHOLESALE EXPERIENCE OR SUCCESSFUL SALESMAN, CAPITAL REQUIRED, $5,000. ADDRESS BOX P 303 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Patents secured, trade-marks registered. Protect your ideas. Ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted. Advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg. Phone Barclay 7394.

LIBERAL ADVANCES
supplied to manufacturers and jobbers on outstanding accounts and on merchandise. Reasonable terms. Up-to-date, clear methods. Principals only. Inquiries treated confidentially. Wormser & Co., 95 5th Av., N. Y. C.

Two patents, latest improvements, ladies' brassiere, sanitary garment, will senn outright or royalty; liberal terms. T 175 Times.

Department store; big chance for large business; must sell at once; lease; retiring; Newark; $4,500. Y 286 Times Annex.

FOR SALE.
Modern hotel, with 100 rooms, 21 baths; wide porches; 7 acres of land; beautiful, old shade; ideal location for sanitarium or academy; right at station and trolleys to Philadelphia; good, healthy neighborhood; easy terms to right party. Benj. T. Levis, Media, Penn.

For Sale.—Established and going manufacturing plant of ladies' underwear, employing fifty girls, situated near Rochester, N. Y.; executor will sacrifice on account of owner's death; well located; excellent labor conditions; help obtainable; running expenses light. Inquire Benj. Spitzer, 57 5th Av., New York.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
For Sale.—Fair-sized corner department store, long established, on thickly populated avenue, this city; up-to-date merchandise; profits $9,000 to $10,000 yearly; reason retirement; no agents. For full particulars address J 142 Times.

A new national game will be introduced in this city Sunday. If the game meets with approval, the inventor needs capital for manufacturing purposes. Here is an opportunity to witness the value of a new proposition before investing. For information phone Greeley 4593, between 12 and 3 o'clock.

TO PUBLISHERS.
The expenditure of a few thousands in developing a new idea of genuine worth will bring rich returns. What offer? Principals only. L 2 Times.

Partner wanted, who will finance imports, export house; chemicals, dyestuffs, drugs, imported hardwood; tremendous business. Fortune, M 11 Times.

Excellent manufacturing business wishes active partner; established, thriving; investment required. Y 263 Times Annex.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large rooms; private baths; excellent table; steam heat, electricity, phone; references.

156 EAST 38TH ST.
Comfortable room; good meals.

8 EAST 45TH ST.
Table board, rooms, gentlemen; references.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th St. subway.

West Side.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea rooms and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

58TH ST., 146 WEST.—Parlor suite, with bath; large and small rooms; references; table guests.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Large room, bath; also single; suitable couple, gentlemen; board optional.

73D, 251 WEST.—Large, cool rooms, private house; private baths; excellent location; references.

72D, 223 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room; good table; near subway and elevated; references.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Unusual pension; single, double rooms, beautifully furnished; private baths; attractive surroundings; Summer rates; table guests.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select accommodations; private baths; best home table aptional; electricity.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
Large rooms, single or en suite; very reasonable rates to permanent guests; delightfully located for Summer living; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, two gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; small room; board optional; reasonable.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large or small room; Park, "L"; wholesome food; table guests.

119TH, 430 WEST.—Two large, beautiful outside rooms, bath, kitchen; $45; references.

123D, 104 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private house; superior board; electricity; references; reasonable.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST. & B'WAY, (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel, Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES, $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly Rates to Teachers and Students. Special Courtesies to Ladies. Club Breakfasts.

54TH ST., 100 EAST.—Large, light, neatly furnished hall room. Mrs. Armstrong.

55TH ST., 71 EAST.—Large, light room, private bath; southern exposure; references.

86TH, 153 East, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Parlor floor suite, suitable for offices, studios, or residence; large, small, furnished, unfurnished rooms, bath.

West Side.

56TH, 50 WEST. — Attractive large parlor floor; business or private; comfortable single rooms.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Large room; private bath, electricity; also studio hourly. Plaza 3035.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor suitable for studio; rooms with kitchenettes; maid service.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Attractive room, lavatory; suitable business gentleman. Johnson, fifth floor.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Well-furnished single, double room; board optional. Columbus 9857.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsome rooms; large, front, suitable two; medium, rear.

72D, 58 WEST.—Large, cool outside room; electricity, elevator, phone; $7 weekly. Tierney.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful large, airy room; private bath; electricity; quiet; refinement.

73D, 103 WEST.—Pleasant front room, running water; private; reasonable; telephone; gentlemen.

78D, 302 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small room; first-class board.

73D, 275 WEST.—Handsome room, with private bath; also one with bath adjoining.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Overlooking park; newly furnished residence; large rooms, with and without baths, $8, $10, $12; telephone.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; single, en suite; private bath; conveniences; $4-$12.

75TH, 253 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; references exchanged.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; board optional; references.

77TH, 180 WEST.—Attractive front room, twin beds; single room; convenience; gentlemen.

78TH, 126 WEST.—Nice large and small rooms with bath adjoining in high-class house; electricity and telephone; near subway and "L." Phone 3594 Schuyler.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive small rooms; electricity; subway, "L"; references. Telephone Schuyler 9805.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Beautiful large and medium rooms; telephone; reception room; $4 up.

80TH, 149 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences; references.

81ST, 3 WEST. — Exceptional view; facing park; large room; electricity; reasonable.

West Side.

81ST, 164 WEST.—Pleasant front room; closet; private house; phone; "L"; gentlemen.

82D, 146 WEST, (Anderson Annex.)—Large, small rooms, running water; electric light; elevator.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Bright, inexpensive room; suitable for gentleman or business lady.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Room, private bath; single room; reasonable; private residence; references. Barry.

94TH, 166 WEST.—Attractive rooms for bachelors only in private family.

104TH, 58 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, connecting and single; subway, "L." Wheeler.

113TH, 617 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny, outside room; modern; breakfast optional; kitchen. France.

115TH, 604 WEST.—Furnished rooms, single or en suite. Apply Supt.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Attractive double room, bath; private house; refined Jewish family.

121ST ST., 501 and 519, (Morningside Heights.)—Delightful Summer location; opposite Columbia University; near Riverside and Morningside Parks; near tennis courts; attractively furnished front rooms with southern exposure; room with hardwood floor, three windows, and view of campus, single $8, double $9 week; room with two windows, single $6, double $7; single room, $4, $4.50; rear rooms, $3.50, $4, $5; reception room and parlor for callers; room reserved for dancing; meals entirely optional, at cost, in cooperative dining room; elevator, steam, gas, electricity, hot water, shower, telephone; Broadway Subway, two surface lines. Chauffeurs: At 501, Mrs. Young, telephone Morningside 4887; at 519, Miss Williams, telephone Morningside 8790.

130TH, 156 WEST.—Large front room, spacious closets; gentleman; $3; American family.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Medium; Hudson view; $6; convenient location; elevator. Apt. 21L.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (172d.) — Unusually large, cool rooms, singly or en suite; baths, lavatory. Telephone Morningside 3903, Apt. 8.

HOMELIKE, elegantly furnished suite, parlor and bedroom, 2 baths; balcony; overlooking Riverside Drive; near 103d St. subway; owner's residence. Phone 992 River.

LADY WILL RENT parlor bedroom, bath, in elegant home. Telephone 8098 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 445.—Unusual accommodations; single, double suites; gentlemen; references. Arden.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 230, 95th St.—Large room adjoining bath; strictly private family. Apt. 7.

SHIRLEY HOUSE, 336 WEST 21ST ST., FOR BUSINESS WOMEN EXCLUSIVELY. Club and laundry privilege. References required. Open-air garden. Phone Chelsea 10291.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

94th, 32 West.—Large, modern room, with alcove; electricity; furnished or unfurnished; $7. 1224 River

CLOAK ASSOCIATION ASSAILS R.W.BRUERE

Manufacturers Defend the Work of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control.

ARE AGAINST SWEATSHOPS

10,000 of 60,000 Who Originally Went on Strike Have Returned to Work, it Is Asserted.

The Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association of 220 Fifth Avenue, whose employes are on a general strike, charged yesterday that Robert W. Bruere, "who styles himself 'the sociological adviser of the garment workers,'" made a number of misstatements in an article written by him for the Magazine Section of last Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES. The alleged misstatements were in relation "particularly to the workings of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control," and, charged the Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Bruere in this connection "used only such figures to support his contentions as would fit his case."

These charges of the association were made in a formal statement issued from the Fifth Avenue headquarters. The statement first rehearsed the organization of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control in 1910 as a result of the protocol adopted in that year by the manufacturers and the union, each party to the agreement obligating itself to pay $5,000 a year for the board's support. The board "had for its purpose the enforcement of proper conditions of sanitation, not only in the association shops, but in every shop in the industry.' The board also had under its supervision safety in shops, including fire drills and fire escapes.

"The workings of the board," continued the statement, "have been commented upon and praised by labor and sociological workers throughout the world. So proud was the association of the work of this board that when the protocol was abrogated in 1915 it offered alone to keep up the work of the board and to enforce all of its mandates in the shops controlled by the association. It is one of the by-laws of the Manufacturers' Association that no manufacturer can become a member until the Joint Board of Sanitary Control has granted the applicant a certificate showing that his shop is run according to the board's standards.

Fire Drills Cost $4,800 a Year.

"Answering Mr. Bruere's statement in his article of May 7, that the system of fire drills in the shops of the association members was almost nil, the Manufacturers' Association points out that on Nov. 9, 1915, Dr. George M. Price, Director of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, wrote to E. J. Wile, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and stated that it was the intention of the Joint Board to extend the fire-drill service to all of the shops of the members of the association up to five hundred, and that the cost to the association would be $4,800 per year, payable monthly."

Mr. Wile replied, said the statement, that the association had agreed to the extension of the fire drill and would stand the expense. The statement then continued:

"This arrangement is still in force and provides for fire drills in the shop of every member of the association, and will be maintained.

"The union has dangled before the eyes of the workers the bugaboo that the association is desirous of returning to old sweatshop conditions. It is evident that Mr. Bruere also believes this foolish canard, because it was specifically made by Benjamin Schlesinger, and in his article Mr. Bruere refers to Mr. Schlesinger as 'that public-spirited statesman.' In answer to this the association deems it necessary to give further documentary proof of its position, and to show that under no circumstances will it allow the old conditions to prevail again.

"When the peace agreement between the union and the association was ended by the union on March 7 the Joint Board of Sanitary Control automatically went out of existence. Shortly afterward Dr. Price wrote to Mr. Wile and stated that if the association was willing to keep up its contribution of $5,000 a year he personally would see to it that every provison of the agreement relating to the work of the Joint Board was carried out in exactly the same way as it had been carried out under the agreement."

Shop Inspection Continued

Mr. Wile replied, according to the statement, that the association regarded the work of the board "as of great importance and as necessary to the safety of the workers and to the efficiency of their work," and would, therefore pay to Dr. Price personally the amount which the association had hitherto paid to the Sanitary Board.

"You will therefore continue," the letter to Dr. Price ran, "to inspect the shops of all the members of our association, and make report upon their condition to the owners of the shops as well as to the association."

This letter was dated March 30, 1916, and several days later, according to the statement, Dr. Price sent to the association his bill for $1,250 for the quarter beginning April 1, and the association paid the amount on the same day.

"An investigation by the association," the statement concludes, "discloses the fact that despite all the union's alleged fear of a return to the sweatshop system, it has not contributed any sum to Dr. Price to enable him to carry on his work of keeping up the standards which the association stands pledged to maintain."

Mr. Bruere Replies.

The following statement was issued last night by Mr. Bruere:

"The anxiety now displayed by the manufacturers over the fire hazards in their trade is gratifying and commendable. The statistics I quoted were published in a special report by Dr. George M. Price, Director of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control in December, 1915, and are to be found at page 6 of that report. If these statistics reflect badly on the trade, that is the fault of the facts, not of my quotation of them. The manufacturers displayed no such anxiety to remedy these conditions at the time when they were reported six months ago as they show now that publicity is thrown upon them by the present lockout.

"As to the fairness of my quotation of the fire hazard facts, I was careful to preface it with the statement that 'it would be too much perhaps to expect in so short a time that conditions would be improved up to present-day perfection.' Some of the labor laws that the manufacturers point to as betterment of conditions, are dead letter laws through non-enforcement. The 98 per cent. of buildings of the needle trades, where no building fire drills were conducted, as shown by Dr. Price's report, are proof that the needle trade is no exception to the general facts of the fire hazards in Manhattan. There were plenty more and worse that I might have dwelt upon.

"The really gratifying phase of the manufacturers' criticism of my statements of the case is that they seem to be beginning to realize that the public actually has a right to know the facts behind this indefensible lockout. It is a good sign for all when the manufacturers drop the attitude of 'none of your business' which they have been maintaining before the Mayor, the Council of Conciliation, and every public-spirited citizen who has attempted to intervene on behalf of peace in the industry and the public interest."

The strike of the garment workers continued yesterday without eventful turn. The chief incident of interest were letters received by Benjamin Schlesinger, Chairman of the General Strike Committee, from Deputy Clerk Charles Weiser of the United States District Court, and County Clerk William F. Schneider, in which the writers reported that many of the strikers were taking advantage of their freedom to become citizens of the United States. The numbers taking out their first papers said, according to the letters, that the strike was affording them the first chance they had ever had to do so.

It was reported yesterday that 10,000 of the 60,000 who originally went on strike had returned to work under agreements between the union and independent manufacturers. These 10,000 have voted to give 15 per cent. of their earnings to the strike fund, it was announced.

Settlements between the union and independent manufacturers continued as usual yesterday. According to the union, a fourth member of the Manufacturers' Association, Kanowitz, Rosen & Co., bolted the organization and settled.

TUG ENGINEERS' STRIKE ENDS.

Big Towing Companies Come to an Agreement with Their Men.

The strike of the tugboat engineers, which has been causing inconvenience to steamship and lighter traffic in New York Harbor for the last eleven days, practically ended yesterday afternoon when the Dalzell and Barrett Towing Companies came to an agreement with their men. Their tugs will be in operation this morning. The Russell Towing Company of Long Island City, which has nineteen tugs tied up, is expected to adopt the same course.

The engineers have accepted the increase in wages asked for in their circular, a week off every year on pay, and two days off each month, which are the conditions they refused to accept a week ago.

The towboat owners said it would be impossible to allow them a day off every week as there were not sufficient licensed engineers to take their places. They will be paid for the two extra days they work each month, the owners said.

One of the last effects of the strike was the detention of the Anchor liner California at Quarantine for five hours. There were no tugs to dock her and the tide was running too strong to attempt it with the vessel's engines alone.

The towboat owners said last night that the engineers would have agreed to their terms a week ago if it had not been for the managers of their union insisting on their staying out. Thomas L. Delahunty, business manager of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, was confident last night that the strike would continue and said he would call out more men today, but his threats were not taken seriously by the shipping men.

Colonel M. J. Regan and John J. Bealin, Special Agents of the State Industrial Commission, went to Long Island City yesterday afternoon to try to end the strike of the 100 engineers and men employed by the Russell Towing Company, whose nineteen tugs have been tied up for three weeks. The result of their mission will be made known today.

THE WAZZA-WAZZA ARRIVES.

Utters Sad Cries at Night, Rattles His Bones, and Likes Rum.

The United Fruit steamship Almirante, which arrived yesterday from Central America, brought up 125 monkeys of all descriptions from the forests of Colombia, including the wild and woolly wazza-wazza of the Ativapo, which sleeps all day and prowls all night in the trackless forests of its native land.

One of the peculiarities of the wazza-wazza is to perch on a tall tree and utter mournful cries, resembling a human being in pain, and then hurl ivory nuts at the kind-hearted persons who go to the assistance of the apparently distressed traveler.

In appearance the wazza-wazza is a mass of loose, unkempt, shaggy, black fur, with limbs like a contortionist, and big, glaring, yellow eyes which have an uncanny look at night in the dark forest, the hunters say. The animal rattles its bones as it walks, and has no friends among the simian tribes of Colombia. The wazza-wazza has a fondness for green cocoanuts, and is also partial to hot rum with spice in it.

One of the passengers on the Almirante said yesterday that it was the cry of the wazza-wazza which startled Mrs. Julia de Betancourt, wife of the Colombian Minister at Washington, so much that her hat blew overboard, and she had to send a wireless message to her husband to bring her a new headgear at Quarantine. The Minister went down on the revenue cutter, carrying a large hatbox.

There were also about 250 parrots of various species from Colombia on the Almirante.

ULTIMATUM ON SUFFRAGE.

Woman's Union Serves Notice on Congress What to Expect.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage issued this statement tonight:

"After a thirty-eight day trip through the twelve enfranchised States, the Congressional envoys will reach Washington May 16 and deliver the voting women's ultimatum to Congress. 'Pass the Susan B. Anthony amendment in this session, or prepare for war,' is the substance of the 'note' which will travel East from Salt Lake on board the 'Suffrage Special.'

"Congress has been apprised of the approach of the envoys and staid Senators are conjuring over the request filed by a group of voting women that the envoys be granted the privilege of making their appeal for nation-wide suffrage from the floor of the Senate chamber. The resolution introduced by Senator Curtis created a furore among the national legislators, and was referred to the Rules Committee."

TO AMERICANIZE SCHOOLS.

Chicago's Catholic Institutions Will Drop Foreign Textbooks.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Archbishop Mundelein of Illinois has decided upon a radical departure in the education in parochial schools of children of foreign parentage, which in substance means Americanization. There are 115,000 children in the parochial schools of Chicago—Italian, Polish, German, and others—with 2,500 teachers.

The old textbooks printed in the native languages of the children on Sept. 1 will be discarded, and the only books used will be printed in English, thus unifying and Americanizing the teaching in the schools which come under the control of the Roman Catholic Church.

ANOTHER DOG DROPS DOWN MINE SHAFT

North Arlington Police Chief Again Called On to Go to the Rescue.

YELPS FROM THE DEPTHS

For Many Reasons 250-Pound Policeman Declines to Make the Descent.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTH ARLINGTON, N. J., May 11.—There is something about the abandoned copper mine just outside of town that is attractive to dogs, for just five hours after Edward Muller, a milk pail and two pounds of beef had lured one out, another one got into the mine. There is little likelihood that this one will be rescued, because he is in the deepest shaft of the mine, 300 feet below the surface.

Chief of Police Frederick Reipe was walking along the Bellevue Turnpike early this morning, watching for motorists speeding back to New York from North Jersey inns. As he passed the copper mine he heard the faint yelps of a dog, but because of the darkness was unable to get through the brambles surrounding the shaft.

When daylight came, Reipe went out to the mine and shouted down the shaft. A series of yelps came up from the depths of the shaft. When food was thrown down the barks would cease for a while, and when Reipe whistled the dog would whine piteously.

All day automobiles were halted and the riders piled out and clambered through the undergrowth to the edge of the shaft. When told that a second dog had found its way into the mine, the motorists in some instances went back to the turnpike, parked their motors, and came back to make life interesting for Reipe by offering suggestions.

Interest in the fate of the imprisoned dogs has become so widespread that up to noon today Chief of Police Reipe had received fifty-six letters of advice. They came from four States and offered ingenious suggestions of how to rescue dogs. While Reipe was at breakfast his wife told him that a woman in Nutley wished to speak to him at the telephone.

"Is this the Police Department?" was the anxious inquiry. "Now, Chief, won't you please go right down into that mine and find out what is the color of the dog that is down there? I lost my Irish setter on Sunday afternoon."

Reipe replied that he weighed 250 pounds, that he had a wife to take care of, knew little about dogs and less about mines, and that if the imprisoned dog was really her Irish setter—well, the setter could "set" for all he cared.

E. Bartley of 629 Ninety-second Street, Brooklyn, told Reipe to get a packing box with a drop lid and the dog would be saved. A crab net was the idea of J. Rooney of 145 West Ninety-sixth Street, Manhattan; while "Mrs. W. A. V.," who wrote on lavender-tinted stationery, was all for tempting morsels and courage in the North Arlington Chief of Police as the best way to get "poor little Gyp."

MORE TRACK HEARINGS.

Committee Working on a New Basis for Improving Riverside.

The Port and Terminal Committee of the Board of Estimate, which heard many objections to its plan for relocating the tracks of the New York Central Railroad and improving Riverside Park and the Drive, heard many suggestions yesterday as a basis for further negotiations with the railroad company. When a new agreement has been reached public hearings will be held on the subject.

Stanley M. Isaacs, counsel to the Committee of Property Owners Adjacent to Riverside Drive, who filed a memorandum with the committee in opposition to the proposed freight yard fronting on Riverside Drive north of 135th Street, pointed out certain inaccuracies in published statements regarding the proposed railroad yard. It was erroneously asserted, he said, that not only the railroad yard, but all the tracks from 155d Street to 135th Street were to be covered and the park extended to the river.

"The fact, of course is," said Mr. Isaacs, "that at this point not only is the yard wholly open and uncovered, but the Central is given such control of the waterfront in the form of permanent easements over the outer seventy-six feet of the so-called marginal way that it will never be possible, at least between 135th and 143d Streets, to extend the park further toward the river."

WILL POLICE THE PARK.

Woods Surprised at Complaints from Morningside Residents.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward's complaint that the dilapidated condition of Morningside Park was due to the lack of proper and sufficient police patrolling in that park, was a surprise yesterday to Police Commissioner Woods. Yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES told of the circulation of petitions by citizens indignant over the condition of the park and Commissioner Ward said: "It has been almost impossible to keep the park clean of papers without the full co-operation of the police of that precinct. There should be a policeman in the park all the time, but there is seldom one there. That is responsible also for the trampled grass."

Commissioner Woods said that it was the first notice he had received that there was lack of proper police patrolling in Morningside Park. He said he would take pleasure in assisting Commissioner Ward in any way possible to prevent further spoliation of the park.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $5 from Mrs. S. Liebmann in response to the Charity Organization Society's appeal for a family in need of food and clothing.

W. A. GARDNER DEAD.

Head of Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Expires in Massachusetts.

CHICAGO, May 11.—W. A. Gardner, President of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad died tonight at Wianno, Mass., according to a message received at the headquarters of the road here.

William A. Gardner was born in 1859 and began railroad work as a telegraph operator at Lemont, Ill., in 1872. He entered the service of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad six years later. He held various positions, and became President in 1910.

WANT RYDERS TO ACCOUNT.

Court Acts on Charges Against Cripples' Welfare Society.

Supreme Court Justice Bijur signed an order yesterday requiring George W. Ryder and Austin S. Ryder to show cause why they should not file an inventory and an accounting of the property of the Cripples' Welfare Society, Inc. The plaintiffs are Charles Noel Douglas, an author, and Julius P. Witmark. Mr. Douglas has been bedridden for nineteen years. Mr. Witmark is a member of the publishing concern of M. Witmark & Sons.

Mr. Douglas was elected President of the society last August and resigned Jan. 26 last. Mr. Witmark resigned from the society on April 12. Mr. Douglas said that he was unable to induce George W. Ryder, as Secretary, Treasurer, and General Manager of the society, to show him the books of the society. Dr. William Sheldon Coons of Yonkers, a former President of the society, wrote to Mr. Douglas last January that he, too, had been unable to acquaint himself with any of the details of the business affairs of the society.

Accompanying the application for the court order was a letterhead of the society containing an indorsement of its work from William Dean Howells, Colonel Theodore A. Bingham, Miss Emily F. Fordyce Barker, and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis. Objections to this letterhead had caused all these names to be left off later.

The petition says that several distinguished singers and musicians contributed their services to a benefit performance in aid of the society in the Biltmore, and that the accounting gave the receipts from all sources as $547 and the disbursements as $527.27.

FIVE TELL OF WIRETAPPING.

Deputy Police Commissioners Called Before Grand Jury.

The Kings County Grand Jury continued yesterday its inquiry into police wire-tapping. Five members of the "eavesdropping squad" gave testimony, Detective Sergeants George Yunge, Adolph Blaha, John J. Kennel, James A. Watson, and Patrick J. Slevin. None of the five would say what he had told the Grand Jury.

Deputy Police Commissioners Lord and Scull will be witnesses today. William J. Burns, who is said to have done some private detective work for Charities Commissioner Kingsbury during the Strong investigation, has been invited to appear. He is said to be in the West.

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The style for young men and men who want to take their time about growing old. It's a duplicate of the highest priced hats even to the smallest detail 2
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Korean Panamas
Are a big bet this year. They look $5.00 worth in our quality. Our new style Bar Harbor is in a class by itself. The price for these especially fine hats is - - $2.85
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